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T H E
Gentleman's Magazine:

A N D

Historical Chronicle.

VOLUME LVI.

For the YEAR MDCCLXXXVI.

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE—
E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

L O N D O N:

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for DAVID HENRY, late of *St. John's Gate*; and sold by ELIZ. NEWBERRY, the Corner of *St. Paul's Church-Yard, Ludgate-Street.* 1786.

CURIOUS TABLE.

THE following Table, representing the Surface and Population of all the European States, was lately published at Berlin by a celebrated German Author; and, though not much to be depended upon for Accuracy, may afford a Hint for some abler Calculator to improve.

	Long.	Latitude.	Square Miles.	Inhabitants.
Germ. Empire	18 45	52 12	22,000	26,000,000
Denmark	5 52	5 40	11,400	2,200,000
Norway		13		
Iceland		8		
Sweden	40 0	13 0	13,057	3,000,000
Russia	31 0	26 40	137,636	20,000,000
Poland and Lithuania	18	10 0	10,050	8,500,000
Prussia		4 0	1,384	1,500,000
Portugal	3 40	5 0	1,711	2,230,000
Spain	7 40	8 0	9,278	10,500,000
France	10 0	9 0	10,200	25,500,000
Great B. and Ireland	13 0	12 0	6,302	11,800,000
United Provinces	5 48	2 50	625	2,500,000
Switzerland	5 50	12 5	955	2,000,000
Italy	7 6	2 30	164	16,000,000
Ottom. Emp. in Eur.	14	15 0	11,400	8,000,000
Hungary, &c.		6 0	5,657	5,170,000
Gal. and Lod.			1,280	2,800,000

The Principle our Author goes upon, in point of population, is in proportion to the Fertility of the different Countries. In Germany he reckons 2,166 Inhabitants to a Square Mile; and in Denmark, 193. In Sweden, 229. In Russia, 586. In Poland, &c. 845. In Prussia 1,084. In Portugal, 1,303. In Spain, 1,132. In France, 2,480. In Great Britain and Ireland, 1,170. In The United Provinces, 4,000. In Switzerland, 2,094. In Italy, 2,888. In Turkey, 702. In Hungary, &c. 898. In Galicia, Lodomeria, &c. 2,187.

Note, The German Mile is equal to Five English.

The Population of Russia, as published by Authority, differs considerably from the above; but then it must be observed, that all Russia is included, whereas the Dominions in Europe only are enumerated in the above Calculation.

The Governments, of which the Russian Empire is composed, contain 37,711 Voituriers, 11,232,209 Peasants, and 11,614,011 Male Individuals who pay the Capitation; and supposing the Number of Women in these Three States is equal to that of the Men, they will together amount to 22,853,931 Souls; to which must be added, first, the Five great Governments that are exempt from Capitation; 2dly, the Army by Land and Sea, reckoned at 700,000, including the Women and Children; 3dly, the Nobility; 4thly, the Men of Letters; 5thly, the Ecclesiastics; 6thly, the People in Place; 7thly, the Establishments to the North of Kamtschatka; 8thly, the Russian Islands situated between Asia and America: from all this it is not thought to be exaggerating, to reckon the Population in all the Russian Estates at Twenty-seven Millions of Souls.

The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette
General Evening
St. James's Chron.
Whitehall Even.
London Evening.
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
English Chron.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Morning Post
Public Ledger
Daily Courant
Gener. Advertiser
Oxford
Cambridge
Bristol 3 papers
Bath 2
Birmingham 2
Derby
Coventry 2
Hereford 2
Chester 2
Manchester 2
Canterbury 2



Edinburgh 5
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
York 2
Leeds 2
Norwich 2
Nottingham 2
Exeter 2
Liverpool 2
Gloucester 2
Bury St. Edmund's
Lewes
Sheffield
Shrewsbury
Winchester
Ipswich
Salisbury
Leicester
Worcester
Stamford
Chelmsford
Southampton
Northampton
Reading
Whitehaven
Dumfries
Aberdeen
Glasgow

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

<i>August.</i> Days.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths		Thermom.	Wind.	Rain 100ths in.	Weather in August 1785.
1	29	15	57	W		bright. ¹
2	29	14	58	W		clouds and sun, cool even.
3	29	12	56	E	. 95	rain.
4	29	8	56	S		fair.
5	29	11	60	SW	. 12	clouds and sun, rain at night. ²
6	29	12	59	W	102	rain, gloomy, and mild.
7	29	15	59	NW		clouds and sun, warm air.
8	29	11	63	W		heavy clouds, very warm air.
9	29	15	61	W		clouds and sun. ³
10	29	16	58	W		heavy clouds.
11	29	12	60	W		heavy clouds.
12	29	10	60	W		heavy clouds, strong wind. ⁴
13	29	7	58	W		heavy clouds, stormy wind.
14	29	9	56	NW		louing, strong wind, rain.
15	29	11	58	W	. 28	heavy clouds, rain.
16	29	12	57	W		rain. ⁵
17	29	10	56	W	. 18	heavy clouds, rain. ⁶
18	29	11	55	W		heavy clouds.
19	29	12	57	W		overcast.
20	29	12	56	NW		overcast.
21	29	13	58	W		overcast, cold even.
22	29	15	57	NW		overcast.
23	29	14	56	NW		overcast, bright. ⁷
24	29	14	51	NE		rain.
25	29	7	57	NE	. 41	rain.
26	29	9	48	NW		fair.
27	30		43	W		white frost, bright. ⁸
28	29	19	56	W		bright and still. ⁹
29	29	14	58	S	. . 9	fair and warm, rain. ¹⁰
30	29	12	62	S		moist and hot, heavy clouds.
31	29	14	60			fair and warm.

OBSERVATIONS.

¹ Barley mowing.—² Apricots ripe, a very slight crop.—³ *Althoea frutex* (*hibiscus syriacus*) in bloom.—⁴ Barley carrying in.—⁵ Bank-martins (*hirundo riparia*) visit us, having left their breeding-places.—⁶ Air so cold as to injure kidney-beans.—⁷ High tide. Halo round moon.—⁸ In a circuit of an hundred miles in Kent did not observe any seed on the ash-tree; acorns in great plenty.—⁹ Swallows congregate in large flights.—¹⁰ Mulberries ripe. Therm. 70 at 2 o'clock P.M.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for July, 1786.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July 1786.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July 1786.
June	0	0	0			July	0	0	0		
27	61	67	58	29,92	rain	12	54	69	57	30,2	fair
28	57	68	60	30,	fair	13	56	70	58	30,27	showery
29	59	70	61	29,95	rain	14	57	71	62	30,38	fair
30	58	72	63	30,	fair	15	60	74	64	30,36	fair
J. 1	58	69	60	30,5	fair	16	65	78	68	30,31	fair
2	62	68	61	30,2	showery	17	60	70	61	30,24	fair
3	61	74	63	30,1	showery	18	59	74	61	30,37	fair
4	65	69	60	30,1	fair	19	62	75	60	30,34	fair
5	58	70	60	30,2	fair	20	61	67	57	30,4	showery
6	56	69	62	30,26	fair	21	55	71	58	30,3	fair
7	60	68	57	30,1	showery	22	56	69	59	30,1	fair
8	57	67	56	29,86	showery	23	64	73	65	29,95	fair
9	58	69	57	29,76	showery	24	65	79	65	29,91	fair
20	53	63	54	29,76	showery	25	66	77	68	30,	fair
21	54	66	55	29,9	fair	26	64	75	66	29,89	showery

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For J U L Y, 1786.

BEING THE FIRST NUMBER OF VOL. LVI. PART II.

Hermitage, near Bath, July 2.

MR. URBAN,

THOUGH it has been my lot (*I will not say my happy lot*) to have lived with, and conversed much among, what are generally called the *great men* of this nation, yet I consider the greatest honour I have received, during a long and chequered life, to be a visit made *en personne* by Mr. Howard; his *unsolicited* name as a subscriber to a poor performance of mine; and a present of his own immortal deeds; deeds so fraught with benevolence, and told with such modesty, humility, and philanthropy, that he, who can read them without feeling a reverential awe for the *doer*, must be unworthy of the name of man. I therefore send you a draft on Messrs. Hoares for one guinea, that I may contribute my mite towards the erection of a statue to immortalize THE PERSON of Mr. Howard; his virtues and his writings will immortalize his name. I am sorry to say it is inconvenient for me to do more; yet, rather than the work should not be carried into immediate execution, while the worthy and modest object of it is abroad, you may call upon me for nine more; for who would not put themselves to some inconvenience to render respect to the memory (as Dr. Lettsom justly styles him) of the GOD-LIKE HOWARD? One stately tree in my garden has long since borne his name on its rind: and may the hand wither, like its leaves in Autumn, who dares to erase it!

Yours, &c. POLYXENA.

MR. URBAN,

June 14.

OF the proposal, suggested by your ingenious and benevolent correspondent ANGLUS, to erect a statue in honour of Mr. Howard, I most cordially approve; and where is to be found a man of sense and virtue that will not say the same? Statesmen are the corruption, and heroes the destroyers, of the human species; but Mr. Howard is, in the noblest and most unequivocal sense of the word, their preserver. I can myself feel the importance of his services more than the generality of his readers, as, from motives not quite dissimilar from his own, I have been long accustomed to visit prisons, and perform, now and then, those offices of charity which are too much neglected even by wise and good men, and which, if I had not been writing on a subject endeared to me by long and solemn reflection, I should not have presumed to mention concerning myself. But Anglus seems to call upon your readers in general, not merely for approbation, but assistance. In what manner then does he wish me to assist? for it is a righteous cause, and my heart is with it. On Mr. Howard himself it were a waste of panyric to expatiate in that language which truth itself would warrant. Argument and persuasion are anticipated by the general and just celebrity he has attained; and it seems to me, that merely to propose the statue is sufficient to secure the concurrence of those who reverence the character of Mr. H. But as to the penurious and the unfeeling, I must say, with a little accommodation of

of Sallust, *verba viris virtutem non ad-*
dere. In the present state of things, I
 can only request to be put down as a
 subscriber, and to be considered as a
 most sincere well-wisher. S. P.

MR. URBAN,

July 19.

I VERY sincerely wish you success in
 your scheme of erecting a statue to
 Mr. Howard, towards which I have
 given you my mite with more pleasure
 than I ever gave any thing in my life,
 as I never remember an occasion which
 so much inspired me with a sensation of
 doing honour to myself. And let the
 Rochefoucault school chew it if they
 please. We agree with them that every
 thing centers in *self*; nor can it be o-
 therwise; but were there not goodness
 in man's nature, how could he be ca-
 pable of such gratifications as these? Even
 the sensation experienced by the
 insignificant individual who is scribbling
 to you, is an irrefragable argument a-
 gainst their system; and how much
 more strong and noble a one is supplied
 by the life and actions of Mr. Howard,
 the god-like man, as he has been well
 styled, and of whom we have so much
 reason to be proud! What can be a
 more glorious part to act, than that of
 the *Friend to Nature*, and a *Second to*
God, in the relief of his suffering crea-
 tures! That is Mr. H's part, and his
 place in the scale of beings. A friend
 of mine amused himself some time ago
 in delineating that scale; but though he
 employed much thought upon it, he
 could not settle it quite to his satisfac-
 tion. I send it you as a cud for your
 readers to chew, if you think it worthy
 of them. My friend, I say, could not
 settle it quite to his satisfaction, as he
 doubted whether the second term in the
 descending series ought not to be put
 lower, nay, ought not to be the last but
one. Yours, &c. A SUBSCRIBER.

Scale of Beings, or of Merit.

G O D:

Friend to Nature:

Tyrannicide:

Man of Honour:

Honest Man:

PLAIN LABOURER.

Knave Secular:

Saint:

Statesman:

Hero:

DEVIL.

MR. URBAN, *Staford, July 11.*

WITHIN the last three hours I
 have received my Gent. Mag.

for June; and, while warm from the
 impression of some articles which have
 caught my eye, I sit down to shew that,
 sensible as I am (with Mr. Thicknesse,
 see p. 485 of the Magazine) that the
 good I do in the world is but inconfi-
 derable, I am at least a well-wisher to
 goodness, and forward to add my poor
 testimony of approbation to those who
 have arrived at an exalted degree of
 it. In this view, I commit to your
 care a draught for ten guineas, as
 my contribution to the proposed monu-
 ment for that man who, as we are told
 was done by the Founder of the religion
 of which it should seem Mr. Howard is
 a catholic and large-minded member,
 goes about doing good. I hope, and
 am persuaded, there are far too many
 persons who would be in haste to stand
 forward on such an occasion, and who
 get your Miscellany the moment it
 comes out, to leave a possibility of me,
 at this distance, being one of the first
 five proposed by Dr. Lettsom for a
 committee; to compose which, it would
 seem, none are proper persons but resi-
 dents about the metropolis, and who
 have a knowledge of the arts of design,
 which I am not so happy as to be pos-
 sessed of. Yours, &c. S. P. W.

MR. URBAN.

July 6.

IT affords me infinite pleasure that
 my valuable friend, Dr. Lettsom,
 has seriously aided your God-like pro-
 posal of erecting a statue for Mr. How-
 ard; as I am certain public and honour-
 able distinctions to the superior excel-
 lent must be deeply impressed upon
 minds disposed to promote private and
 public good, and that some such per-
 sons will become usefully active in so-
 ciety; and though in a century there
 will hardly be a HOWARD, yet actions
 may be performed that may endear
 other characters to the community.
 God grant that many such men may
 come forward, and prove themselves va-
 luable members of society!

I have deposited my guinea with Dr.
 Lettsom, and recommend to your no-
 tice, as a delightful specimen of How-
 ard's exalted worth, Mr. Burke's speech
 at Bristol Guild. It is the most ner-
 vous that perhaps was ever penned: I
 speak from my own feelings. W. H.

*Extract from Mr. BURKE's Speech at
 the Guildhall in Bristol, 1780.*

"I CANNOT name this gentleman
 (Mr. HOWARD) without remark-
 ing,

ing, that his labours and writings have done much to open the eyes and hearts of mankind. He has visited all Europe *,—not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces, or the stateliness of temples; not to make accurate measurements of the remains of ancient grandeur, nor to form a scale of the curiosity of modern art; not to collect medals, or to collate manuscripts:—but to dive into the depths of dungeons; to plunge into the infection of hospitals; to survey the mansions of sorrow and pain; to take the gage and dimensions of misery, depression, and contempt; to remember the forgotten, to attend to the neglected, to visit the forsaken, and to compare and collate the distresses of all men in all countries. His plan is original; and it is as full of genius as it is of humanity. It was a voyage of discovery, a circumnavigation of charity. Already the benefit of his labour is felt, more or less, in every country: I hope he will anticipate his final reward, by seeing all its effects fully realized in his own. He will receive, not by retail, but in gross, the reward of those who visit the prisoner; and he has so forestalled and monopolized this branch of charity, that there will be, I trust, little room to merit by such acts of benevolence hereafter."

MR. URBAN, July 4.
WITHOUT intending the smallest check to the laudable design of erecting a statue to Mr. Howard, which I feel more inclined to promote than that of a monument to Dr. Johnson in Westminster Abbey; though, after all, I am of opinion it would be more for the credit of the nation to vote this statue, as the Romans did to their worthies, in full senate; permit me just to ask, if there be any faithful portrait existing whence the statue can be taken? I will venture to say, the good man's modesty will never suffer him to sit for a picture for this purpose; and I rather believe there is none already taken †; and he will be as much hurt at the extravagant praises be-

* But we now find that Europe is not a field wide enough for the exertions of his exuberant philanthropy. EDIT.

† We hope this is not the case; and hereby earnestly solicit any gentleman who may have such a picture to bring it forward on so laudable an occasion. He resembles, we are told, the poet Gray; but it is with an animation infinitely superior. At the worst, however, an allegorical design and monumental eulogy will of course supply the deficiency of a portrait. EDIT.

stowed on him *, and the anecdotes and apophthegms recorded or coined for him †, as many of your readers have been at the late *Johnsoniana*. But, *sat sapienti*.

Yours, &c. A. A.

MR. URBAN, Lichfield, July 18.
I WAS witness, when a boy, to a very curious circumstance in natural history, which is, I believe, entirely new; at least, I do not recollect a similar one being mentioned by any writer upon the subject.

As two of my schoolfellows and myself were rambling in a wood at Ackworth Park Hall, near Pontefract, in Yorkshire, on a fine day in summer, we saw a bat flying. It being early in the afternoon, so unusual a sight attracted our attention; and we soon observed one or two more flying in the same direction, and perceived that they came out of a woodpecker's hole in a tree very near us; and, by pursuing them, saw them enter another at the distance of about 80 or 100 yards. Our curiosity was now excited to find out, if possible, the cause of this uncommon appearance; and the tree which they quitted being of very easy ascent, and the hole about four yards only from the ground, my companions climbed up to it, and, upon another bat taking its flight, informed me with great surprise, that it carried a young one upon its back. To convince me of this, and perhaps to gratify a wanton cruelty to which boys are but too prone, they stood ready with their hats in their hands, to strike them as they issued from the hole; the consequence of which was, that they knocked down three young ones; and one of the old ones was so stunned by the blow, that it fell to the ground also. I picked them all up. The latter soon recovered, and flitted away. The young ones were almost, if not entirely, naked. I now became desirous of seeing this extraordinary sight, and accordingly mounted the tree; and, my companions making room for me, I stood very commodiously, with my eyes fixed intent upon the whole, to the edge of which another bat soon approached with its young burthen, and, after grinning at us for a few seconds, took its flight un-

* We hope not. The plan is undertaken on too liberal a footing, to give the least shadow of offence to so good a man. EDIT.

† This imputation, in behalf of our worthy friends, we positively disclaim. EDIT.
molested.

molested. Our curiosity being now sufficiently gratified, we descended. I must not omit to mention another circumstance, which is, that the hole stunk most abominably, owing perhaps to the death of one of the colony, and which was very probably the cause of their migration.

RICH. GEO. ROBINSON.

MR. URBAN,

June 25.

A Correspondent in your March Magazine expressing a desire to know the origin of the nine of diamonds being called "the Curse of Scotland," I beg leave to offer the following explanation, which, I have been assured, is the true: That the night before the battle of Culloden, the Duke of Cumberland thought proper to send orders to General (Campbell, I think, but am not quite certain) not to give quarter; and, this order being dispatched in much haste, happened to be written on a card, and that card the nine of diamonds; from which time and circumstance it has gone by the appellation in question.

Allow me to take this opportunity of making a few observations upon a letter signed E. B. (the first in your entertaining Miscellany for November last). This correspondent informs you, that the pleasure he had received in a late tour to Scotland, from the improvements he found, was considerably abated on being told in reply to his enquiries, that such a seat, such a house, &c. belonged to officers lately returned from the East-Indies. The illiberality of so general and unqualified a censure upon, for what this writer knows, a body of unoffending individuals, need not, Mr. Urban, be pointed out to so candid a disposition as your own, or, I trust, to your numerous readers; and I regret that pages, destined and employed to the improvement and amusement of mankind, should be stained with reflections so little creditable to the human heart. But, as

All looks yellow to the jaundic'd eye;
so the illiberality of this writer could not enjoy the pleasure he confesses the improvements he observed gave him, without admitting the unchristian and the unjust idea, that *possibly* the occupiers of them might not be spotless. If among the English who have returned from India, there have appeared any who might with reason be adjudged to be criminal, let those, who possess the power to make them amenable to of-

fended justice, blush at not exerting that power, but rather meanly preferring, by screening them from justice, to make themselves accomplices in their guilt.

Yours, &c. E. R. R.

MR. URBAN,

July 6.

A Well-wisher to the success of your Magazine observes a query put there which has not yet been answered to his satisfaction, concerning the reason why the *nine of diamonds* is called the Curse of Scotland. The following answer to the question, it is hoped, will prove satisfactory. When the Duke of York (a little before his succession to the crown) came to Scotland, he and his suite introduced a new game there called *comet*, where the ninth of diamonds is an important card*. The Scots, who were to learn the game, felt it to their cost; and, from that circumstance, the ninth of diamonds was nicknamed the Curse of Scotland.

*** Another correspondent suggests that the *nine of diamonds* resembles the arms of the Dalrymples; and that Lord Stair (a famous hero of that family) was the *curse of Scotland*.

MR. URBAN, Woodbridge, July 1.

IN addition to the coins I sent you last month, you herewith receive a drawing of one of Domitian (*see our plate II. fig. 15*), which is in the highest preservation. Your giving it a place in this Magazine will oblige, R. L.

*** Notwithstanding it is by no means within the plan of this work to admit of addresses of the following kind, we cannot refuse for once an address in favour of a society so remarkably successful in their unremitting endeavours for the public good; which seems to want only the means to extend the benefits of the institution to every part of the kingdom. We therefore take the liberty to recommend it to the attention of the readers of our Magazine. EDIT.

MR. URBAN,

July 10.

ALLOW me, through the channel of your Magazine, to address the public in behalf of an institution which has not met with the encouragement that the importance and excellence of it deserve. I mean the HUMANE SOCIETY, which was instituted in the year 1774, "for the recovery of persons apparently drowned," and has, in

* By the rules of the game, the nine of diamonds answers for any card whatever.

the

the course of twelve years, been the means of saving and preserving the lives of *eight hundred and fifty persons* *, who otherwise would, in all human probability, have been lost to the community. To those who know of how much consequence to a state are the lives of its subjects, and that there are none who deserve its attention more than the industrious and labouring poor, it will be unnecessary to expatiate on the importance of an institution which has a peculiar regard to them; as they, from their different occupations, are most liable to be exposed to such accidents as come within the plan of relief proposed by the society. It is not, however, to the lower class alone that its benevolent regards are confined; its aim is to extend assistance to every case of suspension of the vital powers by whatever cause, and to restore to their friends and country, not the poor only, but those of every rank and description. From this, tho' very imperfect view of the design of the Humane Society, every true patriot will naturally wish, that, instead of its influence being confined within a very narrow circle, it were extended over the whole kingdom; and that no part, where persons apparently dead may be recovered and restored to life, be left without every requisite for this purpose. But this cannot be done till the Society is enabled to extend its rewards, to stimulate those from motives of interest, who would not have been actuated by humanity, to exert themselves in the preservation of the lives of their fellow-creatures.

I will not trouble you any longer on this part of the subject, as I trust enough has been said to excite the curiosity of those who were not before acquainted with it, and who, if they wish for more information, may have ample satisfaction by applying to the secretary, Dr. Hawes, No 6, Great Eastcheap.

If there be in human nature any such thing as sympathy in the distresses of others; if there be a desire to relieve them; if there be a pleasure in so doing superior to all the gratifications of sense and passion; and if this pleasure, so far from bringing satiety along with it, increases upon enjoyment, and will always bear the review; surely, to every one who considers how many opportunities of removing the misery, and contributing to the happiness, of mankind, are afforded by this institution, it will be needless to urge any argument

in proof of its excellence. Let every parent or child, husband or wife; let every one who has experienced the sensations of love or friendship; only consider for a moment, and say, what would be their transport, to recover from the jaws of death those whom they feared lost for ever. They know the extasies they themselves would feel, and they surely would wish to make others equally happy.

Notwithstanding the Christian religion affords all needful support and consolation under the complicated evils of life, yet we know, that there have been seasons when some of the best of men have felt such dejection of mind, such horror and despair, together with a total indifference to life, as to make it very difficult for them to refrain from putting an end to their existence. And if this melancholy circumstance has happened to those supposed to be endued with sufficient strength to resist the temptation, we may easily conceive how unable they are to do it, whose acquaintance with the principles of Christianity is very slight, and whose conduct has been very little regulated by its precepts. When these experience the loss of friends or fortune, and perceive all the gay prospects their imagination had formed to vanish as a dream; when, instead of respect, kindness, and affluence, they meet with disgrace, infamy, and ruin; what motives will be strong enough to restrain them from rushing out of a world, become joyless and hateful to them, into the immediate presence of their offended Creator? Who would not wish to preserve them from so dreadful a situation, and, if possible, to restore them again, not to life alone, but to that conviction of their sin, and sincere repentance, which may prevent a future relapse? Here we can with pleasure assert, that of the many unhappy persons who have attempted their own lives, and been recovered by the Humane Society, not one has ever repeated this crime. Besides that, not to these only, but to all recovered from apparent death, are given Bibles, "The Great Importance of a Religious Life," and Common Prayer Books, to awaken in their minds a sense of the mercies they have received, and to determine them to devote the remainder of their days to Him on whom they depend for life, and breath, and all things.

Were I to enlarge on all that might be said on the excellence of this Society,

I should

* Many more since the above.

I should occupy more room than you can spare : but I am in hopes that what has been offered will recommend it to the notice of every well-wisher to his country, to mankind, and to Christianity. I shall conclude with intreating their liberal contributions to support a design, in the success of which they are all interested.

S. H. S.

P. S. Since writing the above, a worthy and valuable friend to the Humane Society has favoured me with the following remarks; which, as they illustrate and confirm what I have advanced, I shall be obliged to you to insert by way of postscript to my letter.

“The city of London indeed generously contributed in the year 1783 one hundred pounds, and in the following year the same sum, which enabled this Society to purchase, for the use of the several receiving houses on and near the Thames, drags to search for the bodies of persons who were sunk too deep, or moved by the flux of the water, so as not easily to be found, for want of which many lives have been lost. In purchasing these necessary apparatus, a considerable part of the city’s handsome donation was expended. We wish that this relation may catch the eyes of some worthy members of the rich companies of this opulent city, and induce them to propose to their several corporations the assisting this institution; to a more benevolent and extensively-useful one they cannot contribute. What would the public say, what would posterity say, if such a laudable Society should *itself sink*, which hath been the providential instrument of restoring to life so many valuable and useful members of the community, for want of the aid of the rich, benevolent, and powerful!!!”

MR. URBAN,	£.	s.	d.
T HE whole amount of the Portland Museum, without the Supplement, was	10973	15	6
The Supplement	550	8	6
	<hr/> 11524	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 0

The Barberini Vase (Tomlinson)	1029	0	0
Jupiter Serapis (Humphrey)	173	5	0
Cameo of Augustus Cæsar (Humphrey)	236	5	0

The ivory tankard was purchased by Samuel Tyffen, Esq. of Felix Hall, Essex, F. A. S.

The gold enamelled cup by Mr. Jones.

The collection of Hollar’s Works was bought by Lord Somers.

Julio Clovio’s Missal by Mr. Walpole.

Queen Elizabeth’s Prayer Book by the Queen.

“Queen Elizabeth’s Prayer Book is a neat small book, bound in chagrin : in it are two fine miniature pictures by Hilliard of the Queen and the Duke d’Alencon, and five prayers (in English, French, Latin, Greek, and Italian,) written in a very neat hand, by *herself*, as Mr. West assured us, who hath compared it with her own handwriting. This curiosity, which he hath lately purchased, he told us, formerly belonged to King James II, who gave it to Marshal Berwick, out of whose family it is by some accident got into England, it being sold to him by a Frenchman.” *Dr. Ducarel’s Letter to S. Lethieullier, Esq. 1750.*—In the same letter the Doctor observes, that some of the oldest fonts he had lately seen were, an octagon one at *Shepperton*, and a square one at *Hendon*, co. Middlesex, both plain, and without figures (see p. 193).

Several of the inhabitants of Bury are possessed of similar locks of Queen Mary’s hair to that sold for six guineas; and one in particular has been presented *gratis* to a gentleman who has since placed it in the museum of your correspondent Mr. Greene of Lichfield.

I wish to know what authority Mr. Strutt has for saying, in the second volume of his *Dictionary of Engravers*, p. 344, that Dr. Stukeley etched a considerable number of the plates of his *Itinerary* with his own hand. B. B.

MR. URBAN*, *Sliford, July 17.*
THERE were lately found in Lincoln Castle two tessellated Roman pavements, very handsome, and perfect, and a Roman bath; a few Roman coins in silver and copper, some pennies of the Conqueror, and some old fragments of Roman pottery of a fine red with several names of the makers on them, and black, and of the common sort. I am informed they were sold to the antiquary Mr. Samuel Samuel of Lincoln, who has a handsome collection; and has taken up some parts of the pavement and kept them by him. If any thing occurs, will send you further information.

* This was addressed to Mr. Dodley; in whose name, and in our own, we thank the writer. EDIT.

MR.

Mr. URBAN,

July 3.

I HAVE read with attention "The Importance and Extent of Free Enquiry in Matters of Religion," just published by Dr. Priestley; and hope, by your assistance, to offer a few queries to that gentleman on the subject, which he continues to maintain with his usual acuteness. Though a member of the Establishment, I have the highest veneration for such writers as Chandler, Taylor, Leland, Benson, and many of their brethren, *qui tales sunt, utinam essent nostri*. But these have not denied the divinity of Jesus Christ; on the contrary, they believed in him both as the Creator and Redeemer of the world. That they gave their sanction to the use of a word, which from my heart I wish had never been invented, it is not my intention to insinuate. However, theirs is only *human* authority, and, as such, stands on no other ground than that of other great and good men, as Berkeley, Butler, Lowth, &c. &c. "How can any man believe," says Dr. Priestley, "without having precise ideas of" the subject? Let him then explain (what I am far from suspecting him to infer), am I therefore to disbelieve the miraculous conception, the inspiration of the prophets and apostles, indeed almost all the miracles recorded in the Bible? That I can have no precise ideas of the two former, Dr. Priestley will surely admit. Am I to disbelieve the contents of the first and second chapters of Genesis, because there are difficulties in whatever interpretation has been given of them? Shall I not thus, at last, like Rousseau, be for separating the morality from the miracles? I rely upon his candour to assure himself, that I thus address him merely from a love of truth, and consequently an earnest wish to know what reasoning can be shewn in his answer to these questions. I am not insensible of specks in the church to which I belong; yet, take it for all in all, I believe it to be the most effective mean of inculcating Christianity, and would have improvements made with a tender hand. I regret that some able opponents of Dr. Priestley have too frequently indulged an improper asperity; and I lament that the zeal of the latter, in the cause of what he thinks truth, borders not seldom upon virulence. I am far from considering his tenets as dangerous to the salvation of those who conscientiously admit them; but I am very apprehensive, that they

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will prove prejudicial to the peace of the unlearned. However enlarged Doctor Priestley's acquaintance may have been with unbelievers, he is yet to be informed, that a religious theist is not an ideal character. I am much mistaken if I have not known more than one who merited the appellation. To assert that Christianity would be superfluous to any man, where the means of information are within his reach, is a paradox I resign to Dr. Priestley.

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. CHUBB'S Answer to Sir THOMAS LYTTTELTON, on Universal Toleration. (See p. 454.)

SIR,

THE principles upon which I found an *universal toleration* (excepting in such cases in which men's personal characters and properties are concerned), is this, *viz.* that as government naturally arises out of *society*; so it is naturally extended and confined to, and bounded by, the *ground* and *reason*, and the *end* and *purpose*, of association, the sum of which is the *public good*: namely, that thereby each individual may be *protected* and *defended* from all injury and wrong, and may receive *such assistance* as their necessities call for from each other. And as the ground and reason, and the end and purpose, of association, is the public good, as aforesaid; so the *authority* of governors is *extended* and *confined* to those things in which *good* or *hurt*, the *safety* or *danger*, of the society is concerned; and, consequently, governors can, in reason, have *no authority* to *oblige* or *restrain* any individual but in such cases in which the *society* is *interested* as aforesaid. This is what I have more largely considered in my reflections on the grounds and extent of authority and liberty, with respect to civil government. And these principles will, I think, be a just *foundation* and *support* for an universal toleration, or else they *will not* support any toleration at all. But, say you, *atheism*, &c. may in their *consequences* be *injurious* to society, as they may either *weaken* or *take off* men's obligations to virtue, and thereby have an influence upon their actions; and, therefore, the publication of them *ought not* to be tolerated. And, say I, *many principles* which either *do* or *have* prevailed amongst Christians, such as the doctrine of *fate*, of *absolute* election and reprobation, of *imputing* the righteousness

righteousness or the sufferings of one person to another, and the like, may in their *consequences* be *injurious* to society, as they may either *weaken* or *take off* men's obligations to virtue, and thereby have an *influence* on their actions; and, therefore, the publication of them *ought not* to be tolerated. Yea, *any other* religious principle of which it may be *pretended* that it may in its *consequences* be *injurious* to society, as aforesaid, that consideration will (to those who think this to be the case) be a *reason* against the toleration of *such* principles, of which those in *power* will consider themselves as *sole judges*; and thus we may *bid farewell* to *all* toleration. And, admitting it to be as you suppose, viz. that atheism *cannot* oblige the consciences * of those who profess it to *publish*

their principles; yet, I think, that *does not* alter the case; because, if the *ground* of

and ought to be *as much concerned* for, his own and his fellow creatures' *good*, as *any* deist can be? The question also occurs, whether an atheist would not act as *honourably* and *worthily*, under the aforementioned persuasion, which he thinks to be just and well-grounded, in *opposing* the doctrine of a deity, as the deist does in *maintaining* it? Yea, the question may be, whether he does not rather *more so*? The deist, in the *propagation* of his principles, may possibly be influenced by a view of self-good in a constitution of things *to come*; whereas the atheist can be influenced in the *propagation* of his principles but by such a view of self-good as arises from the *present* constitution of things, and which is a spring or principle of action *equally common* to them both; and, therefore, the *springs* of action in a deist may possibly be more selfish, and, as such, less worthy and valuable than the springs of action in an atheist. And were an atheist to be *corrected*, by his fellow-members in civil society, for his thus acting *consonant* to the obligation he conceives himself to be under, the question is, whether this would not be, properly speaking, *persecuting him* for acting according to his conscience? That the *restraining* an atheist from acting *according* to his conscience, as aforesaid, can be no *injury* to him, that he cannot be a *sufferer* by it, either in this world or in the world to come, this also is a *vulgar error*; seeing the restraint referred to *exposes* the atheist to, and may bring upon him, the *stings* of a wounded conscience, which Solomon seems to consider as the *greatest* of evils; and therefore a *conscientious* atheist (which is not an *unnatural* nor *preposterous* character, so far as *conscientiousness* makes a part of it) suffers, or is liable and likely to suffer, *as much* from such restraint, as a *conscientious* deist. Proverbs xviii. 14. *The spirit of a man* (or a sense of a man's having acted uprightly according to his conscience) *will sustain his infirmity* (will keep him from sinking under those afflictions and infirmities he is liable to); *but a wounded spirit* (or the stings of a guilty conscience) *who can bear*? An atheist is *as much* a man, or an intelligent rational being, as a theist, and therefore must be *equally* under all the obligations, arising from *reason* and *nature*, that are relative to *himself* and his *fellow creatures*; and, consequently, must be *equally exposed* to the lashes of an evil conscience when he breaks through them. An atheist is *related* to, and *dependent* upon, civil society and a public good, *as much* as a theist, and therefore is *as much obliged*, both in duty and interest (that is, present interest, which is the *grand* principle of action in man), to *answer* the obligations that naturally flow from

* That an atheist *cannot* be under the obligations of conscience, is a *vulgar error*: because, as good and evil, right and wrong, have their foundation in *nature*, and are what they are when considered *abstractedly* from, and independent of, the consideration of a deity; so the obligations arising from these are *relative* to and *bind* the consciences both of theists and deists and atheists alike; seeing conscience is nothing else but an *awakened* or an *affecting* sense of the obligations we are under, and of our having acted *agreeably* with, or *contrary* to, the sense we have of those obligations. And as an atheist must be under all the obligations that arise from the consideration of his present *existence*, and his *present circumstances*, and from the *relation* he now stands in to his fellow-creatures (though he is not under the obligations that arise from the consideration of a deity); so he is *as liable* and *as likely* to have an affecting sense of those obligations as a theist—at least the question is, *why should he not*? Suppose an atheist, by observing what too frequently takes place, viz. the *bad use* that crafty designing men make of the *doctrine* of a deity, in order to carry on their base and vile designs, by which *much mischief* is and has been done to our species; I say, suppose an atheist, from such a view, should think the doctrine of a deity does *more harm* than *good*, and therefore it were better, upon the whole (supposing some good purposes may be served by it), that it were *banished* out of the world; and, in consequence thereof, should think it his *duty* to *contribute all he can* towards it; the questions then will be, whether this atheist will not be obliged in conscience to *propagate* his own principles? and whether he is not *as likely* to have an *affecting* sense of this obligation, as a theist may be supposed to have of any obligation he finds himself under; seeing he is *as nearly* related to,

of suppressing such principles is, that they may in their *consequences* be inju-

from such relation and dependency; and is as likely to be influenced, that is, *excited to, and restrained from*, action, by those obligations, as a deist. It is true, indeed, that an atheist cannot be *influenced* by a prospect of good or evil that may attend him in *futurity*, because he cannot perceive any *certain connection* or *relation* between the *present* constitution of things and any other constitution, whether *past* or *to come*; but then it does by no means follow that he *is not*, or *will not*, or *cannot*, be influenced by the obligation that arises from the *present* constitution of things, which he finds himself related to, and dependent upon, as being *himself* a part thereof. Besides, all the *certain* obligations men are under arise from what they *now* are, and have been, and from the *present* relations they are under; and not from what they *shall be* and have, and from relations that will be contracted in *futurity*; and, therefore, they are all *equally binding* upon, and are as likely, and as *naturally tend*, to influence an atheist as a theist, excepting those that are relative to a deity. The obligations of *justice*, of *gratitude*, of *benevolence*, that men may come under, are all *relative to*, and *naturally tend* to influence, both atheists and deists alike: and as to the *connection* betwixt this world and a constitution of things to come, it is supposed to consist in this only, viz. that God will reward or punish men in *another* world, for or according as they have acted *agreeably* with, or *contrary* to, those obligations they are under in *this*; which obligations are *exactly the same*, whether such rewards and punishments shall take place or not. And though it is readily granted that the deist may be *influenced* in his actions by a *prospect* of good and evil in a *world to come*; yet that influence does not appear to be so *powerful* and *general* as may well be expected, considering the *many preachments* made about it, and the *great stress* which is pretended to be put upon it. Take the *Christian* world for an example in the present case, in which the doctrine of *futurity* has been *constantly* and *universally* taught and believed, upon *evidence* declared to be most *strong* and *clear*; and yet, I imagine, it will pretty plainly appear, to an impartial enquirer, that the *appetites*, and *passions*, and the various *interest* of Christians, have had a *much stronger* and a *more general* influence upon their actions, than the doctrine of *futurity*, the latter of which seems to have had *very little* share in the matter. If it should be said, that the reason of this is, because those believers do not, as they *ought*, make their *understandings*, but their *appetites*, *passions*, &c. to have the *guidance* and *direction* of their actions, this is true; but then it is also as true, that, if those men made their understandings the

rious to society, then *all principles*, which may in their consequences be thus *injurious*, ought to be *suppressed* upon the *same* ground, whether those who profess them are *obliged* in conscience to publish them, or not. And *all other* principles, of which those in *power* may take it into their heads that they *may*, in their *consequences*, be *injurious* to society, as aforesaid; *such* principles will, of course, be *suppressed* on the *same* ground, whether such consequences may result from them or not. I am, Sir, your humble servant, &c.

MR. URBAN,

May 6.

AS an impartial friend to science, I shall esteem it a favour if you will insert the following observations on the Monthly Reviewer's criticism, in the Review for April last, on Mr. Vince's papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*.—In the first paper Mr. V. defines what he means by an infinite diverging series, that it is "a quantity which by its *expansion* will produce that series." If therefore Mr. V. has given the sum according to his definition, he has fairly done that which he proposed. Now let us see what the Reviewer observes. He says, "this series (that is $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} - \text{&c. sine fine}$) it is true, may be brought out from Mr. Vince's expression above, and so it may from thousands of others, different ones, as is manifest from this very paper," Mr. V. has therefore given the sum consistently with his own definition, as the Reviewer himself acknowledges; and surely this is sufficient to justify what he has done. But the

guides and *directors* of their actions, they would act *properly*, whether they believed the doctrine of *futurity* or not. And tho', when men's spirits are *greatly depressed*, or when under the *burthen* of some heavy affliction, or on a *sick* or *dying* bed, or when their *fears* are any other way *greatly alarmed*, then the *prospect* of what may attend them in *futurity* very much *affects* them, and engages their *concern* for their future well-doing, and very much influences their *resolutions*, which, no doubt, are very *honest* and *sincere* when made, and may affect their *actions* also for the time being; and yet, notwithstanding *all this*, experience too, too often shows, that whenever those Christians have *recovered* their *health* and *spirits*, and their *fears* are *dissipated*, then the influencing power of the doctrine of *futurity* *wears off*, and they soon return to their former courses, like a dog to his vomit, and as the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire.

Reviewer

Reviewer says, that, according to this definition, there may be many sums to the same series: this is what Mr. V. has before told us; and it seems to have been his principal intention, in the supplement to his paper, to shew how we are to estimate the particular value in every particular case. Indeed the Reviewer says, "there may be a propriety in chusing one of these values in preference to the rest;" that is, (if his words have any meaning at all) there can be only one value in every particular case which ought to be taken; and how that is to be obtained Mr. V. has pointed out. His getting therefore the same series from the expansion of different quantities proves nothing against Mr. V. but is perfectly consistent with what he has advanced. In respect to what he says, that the terms of the above series, at an infinite distance, may not be assumed equal to unity, I shall only observe, that if we may not assume two quantities equal, whose difference is infinitely less than the quantities themselves, what will become of the Principia, and indeed of all the higher parts of philosophy? Their very fundamental principles are built upon it; and I believe it is the first time its legality was ever doubted. This is the substance of the Reviewer's remarks on Mr. V.'s first paper; and how far they prove any thing against him, I leave your readers to judge.—The only objection to the second paper, "On the Motion of Bodies affected by Friction," (if we may call it an objection) is, that Mr. V. there lays it down as a principle, that no force, acting at the center of suspension of a body, can affect the center of oscillation. If the Reviewer will turn to Mr. V.'s paper in the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1780, "On the Principles of Progressive and Rotatory Motion," he will there see that principle fully demonstrated.

A. M.

MR. URBAN,

July 1.

THE conclusion of the correspondence on Chatterton and Rowley is herewith sent, in continuation from your last, p. 464.

Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

9. Mr. Barrett to Dr. Ducarel.

Sir, Bristol, July 20, 1772.

I have received two letters from you, for which I am greatly obliged, particularly for the useful notices contained therein relative to Bristol, which I pay

due regard to. The extract from Wm. Botoner, among Wharton's MSS. in Lambeth Library, is a good proof what a great merchant Mr. Canynge was; and some one in the last century placed a translation of this very passage of Botoner on the inside of his monument in Redcliff church, where it now remains, though not exactly translated, but somewhat altered and erroneous. I have been favoured with other extracts from the same MSS. in Benet College, Cambridge, by Mr. Lort, who informs me it will shortly be printed and published. I have got the Bristol charters (which are now out of print), and will send you the book, not doubting but I shall meet with another here in Bristol, and must desire you will please to accept of it as a small token of friendship. What could Canynge employ so many carpenters, masons, &c. about, unless in building the church, &c.? I have been taking all methods to enquire out the name, family, burial, &c. of Rowley, but have not, I fear, succeeded; tho' I have met with an inscription of one Tho. Rowley, who served bailiff when Mr. Canynge was mayor, and sheriff of Bristol soon after, but he was a merchant, and lies buried in St. John's church in this city. Qu. If he ever took priest orders as his friend Mr. C. did? The date is 1478, four years only after the death of Mr. C. No one surely ever had such good fortune as myself in procuring MSS. and ancient deeds; to help me in investigating the history and antiquities of this city. My profession indeed gains me admittance to many families, and thereby I have procured many MS. records. This very day I was with our bishop, who has been so obliging to bring me from London three curious MSS. formerly in the possession of Bishop Secker; and Bp. Ralph of Wells (an old MS.), which has been consulted on Mr. Brickdale's affair, *meum pernoctatus est* for a whole week, and furnished me with some curious particulars, which I transcribed, and have inserted in my work. I have received a long letter from Mr. Whitaker; and, in return, given him an account of all the Roman camps near Bristol, which amount to no less than 8 or 10: he is an excellent judge of these things, and, I doubt not, will well apply these notices. I have told him, I look on them as the works of Ostorius, the Roman proprætor here; and as they form a chain of entrenched forts, in full view of the Severn. I suppose Tacitus alludes

alludes to them in that remarkable passage, "cinctisque castris Sabrinam et Antonam fluvios cohibere parat." This he doubts, and with Camden, &c. places those on the river *Nen* by Northampton, or makes the Warwickshire Avon to be the Antona of Tacitus. I am led to think otherwise by these bordering so upon the Severn, and by a drawing I have by the hand of Rowley of an altar dug up near the walls of Bristol with the name *Caer Brito* on it, and at the bottom, *Viæ. Ostor.* which was in the possession of Mr. Canynge. Mr. Whitaker, I see, gives up all the British names of cities met with in Nennius and Huntingdon as uncertain, and nothing, he thinks, to be relied on about them, but what is to be deduced from the Romans, or are Roman remains.

What shall be done in this state of uncertainty? Had I more leisure time, I should take great pleasure in attempting to develop the dark origin and names of places out of their present obscurity; but even in the work I am engaged in, amidst a thousand avocations, and calls of business by night as well as by day, I find myself often greatly at a loss.

Avia terrarum peragro loca nullius ante Trita solo.

Amongst these MSS. of Bishop Secker, I have found some very curious notes of Browne Willis about Bristol, and deeds and evidences from the old books at the church of Worcester, in which diocese this city anciently was. I shall ever regard, good Sir, your correspondence, and desire to hear from you frequently.

My collection of old Latin deeds increases so much on my hands, that I scarce know how to dispose of them. Some of moment, such as foundation charters, institutions of chauntries (of which I have many), and others of hospitals or religious houses, should be given in the original, I think; while others, translated and abridged, may be inserted in the work. Your opinion of this in your next.

Plan of the Work.

- § I. General history and names of the city in its early state, whether in the British, Roman, Danish, or Saxon times, in different sections.
- § II. Its improved state, including the erection of the castle, religious houses, bridge, walls, gates, &c.
- § III. Its present state, increase of buildings, streets added, squares, conduits, with a plan, &c.
- § IV. Its government, civil and ecclesi-

astical, at different times, with officers, the members of parliament, &c.

§ V. Trade and navigation, foreign and domestic trade, &c.

Next I proceed to the parochial history; containing the history of each parish church, its foundations, benefactors, monuments (of note only), chauntries, houses of religion, hospitals of old, and almshouses in each parish, and other particulars not mentioned, or sufficiently enlarged upon, in the General History.

Lastly, The annals or transactions of the city under each year, with the mayors' and officers' names, in which I shall insert the charters, and other deeds, and abstracts of wills of benefactors, which would break the thread of narration too much in the body of the work to be there inserted, &c.

I sat down immediately on the receipt of your favour to write to you (*currenti calamo*) this hasty scroll; which I hope you will excuse, and attribute to the right cause, and not to any want of respect in the writing with so little care and circumspection, and in so loose and negligent a manner. As I have justly conceived a great opinion of your judgment, I shall esteem any direction of yours in improving the above plan (on which I have hitherto proceeded) as a favour conferred on, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

WM. BARRETT.

10. Dr. Ducarel to Mr. Barrett.

Sir, *Doctors Com. July 30, 1772.*

In answer to your obliging letter of the 20th of July, the extract I sent you from Botoner appears so material, that, if it is erroneously translated on Mr. C's monument, it ought either to be rectified there, or at least in your History of Bristol.

I shall be glad to see Botoner in print, though I expect no great matter from it; at least those parts of it, already printed by Br. Willis (in his Mitred Abbeys), have not appeared to me of much consequence. I heartily thank you for your kind intended present of the *Bristol charters*; I want them much; and, instead of your waiting for an opportunity of sending them by some friend, the best and shortest method will be to put it up in brown paper, seal it, and send them, directed to me, by the next stage-coach, or machine, which comes from Bristol to London. I will certainly acknowledge the receipt of the book by the next post. As to Canynge, the number of workmen he employed were, not only for building

building of the church, but also for his ten ships, which wanted every kind of artificers. To find out whether Rowley took orders or not, recourse must be had to the register books of the diocese in which Bristol was at that time: in them will be found the names of all persons ordained, and when. I thought Bristol was in the diocese of Sarum; you intimate it was in that of Worcester. If so, why not apply, by letter, to Mr. Clark, registrar at Worcester, one of the most obliging, sensible, and communicative persons in this kingdom? If that be the case, when you have heard from him, you may submit to him the hints I gave you in my letter of the 18th March, 1772. The registers and records at Worcester are, to my knowledge, in a very excellent order. As to your old deeds, I do, Sir, very sincerely congratulate you on their increase in your hands. I advise you to number, and keep them all in order of time, come in when they will; else they will be of no use, and their number will only puzzle you. All the principal charters should be printed by themselves in an Appendix, and referred to in the work. Those of less consequence (always preserving the dates) abstracted in the book in English, and in a note at bottom put "now in the possession of A. B. C. or D." and this, Sir, is all the answer I can give to your request about disposing them. I approve very much of the plan at the end of your letter. You say nothing about the cathedral. This indeed is already done to your hands by Br. Willis. But ought not the alterations and improvements thereto since his time (about 1742) to be now mentioned?

I am not well enough acquainted with the very ancient part of history, to say any thing about Bristol in the British, Roman, or Danish times; that must be settled between Mr. Whitaker and yourself: if you differ, the several reasons given by each will be duly considered when made public. But you must remember, that there is no mention made of Bristol in the Saxon chronicles, tho' it was a considerable town at the time of the Conquest. As to Bishop Secker's MSS. I have never seen but one, and that is that MS. in which he drew up an account of his diocese of Bristol, which is left to his successors in that see. It was of some service to me as to an account of the endowments or ordinations of vicarages within that diocese; though I have only three in Bristol, *viz.* St.

Jacob, the Temple, and Henbury. I presume you have an account of the rest, *viz.* All Saints, St. Augustin, Elberton, St. Leonard, St. Mary Redcliffe, and St. Nicolas. I want nothing but the dates of these ordinations, and in what register-book they may be found. In your next, I beg the favour of an answer to this part of my letter.

Having now, Sir, fully answered every part of your letter, I have but one thing more to mention, *viz.* that if you have any other questions to ask me on this subject, you would do it as soon as you can (this being a time when I have most leisure); and you may be assured of a speedy answer from, Sir, your humble servant,
A. C. DUCAREL.

II. *Mr. Chapman to Dr. Ducarel.*

My dear Sir, *Weston, Sept. 12, 1772.*

I thank you for your last obliging letter; since I received it, I have been to Bristol, and paid a visit to Mr. Catcott, who *only* is possessed of what appears to me to be the most valuable part of Rowley's works. He has copies of all that Mr. Barrett has, one piece excepted, and, besides, the tragedy of Ellie, which seems to me to be worth all the rest. He offered me this tragedy, with the Tournament, another pretty large piece of Rowley's, and three of his Eclogues, for 50l. and I believe would have taken 40. This, in my opinion, is no price for those valuable MSS; and had I been a little richer than I am, or rather less poor, I would undoubtedly have bought them. The other pieces in his possession are intended to be inserted in Barrett's History of Bristol, and for that reason Catcott chuses not to part with them, lest he should injure the sale of Barrett's book; though, he says, Barrett's behaviour to him does not deserve this compliment. I know not in what forwardness this history is; but it is a pity those valuable remains should come out in such a fashion, and detached and separated from each other, when the whole would make a handsome volume, and be a more acceptable present to the public all together. Those in Barrett's possession, one of which, I find, is a noble poem of the Epic kind, are too good to be thrust head and shoulders into a History of Bristol, for no other end but to help the sale of a heavy work. I hope some man of genius and fortune, if they can be found in one man, will take some pains to unite these excellent pieces, and be at the expence of purchasing, and present-

ing them to the public in the form and manner they deserve. You must know that this Catcott is a pewterer, and, though very fond of scribbling, especially since he has got Rowley's works, is extremely ignorant and illiterate. He is, however, very vain, and fancies himself almost as great a genius as the great Rowley himself.

I am not without hopes of seeing London this winter; if I am so fortunate, my first respects shall be paid at Doctors Commons. I am, with great sincerity, dear Sir, your obliged and affectionate servant, J. CHAPMAN.

My best compliments to your lady, and Mr. Pigou.

MR. URBAN, *Tscherkask, Oct. 31,*
O. S. 1785.

A MAN that is reduced to the necessity of being without books, after a certain time finds the want of them more and more tolerable, and at length determines to set up for himself, and to live on his own stock. Reading is, to numbers of people, no more than an elegant idleness; and the most intelligent of mankind are not those that have perused the most books. There are histories that we must have read; there are discoveries of our contemporaries that we ought to be informed of: other things we may find out of ourselves, if we have time for reflection. What a man has himself investigated remains in his mind, influences his conduct, and regulates his notions: whereas what he reads he is contented to admire, treasures up a thought or two for adorning his conversation, and acquires a high opinion of his learning; while neither his perspicacity is improved, nor his manners amended. In this animadversion I include not the Sacred Writings; though they may be read too much and studied too little. They come to us under the sanction of such high authority, they contain such a purity of doctrine, they hold out to our imitation so splendid a character, they give us such grand expectations, they glow with such unexampled sentiment, they so captivate all the noblest faculties of the heart and soul, and are so congenial to the best part of our being, that he must be a fool who can neglect to consider them, and an unfeeling creature who does not lay them to heart. *Beati immaculati in via, qui ambulant in lege Domini. Beati qui scr-*

tantur testimonia ejus: in toto corde exquirunt eum.

He that reads merely for amusement may as well be employed at push-pin. Both are equally inimical to the exercise and cultivation of the mind; both equally repugnant to the prosecution of that most important knowledge, the knowledge of ourselves and others; which is only to be obtained by unre-mitted observation and intense reflection. He that thoroughly and practically knows himself, will soon be the master of his own passions and affections; will easily develop the characters of others, understand the motives of their actions and discourses, and enter the most secret replications of the human heart. This is knowledge, and learning, and wisdom.

I have heard it observed, that the study of character is much more cultivated by some other nations than the English. If this observation be true, it may lead us to discover the reason of our being so frequently over-reached in political discussions. Foreigners reproach us as talkers of sentences, and eternal quoters of Horace and Virgil. Whether or not the reproach be just, my acquaintance is not large enough to enable me to determine. That there may be a fault in our public seminaries of learning, I will not allow myself to suspect.

Be this as it may, it would be no unprofitable labour to perambulate our island for picking up characters. There is no city, no town, no village, but produces some; and, while it has been so diligently searched for antiquities, for all sorts of curiosities both of nature and art, the track I speak of has been hitherto in a manner unexplored. We have seen a biographical history of England too attended with good success; why should not a personal or characteristical history of England be at least no worse received? For, conceiving my meaning, a man need only look into Clarendon, Sully, or Cardinal de Retz; Bishop Burnet is likewise in general good at a character. A gentleman of competent fortune, and acute investigation, who should set out on such a plan, would shortly find his papers swell into volumes, and the rising generation would be indebted to his labours. His reader would naturally be led to compare the individuals of his acquaintance with the characters described; and, when he should find that

not

not one in ten thousand would suit, he would habitually improve in delineating characters for himself. The utility of this is apparent to every creature. As to the entertainment arising from such a work, let any one but read the account of Sir Philip Cravenleigh, lately published, and that of Mr. Matthews, in Sheridan's *Life of Swift*, and he will see no reason to suppose it will be censured as dull. It is almost exclusively in Great-Britain and Ireland, that striking exhibitions of the human character abound.

The clergy, above all men, I am sure, will thank me for this suggestion. For, before we can successfully indicate remedies to mental aberrations, we must have investigated their source in the constitution of the patient; and, by the means recommended, a minister will have a plan of his parishioners in his mind as accurate as that of his parish. As the two great duties of a pastor are vigilance and charity—but stop, my Muse, this is no business of ours.

And now, Mr. Urban, you may ask what has provoked me to all this? I will tell you immediately. It is the vexatious want of character throughout the regions I am doomed to traverse. However, as I can only work on such materials as I have, I proceed to give you all I can gather of the manners and customs of the Kofacs.

The Kofacs of the Don are descended from a Russian ancestry, who settled some centuries ago* in the habitations abandoned by the Tartar Kofacs. They speak no other language than the Russian, which the people of distinction use in all its purity. It is only among the common sort that a mixture of the Malorussian is perceived. The physiognomy of the Kofacs is likewise Russian, though a good deal of the Tartarian is often discernible. Their country having formerly been inhabited by a race of that people, the mixture of the two, which must naturally influence the features of the face, is conspicuous in many respects. Even at this time it is no

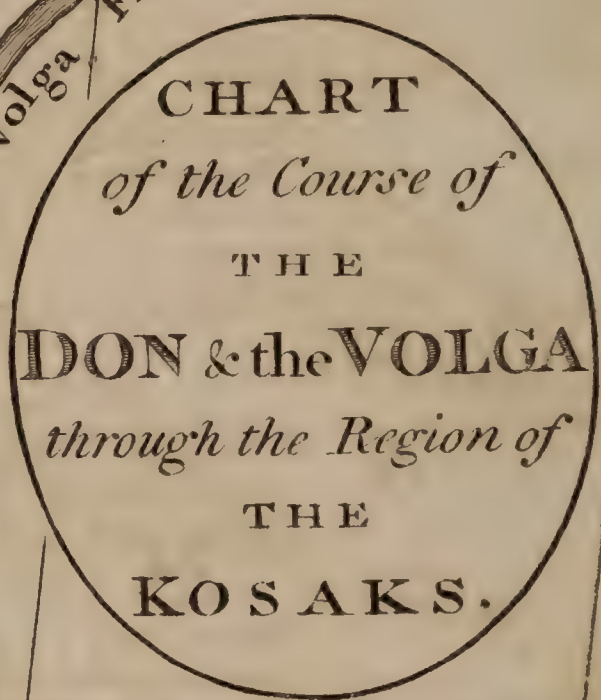
rare thing to meet with a physiognomy half Kalmuc and half Kofac. And amongst the complaints exhibited by the Kofacs against their neighbours, they reproach them, not without foundation, it must be confessed, that they seduce their women to illicit connections with them, and by that means corrupt the blood of the Kofacs*; to which likewise it cannot be denied, that their volatile females discover no great repugnance or dislike. Nor does it unfrequently happen that the Kalmucs of either sex, who have submitted to the Russian government, contract marriages in due form with the Kofacs.

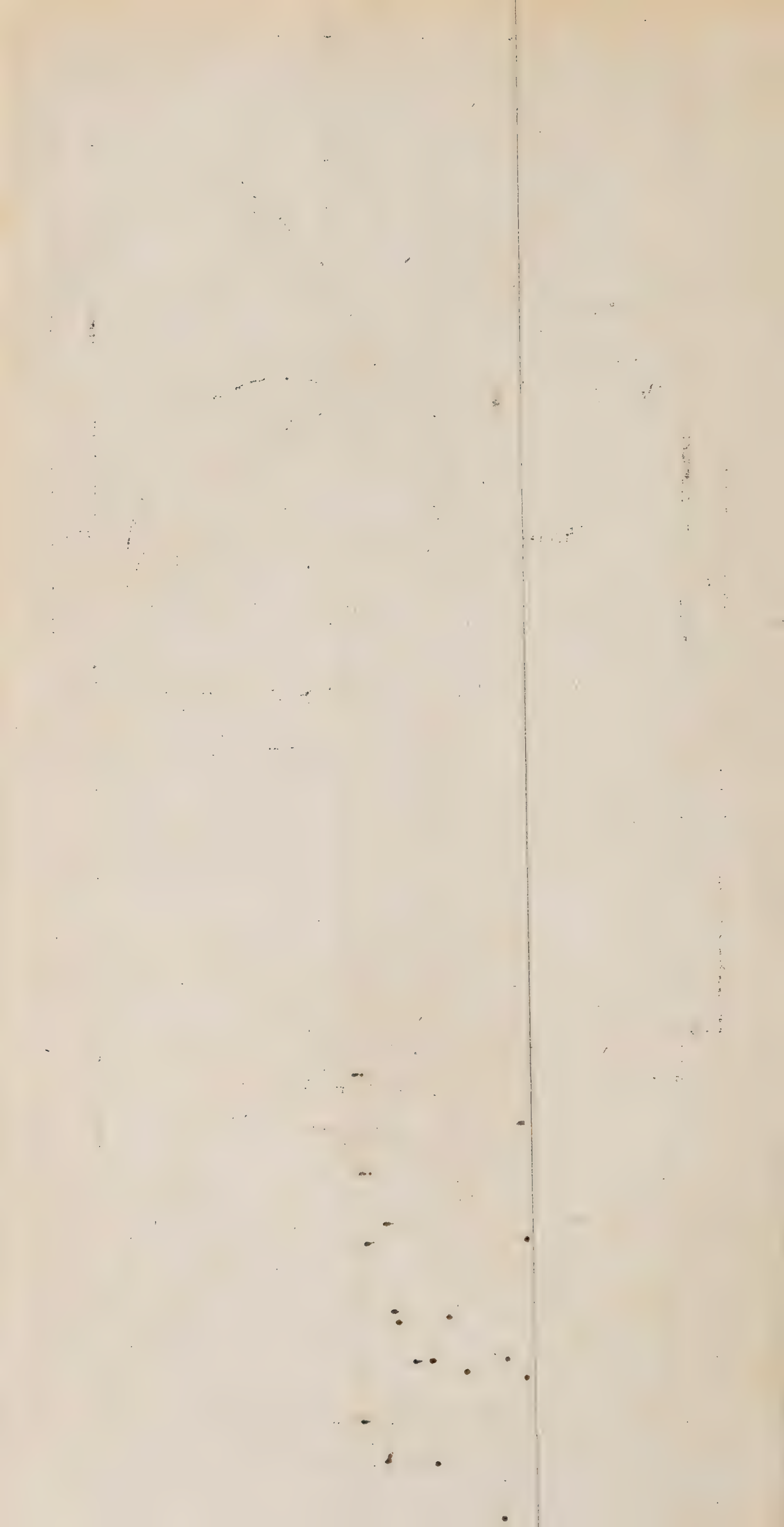
The people of the Don are, for the most part, of a strong and robust make, of a middling stature, but with large shoulders. The common people wear a long beard, and hold it in great veneration; but persons of distinction shave themselves, and keep only mustachios. The cloathing of the men, when at home, differs in nothing from the garb of the Malorussians. Their caps are garnished in summer and winter with sheep-skin. The married women wear on both sides of their head-dress a long upright horn, generally more than a foot high, somewhat bent forwards at the upper extremity. Others wear a square cap of unequal sides. The colour of the head-dress varies; but the most common are red or brown. The girls wear nothing on their heads, or, if they do, it is only a broad ribbon of two or three different colours, set off with coral, beads, small pieces of silver money, or copper coppers, according to the means of the wearer. On each side of this band is a pendant narrow ribbon, furnished with

* La Motraye, a traveller of much estimation, evinces great surprize at having found, nearly under the same meridian, and in the same air, the Circassians, the most beautiful people of the world, in the midst of Nogayians and Kalmucs, who are very monsters in ugliness. That perfection and beauty of nature which appears even in the horses of the Circassians, exactly the reverse of the same animals amongst the Nogayians and Kalmucs, added much to the wonder and astonishment of the sagacious traveller. This observation, which appeared to me very striking, seems to prove, on one hand, how little share the climate has in influencing the figure; and, on the other, the constancy wherewith beauty or deformity is perpetuated in certain races, no less among mankind than the inferior animals.

* This is certainly a very indeterminate account of time, but it is the exactest I can procure; and I doubt whether the sagest of your Antiquarian correspondents, if he were with me, would be able to investigate one more precise. Here are no parish registers, or old chronicles, to consult. This circumstance, however, saves one a world of trouble, and one must learn to do without them.

similar





Similar ornaments. When they walk, these strings put in motion make such a noise as to announce at a good distance the approach of a Kofac girl. The long open robes of the women in general only differ from the others in that respect, and in being fastened to the waist by a linen girdle or a ribbon. The breeches that all the women wear are very large and ample, reach down to their very heels, and are ordinarily of some coloured linen. Their necks are adorned with a necklace of four, six, or more rows of coral beads, or little shells, with silver money, or bits of tin before, and terminated by two or more crosses. It is on holidays and Sundays that they display their greatest finery; at other times they are most commonly very badly clothed, go barefoot, and the head covered with coarse cloths.

The Kofacs have no other religion than that of the Greek church, which they observe even to the minutest parts of the ritual. Their burials and marriages only differ from those of the Russians in certain practices which seem peculiar to them. The young man goes to his betrothed, mounted on a horse, with little bells affixed to the harness, the noise of which gives notice to the fair-one of the approach of her future spouse. These bells are afterwards carefully preserved by the relations of the wife, or by herself, in memory of the solemnity. The bride not only brings no portion to her husband, but he is even obliged to cloath her from head to foot completely.

The political constitution of the Kofac is entirely military. They are always ready for the field of battle, and know no greater joy than when they are summoned to a new campaign. The number of fighting men they are capable of raising amounts, as it is said, to 50,000. Their arms consist of lances, arrows, good fire-arms, and excellent sabres. They know how to handle all these with great dexterity, and have acquired the reputation of valiant soldiers. Every Kofac receives, besides a certain quantity of victuals, while he is on actual service, an annual pay of 12 rubles; an ensign is paid 15; a colonel, 100; and the chef-du-corps, 200.

There is annually distributed to the Kofacs of the Don, as well as to all the others, a certain quantity of stores, transmitted to them by the college of

war at Petersburg; and these are deposited at Tscherkask. On their arrival they are received with particular honours. As soon as the train has appeared upon the Don, the inhabitants of every stanitza are obliged to march to meet it, assembling on horseback in their warlike caparisons. On sight of the baggage they make a discharge of their fire-arms, and salute it with their colours, and then set to work by all imaginable means for facilitating and expediting the transport of it; for the Don is so shallow in certain places, that even very small barks proceed along with difficulty.

The care of his horse is what a Kofac has most at heart; since it is from their agility the greatest advantages in war are to be expected; and on their fleetness depends the whole confidence of their riders in cases of flight. They cross over rivers on their backs with the greatest security and ease, lying along on their bellies, and intercrocheting their feet across the crupper. When at home, they are continually exercising themselves and horses in running races for trifling bets; so that there are no better horsemen in the world. A horse that will run a verst in four minutes is reckoned tolerably good, but by no means one of the best. Their horses are of different kinds, the greatest part being bought of the Malorussians or the Kalmucs. Yours, &c. M. M. M.

MR. URBAN, *Azof, Nov. 5, O.S. 1785.*

YOUR Magazine containing the first of my communications* came safe to hand; and as your note upon that letter discovers no cogent reason for my discontinuing the plan I proposed to myself, I proceed in my account of the Kofacs of the Don. The style of bare description is the only one adapted to such a subject, and the only one I use with any kind of ennui. For what is there to animate the intellect, or invigorate the genius, in the manners of nations scarcely civilized, and the actions of men without the improvements of industry, or the rudiments of knowledge?

A Kofac is two different persons, when viewed at home in his habitation, and when considered as in war. But his real element is the latter. There he lives and acts as his ancestors used to do at the time they separated from their

* See vol. LV. p. 761.

brethren the Russians. In a word, it is there that we may call him a true warrior. At home, on the contrary, he is obliged to act under constraint, and must live in constant violence to nature. There he must submit to the vilifying state of a labourer and a peasant; but must keep himself nevertheless always ready to fly to the field of battle. Even in this condition he must never forget one truth engraven on his mind in letters of brass, that he is a Kofac, a free Kofac, born chiefly for war, and that, if he works, he must first be reduced to it by the greatest necessity. I would, however, be here understood to speak chiefly of the Kofacs who dwell in their stanitzas from Kafanka to Tscherkask.

Stanitza is the name given to a situation newly established, and inhabited by a certain number of these Kofacs. It was in these places that the subjects of other provinces of Russia, who were forced from their stations, formerly stopped in their flight. They immediately took possession of the first huts they found, improved them afterwards, and at length constructed new ones. The number of these establishments at present exceeds 100. They are built for the most part in a parallel direction with the river, but sometimes also perpendicularly to it; always close to the bank, or, at the very utmost, at the distance of only a couple of musket-shots. These stanitzas look more like large or moderate villages than towns; as being neither surrounded by walls, nor ramparts, nor even pallisades. Some of them, however, are provided with cannons placed near the entrance and the sorties. Kafanka, Piatibenskaia, and Cimlienskaia, are reckoned the most considerable. Every stanitza forms a parish. The churches are lofty, and take up a large site, as well for the principal building, as for the smaller ones contiguous to it, which are of wood, as are the houses of the place, a very small number excepted. Notwithstanding this circumstance, the houses are good, well-built, convenient, and each of them perfectly insulated from all the rest. The apartments are provided with good chimnies. Several of the houses have galleries, and such as are on an elevated situation have excellent cellars. The sitting-rooms are furnished with hangings, and an air of neatness, and even elegance, prevails throughout. Such of the houses as have been recently built are much im-

proved beyond the others; and the Kofacs do not deny that it was in Prussia they first learnt to know the comforts of handsome habitations, as well as the manner of building them; and that this excited them to have the like. The wall in the most conspicuous part of a chamber is almost all covered over with the pictures of saints; and wealthy persons are not sparing in the various ornaments that luxury hath invented.

Each stanitza is commanded by a chief or Attaman, elected every year, who is always one of their own body. When this officer has the art of rendering himself agreeable, he is frequently continued longer in his dignity; but this is only to be done by a new election, which cannot be dispensed with. The salary of an attaman is not in every place the same. Some have 12, others 15, and others to the amount of 35 rubles *per annum*. The chiefs of the stanitzas on the post-road have larger appointments, as they have more to do. Neither is their revenue confined to their pay, as they receive numberless presents, which generally prove a considerable augmentation to it. The Attaman exercises over all the Kofacs in subordination to him the highest degree of jurisdiction, terminates all differences that are not of very great importance, and sees to the execution of the orders of the Imperial Court, and those of the governor, who resides at Tscherkask. He punishes delinquents either by imprisonment or the corporal infliction of the batogues; in cases of weighty concern he makes his report to the chancery of Tscherkask. The Yessaul is his colleague, or rather the executor of his orders, which it is his duty to make known to the Kofacs. When any Imperial vessels are going down the Don, or if horses are to be provided, he gallops about the whole stanitza, calling out, that no Kofac is to retire under the penalty of three rubles forfeit; but that every person is to hold himself in readiness to do whatsoever he shall be commanded. Whenever he convokes them together, he gives them all the title of Attamans, in token of the equality that subsists among them. When they are assembled, and formed into a circle, the Attaman places himself in the midst, and then the commonalty apportionates the proportion of public work that is to be performed by each, as they all think proper. At such times they shew him the greatest respect, though, at others,

no person takes the trouble to salute him with his cap.

The fines and forfeits that fall, remain in common, and are generally drunk out in the stanitznaia. This stanitznaia, and the taboun, are the two public places in every stanitza; for it is there that the Attaman causes the inhabitants to be assembled, and, after having imposed silence, propounds to them whatever concerns the public welfare. The stanitznaia is at the same time a prison, before which persons convicted of crimes are punished with the scourge. The taboun is a place without the stanitza, not always at the same distance; and is a place, among others, where they are obliged to lead the horses they are commanded to furnish. Whenever they are to proceed to a campaign, all the horses of the stanitza are in like manner brought to this place, where, after they have undergone a strict examination, the best are chosen out for the expedition.

In some few of the stanitzas they have still starchini, who are people that have formerly served in campaigns as colonels of the Kosacs, and, after having returned home, take the chief command of one of these stanitzas, and have an Attaman under them. These colonels are appointed by the commander of all the Kosacs of the Don, the Attaman in chief at Tscherkask; but they receive no pay except when in actual service.

No merchants or traders are to be met with among the Kosacs, who also pride themselves on the profoundest ignorance. Nor can one see a single person, even among the most distinguished, even the slightest tincture of knowledge either in the sciences or the arts. It is the laborious Malorussians, who live amongst them, that do the principal of their work, partly for a fixed salary, and partly instead of the tribute they are forced to pay the chiefs in quality of serfs. It is of them likewise that the Kosacs purchase their strong liquors, they being prohibited to distill them.

It can only be attributed to the negligence and sloth of the Kosacs, that they know not how to value the excellence of their lands, and leave them without cultivation. An extent of country, containing 600 versts in length, and whose excessive breadth has not yet been ascertained; a country to which the bountiful Parent of mankind hath granted, in every part, the most fertile soil; situated moreover in a

northern latitude from 52 to 46 degrees, where they might, from the advantage of its position, cultivate in abundance every production of the warmer climates; such a country is quite a desert for the greatest part, and wearies the eye with continued sterility. Agriculture is never followed but from the most urgent necessity; and no more corn is sown than they must consume in the course of the year; so that, if the harvest should at any time happen to fail, they necessarily suffer a universal dearth. The gardens, perceptible here and there, produce the most delicious fruits, the latest of which are in full maturity as soon as the month of August begins. But the Kosacs prefer damsons to all other fruits, because they can fill their carts with them without farther trouble.

Tscherkask, the capital of all these people, borders on the Don to the north and west; towards the south it is washed by the Vastiefka, a river that takes its rise five versts from the town, and proceeds to fall into the Don near the spot where was formerly the fort of St. Ann. On the western side it extends almost as far as the river Axai, which the Kosacs also call Donetz. This town pretends to scarce more than a century of antiquity. It was on returning from the unfortunate campaign of Astrachan, that the building of it was undertaken. It arrived not all at once at that pitch of greatness which enables it at present to dispute precedence with other considerable towns of Russia; but, like them, Tscherkask has augmented by degrees. The inundations it experiences, especially in spring, are very great, and reach to the distance of ten versts inland. What is worse is, that the great floods, having no determinate time for assuaging, continue sometimes to the beginning of July, and even to the end of that month, and consequently render the town unwholesome. The houses where the inundations are most prevalent are built upon piles; and it often happens, that there is no communication from one of these houses to another, excepting by boats, as the very bridges are often carried away. The fortifications of the town are constructed of timber, and have nothing very dreadful in their appearance. Here are some Kalmuc-Kosacs who have embraced the Greek religion, and connect themselves very frequently in marriage with the real Kosacs.

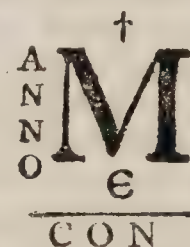
Kofacs. This latter nation obtains its salt from the lakes of Monotki in the steppe of Kuban; but, for securing it from the attacks of the Tartars, they are obliged to attend it in troops, under arms and on horseback, and with the most vigilant precautions. This salt is formed on the surface of the water like flakes of ice. In time of peace, it sells for 10 or 15 copeeks the pood; and, in time of war, from 50 copeeks to a ruble. Tscherkask is no longer the mart of commerce with the Turks since the fortress of St. Demetrius has taken it to itself.

From Tscherkask it is but 15 versts to the stanitza of Akai, 15 versts farther to the fortress of Dimitri (Dimitri Rostofski, or St. Demetrius of Rostof), and beyond this Azof is but 30 versts. I met on the way hither, especially on the first half of it, a great number of houses inhabited by Kofacs. When a number of these are together, they are called stani. The fortress of St. Dimitri Rostofski, situated on a steep shore of the Don, independently of its garrison, commanded by a major-general, is inhabited, as well as its suburbs, not only by Kofacs, and some Russians, but likewise contains a number of Greek families, drawn hither for the sake of commerce.

Great improvements have for several years been carrying on in Azof and its fortifications, it being a place of vast importance to the trade of the Black Sea. The reduction of the Crimea to the Russian government now renders its consequence still greater. In digging the foundation of one of the batteries, a cannon was dug up with a Genoese inscription upon it. M. Gmelin mentions this town of Azof as being in the year 1769 so destitute of habitable houses, that the officers, as well as the soldiers, were reduced to encamp in tents, or to build barracks of rushes; which in these parts are used also for fuel.

I have met with a worthy countryman here, Capt. P. just returned from the Krim, who has given me a complete account of that peninsula, which, as it is now so much the subject of conversation, and especially as no author has hitherto given even a tolerable description of it, I shall digest and arrange for the subject of my next communication to you. In the mean time I send you, for one of your miscellaneous plates, an exact fac simile of a brass coin* that one of his soldiers found among the rubbish thrown up in making a foundation for

a new bastion. But as the plaster cast I herewith transmit has not brought off some of the parts which are sharp and plain upon the coin, I must supply that little imperfection by a short description for the assistance of your engraver. Of the right hand of the figure only the thumb appears; that which the hand contains is a mound surmounted by a cross, to which mound and hand your artist must give a little relief. On the left breast is the figure of a man on horseback, with some animal under the horse's belly; this is sharper on the coin, and might be taken for St. George and the dragon. The letters round the head, which are much blunted in the cast, on the coin are plainly, on one side, ONIVSTINI, and on the other, ANVSPPAVG; out of which one easily makes *Justinianus, pater patriæ, aug.* What business the ON has at the beginning I cannot tell. On the reverse is a great M, for what purpose I know not. The word on the left-hand side is ANNO, the letters standing one under another down the limb of the large let-

ter thus,  The top of

the crown must also be a little helped by the engraver, as well as the penduloke in the right ear, and the whole of the visage. The great M is rounded off as it appears on the cast. You and your correspondents will oblige me much by an explanation in your Magazine; or, if you shew it to my good and amiable friend, the rev. Mr. Southgate, the curate of St. Giles's in the Fields, I think no part of it will escape his perspicacity and intelligence.

Yours, &c. M. M. M.

MR. URBAN, July 4.

I SEND you a curious specimen of etymological *sagacity*: but what is more to the praise of the learned writer, is his candid acknowledgement of the mistake into which his passion for etymology had betrayed him. Many of his Brother-antiquaries may possibly excel him in accuracy and acuteness of conjecture; but few have the ingenuousness to confess an error before it is detected, or even to acknowledge it when it is fairly pointed out.

The occasion of the first letter which I send you was simply this: a gentleman casting

* See plate 11. fig. 14.

casting his eye over some antient rentals, formerly belonging to an abbey in the west of England, met with the word *auca*, and, not knowing its exact signification, applied to his Antiquarian neighbour for an explanation of it; who, conceiving the meaning to lie deeper than the surface, digged for it in the precious mine of etymology, and turned up Gothic and Saxon ground to find the treasure. What that *treasure* proved at last to be, will appear from the second letter*: and the Antiquary would be well rewarded for his pains, if he could always bring his meagre enquiries to so substantial a conclusion.

Yours, &c. HELLUO.

Rev. Sir, Sept. 14, 1774.

Perhaps *auca* may be from the Gothic *auktigards*, hortus, *auktig*; a word probably derived from *aukan*, Sax. *eacan*, Island. *auka*, augere [see Island. Dict. in Hickes's Gr.]; alluding to the increase of a cultivated garden or plantation. This derivation indeed changes the *r* into *k*; but in this compound word it but little alters the sound. If this be admitted, we may account for the signification of *auktigans*, a husbandman; being the same with *aukith-gains*, he that increaseth or cultivateth [the ground], the *aukith* being changed in rapid speaking into *aukt*, and the *gains* into *fans*. In like manner *auktigards* should mean the same as *aukiphs-gards*, a cultivated yard, i. e. a garden or orchard; as it really does, according to Junius, in the word *auktigards*, the *th* being changed into *t*, and the *s* dropped. But note, this derivation, being not authorized by Junius (as the meaning of the word itself is), but founded upon my own conjecture, who may mistake the Gothic participle, must not be depended on. From hence, however, it is plain the Saxons had (as Junius observes in his Gothicum Glossarium, p. 75) their word *onceynd*, *onceand*, or more properly *ontgeand*, *hortus*, the hort-yard, or, as in modern English, *orchard*. This last needs not the authority of Junius, who gives some examples to confirm it, but seems to overlook the root of the word, deriving it from *Auktigans*, which I take to be of itself a derivative from *aukan*, augere, to increase, as above.

* These letters were not, as some may conjecture, made for the purpose of exposing Antiquarian lore. They were really written from one learned man to another in the most serious humour: and the originals are in the Editor's hands. EDIT.

With respect to the Saxon word *geand*, as the *g* in the beginning and end of words had nearly the sound of *y* (as in *gate*, or *geat*, *gate*, or *yate*; *dæg*, pronounced *day*, or *day*); it answers to the English, *gird*, *girt*, *girth*, or *yard*, in the sense wherein the latter means an inclosure; the grounds so inclosed being anciently girt about by a cord (or perhaps the thong cut out of a bullock's hide, as *Carthage*, &c. whence some derive a *bide* of land); and the Greek word *σχοῖνος* (whence our *skain* of thread, and perhaps the British word *yfgenn*, the skin or hide of a beast), meant the same, viz. a cord or rope, by which lands were measured and allotted to the several claimants by the antient Egyptians, from whom the Greeks borrowed the word [and by whom it is said to have been afterwards used to denote the distance of a double parasang, or 60 furlongs]. And this also expresses the true sense of the Hebrew *חבל* [*hebel*], which signifies a cord, an allotment, or the bounds of an inclosure; and is, I think, always used to express the portion which God peculiarly reserved for his people, the Israelites, as their inheritance. Thus, Psal. cv. 11, *חבל נחלתם* *funiculum hereditatis vestrae*, the lot of your inheritance; and the word occurs in the same sense, Deuteronomy, xxxii. 9, and elsewhere *passim*; being sometimes called the lot of *their* inheritance, and sometimes of *his own*, as during the theocracy, or in allusion thereto, it might be properly said to be. But you will think I have rambled too far beyond the bounds of a *girth* or *yard*, when applied to a garden or orchard, and extended it to a kingdom; whereas my business was to shew, that the word *auca*, without the addition of *gard* or *yard*, might mean *hortus*: and how far this appears probable on the whole must now be left to your judgement, it being high time to conclude this long epistle from

Yours, &c.

[Shortly after, the learned Etymologist discovered his mistake, and sent the following ingenuous retraction to his correspondent.]

Rev. Sir, Sept. 28, 1774.

In a late long epistle, I troubled you with my conjectures on the meaning of the word *auca*; in which, as you gave me no light from the context of the sentence wherein you found it, but left me to wander at large, I might easily take a wrong path, as I have since found I really

ally did; but am now convinced, that, however justifiable my remarks might be on the Gothic word from whence I supposed it might be derived, I was quite mistaken in that supposition: for I have since accidentally discovered, that, instead of its being of Gothic original, or signifying any thing like a *garden* or *orchard*, it is a barbarous Latin word, which signifies a *goose*. What confirms me in this, is a quotation by Mr. Agard (a member of a private society of Antiquaries *temp. Elizabethæ*) from a book, intituled, *Restauratio Ecclesiæ de Ely, of the following pleading, inter placita de jûribus et assissis coram Johanne de Vallibus, et aliis justiciariis itinerantibus apud CANT'* (meaning, I presume, *Cambridge*, not *Canterbury*; at least I mean not now to tell you a *Canterbury tale*). “An. xiv E. I. termino Trinitatis, mensuratio communæ pasturæ in Hokinton, ita quod Warinus de insula et alii non habeant in ea plura animalia et pecora quam habere debeant, &c. dicunt quod sunt in Hokinton xii hidæ terræ, quarum quælibet hida continet in se sexies viginti acras terræ, &c. Et tenens unam hidam terræ integræ possit sex boves, duos equos, sex vaccas, Lxxx bidentes, et xv AUCAS et qui minus tenent secundum quantitatem tenen' habeant, &c. unde vic' testatur,” &c. Till I happened to meet with this, as I remembered no Latin word for a goose but *anser* (for *apple* and *mustard* are gormandizers' Latin for it), nor thought it to any purpose to look into a *common* Latin dictionary for the meaning of a word which you seemed doubtful of, my search was directed quite another way: but had I looked into Littleton's *Latin-barbarous* dictionary (as I did in vain into his collection of Law-Latin words), or even into Cole's octavo dictionary, I should have found it; though, in the latter, stigmatized with a dagger: and perhaps you will think me no better than a *goose* for neglecting them, and vainly searching in Saxon, Gothic, and other vocabularies of the Septentrional languages, of which I left none that I could think of unconsulted; but what I added of the Oriental was only by way of comparison with the other. Having now the frank by me which was to have inclosed my last had I received it in due time, I take this first opportunity of employing it to convey this my retraction of the mistaken etymology which I then submitted to your censure.

Had I time, I might here add some observations on the above words, “*quarum*

quælibet hida continet in se sexies viginti acras terræ,” which are very material to another subject on which I have been puzzling myself, *viz.* the various estimates of knights' fees, hides, carucates, virgates, bovata or oxgangs, and ferlings of land, mentioned in *Domesday Book*, and elsewhere; their variations in different counties and different ages; their customary tale of acres; rejection of waste; allowance of marshes in proportion to dry ground, &c. &c. But being obliged by this post to write on particular business to a friend in London (a *Devonian* now made a *king*, I mean the new Norroy King of Arms), I must stop short, and subscribe myself, Sir, your most obedient and obliged humble servant.
C. W.

Original Letter from the Rev. MATT. HENRY to Mr. WALROND, on his removing from the Dissenting Congregation at Ottery St. Mary's to that at Exeter.

Hackney, Jan. 31, 1712-13.

Dear and Hon^d Sir,

I HAVE many reasons to remember you with respect, and do and shall. Your sermon on “*I magnify my office*,” if there were nothing else, would oblige me to do it. I was much affected last week with the account Mr. Tozer of Exeter gave me of the excellent Mr. Troffe, and his translation hence*. *Sic mihi contingere!* Your case and mine thus far agree; that we have had no occasion given us by our old friends to leave them; but there is a great deal of difference between going but 10 miles from them, and going 140†. I was always clear in the lawfulness of ministers' remove, and, in many cases, the expediency and duty of it. I have been very often concerned in the remove of ministers, and say I could do it with the better grace because I should never be in any temptation to remove myself; and long adhered in this, and refused many invitations to London. I know not how this came to overpower me. The congregation at Chester was much of the rank of yours where you are. I considered going or staying was either well or ill according to the inward governing principle; endeavoured therefore, by the grace of God, that this should be right,

* Of whom see Calamy's “*Continuation of the Account of ejected Ministers*.”

† Mr. Henry was first settled at Chester, and afterwards removed to Hackney, where he died. His life was written by a Mr. Tong. whether

whether I went or staid. A prospect of greater usefulness was it that turned the scale; and, blessed be God, I have not hitherto had reason to say I was deceived in the prospect. I made a visit hither, and that drew me in. The censure I was likely to undergo was a considerable obstacle; but your remove, not having any secular advantage attending it, is pretty clear from that difficulty. The uncertainty of making provision for them was another; but I should not have left them when I did, had I not been morally certain of Mr. Blackman's coming to them; but he changed his mind: however, at length they are well fixed, and to their satisfaction. If you have the prospect of an agreeable successor, your remove would be the easier, especially that being near them you may frequently assist them. After all, the greatest difficulty, both in your case and mine, is mutual affection, and a lothness to do any thing that looks unkind to those that we love and are loved by. Nothing could answer that but *majus bonum ecclesie*; the argument which I remember Mr. How pressed me with when, in 1702, I was invited to Salters' Hall; yet that's the thing I sometimes reflect upon with regret, and cannot so easily get over. But neither is this of such concern in your case, because you remove so little a way. I pray God to direct you, and make your way plain, and your mind easy. I beg your prayers for me, and rest, Sir, your most obliged humble servant,

MATT. HENRY *.

CHARACTER of the PRESENT CELEBRATED MR. HENDERSON.

THE respect that is due to merit, however obscured or depreciated, has induced me to send you a sketch of a very remarkable but well-known genius. There are few of your readers who are not acquainted with the name and singularities of Mr. Henderson: these are the utmost perhaps they have been able to be informed of; I doubt not, therefore, but it will be entertaining to the generality of them, to view the whole of a character, of which they have caught, at different intervals, such prominent and discriminative features. A tolerable share of his acquaintance, during his residence in the University,

* A very celebrated and pious author among the Dissenters. He published a variety of religious tracts: but he is most distinguished by a voluminous exposition of the Bible, in high estimation among the more orthodox of his sect.

has enabled me to examine the extent of his understanding, to dive into the bottom of his heart, and observe the peculiar mode of life he practised.

The place of his nativity, and the occupation of his parents, he was always very anxious to conceal; nor have I ever been able to glean, from any part of his conversation, where the former was, nor (except some casual intelligence which I have no better authority for than mere report, that his father is the keeper of an asylum for lunatics near Bristol) have I been able to collect in what stage of life the latter are. It is believed, however, that he is an Irishman, and was born about the year 1757.—During his education at school he was remarkable for his credulity in spirits and other supernatural appearances, as is evident from several of his accounts relating to such phenomena; but he does not seem to have been much distinguished, in this earlier period of life, for any display of genius or depth of judgement. His school exercises attracted no extraordinary attention, nor was he patronised by the liberality of any particular families. Whether this proceeded from a want of penetration in the master on the one hand, and the poverty and remoteness of his country on the other, I am not able to determine: but more especially the latter, as the name of the country itself still remains an object of enquiry, and, until that point is cleared, it will be useless to examine the cause of such neglect in its inhabitants. His father had all along intended him for the church, but whether from his inability to support the expences of an university education, or his aversion to its rules and principles, his son would never have been educated at Oxford, had it not been for the generosity of Dr. T——. The circumstance of his entrance at the university, as it reflects much honour on his patron, I shall here state at large. The above Dean happening to fall in company with him in a stage-coach, discovered something more than common in the acuteness of his remarks on ancient authors; as they were not universal, and such as the Dean had never met with before, he had great reason to believe them genuine. Being yet unwilling to make too hasty conclusions, he examined him as minutely as decency would permit in a variety of abstruse writers as well ancient as modern. Upon finding him equally conversant in morality as physics, and on an enquiry into the sphere of life

he

he occupied, he determined to snatch him from the obscurity he was then buried in, and hazard him, under the sanction of his own patronage, at the university; where accordingly he entered, at Pembroke college, April, 1781.—We are now come to the most important æra of his life, before which few circumstances either of his manners or abilities are known.

His genius seems to have been naturally eccentric; the lowness of his stature, and the peculiarity of his dress, attracted immediate attention from the whole university; every person's curiosity was raised to a very considerable height. He was courted—spoken of—and applauded. The countenances of the company he came into were instantly brightened at his appearance—they were sure of being entertained by the pleasantness of his stories and the vivacity with which he related them. The students seemed to vie, as it were, which should enjoy the most of his acquaintance; nor was that confined to the junior part of the academists only, but the heads of colleges and other doctors invited him with eagerness and pleasure. He was looked upon as a prodigy by some, as a fool by others. Those to whom self-interest had obliged him to pay an implicit deference in his disputations, saw in him a future genius to enlighten mankind: others, against whom he had maintained his arguments by the roughest sophistry and the subtlest quibbles, were so piqued with the acuteness of his prevarication, which generally turned the laugh against his adversary, that they took every opportunity of condemning him as a pedant and a buffoon.

His invitations becoming at length so numerous, and the pleasure of prolonging his company so visible in every countenance that he could not with any propriety reject their importunities, he attained by degrees a habit of sitting up very late—he could never think of moving till twelve or one o'clock; and I have frequently known him stretch it out to three or four in the morning. This inversion of nature considerably impaired his constitution, and, perceiving in himself an inability to continue that vivacity and significance which he had hitherto supported with universal eclat, he seems to have turned his mind to some remedy. This, I have been informed from pretty good authority, was the original cause of his excessive drinking, which, as it rendered him unfit for the society of those whose duty it is to

set an example of frugality and temperance to the younger students, considerably lessened him also in the esteem of those students themselves. They began now to be sated with his dogmas. Few of them had any relish left for such peculiar wit: and those who could relish it wished to be released from its continued similarity. Idiosyncrasy has its moment—deviation from common usage can please only while it is new. When that becomes a habit which at first was only a whim, the admiration it excited begins immediately to wear off; what is familiar we are under no obligation to treat with more than common respect. This was the case with Mr. Henderson. The novelty of such a phenomenon in Oxford might be reasonably expected to have excited universal curiosity: but curiosity declines with the decline of novelty; and the former will exist no longer than the existence of the latter. Thus this remarkable genius, who for upwards of three years had been the common topic of conversation, was able to walk the streets without being pointed at, and enter into conversation without carrying the palm undisputed, for the space of one year and a half: if we except indeed the *freshmen*, whose curiosity was equal only to the novelty.

Mr. Henderson took the degree of B.A. Feb. 27, 1786; and left the university, without having taken orders, a few weeks after. His well-known aversion to the ecclesiastical line no person could ever suggest the reason of; and notwithstanding the repeated remonstrances of his father, who, as I mentioned before, was very eager for his entrance into the church, he could never be prevailed upon to quit the study of physic, which he prosecuted with great application. His college freaks were such as few men of his genius furnish us with an example of; whether he did it from an opinion that he could exalt his character by peculiarity (which certainly he stood in no need of), or from any other secret, motive none but himself can tell. It seems he had a practice of fastening his door and concealing himself 'till twelve o'clock in the day, which he always took care to be exact in. It was in vain for any of his acquaintance to call upon him before this time; and it is reported that when Sir Joshua Reynolds and Mr. Burke visited him one morning before this hour, he refused admission, though he knew their voices very distinctly. This was a strange
whim,

whim, and unworthy his judgement.—It is well known that he frequently dipped his sheets in cold water, and suffered himself to be pumped upon naked before he went into his bed. These things he did perhaps for experiment's sake: but he must have a greater thirst for knowledge than the generality of men, who could try experiments at the hazard of his own life. I have been told, that he has taken large quantities of mercury, to prove its effects; and that he has restrained from any diet for the space of five days, in order to try how long nature could subsist without a regular supply of food! Must he took in immoderate potions; and I have heard him repeatedly declare, that this expensive drug has in fact no real effect upon the human system.—His dress (and in particular his shoe-buckles) was so singular, that he seems to be born to counteract all order, and despise a conformity to worldly foibles. His genius is lively, and his reading extensive; by an unremitted application to logic he has attained a certain habitual mode of argumentation, by which, if he finds himself unable to confute his antagonist, or support his own hypothesis, he immediately renders it indisputable by some arbitrary sophistry or ridiculous quibble. He seldom pays any attention to the company he is in, unless to those whom it is his interest to please. I have been told that he has even satirized the tutors in his college exercises, but I suspect this report to be without foundation; and, indeed, if it be true, it reflects no honour on his character to have it mentioned. I have never heard that he has written any thing considerable; but, if he has, he has too much judgement to submit the effusions of a youthful imagination to public criticism. He could never be prevailed upon to sit for his picture; many have tried to draw it by stealth, but he was always so unfortunate as to discover and avoid it.

His name is so well known already, that neither his own writings nor my sketch of him can render it more familiar; in this I have attempted to display his abilities rather than familiarize his defects. If I may seem to have spoken of him as what he once was only, let it be remembered, that, as he has left the university, and few know what or where he is at present, we can only mention with certainty what has a reference to his residence here; and relying on your

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well-known affection, Mr. Urban, towards men of genius and learning for the publication, I doubt not but this slight though impartial trait of Mr. Henderson's character will prove an entertaining contribution to your valuable Miscellany.

Yours, &c. OXONIENSIS.

STRICTURES ON DR. JOHNSON'S
CRITICISM ON MILTON'S
LATINITY.

—Fragili quærens illidere dentem
Offendit solido. HOR.

MILTON's supreme pleasure, Dr. Johnson says, is to tax his adversary (Salmasius), so renowned for criticism, with vicious Latin. "He opens his book with telling that he has used *persona*, which according to Milton signifies only a *mask*, in a sense not known to the Romans, by applying it as we apply *person*. But as Nemesis is always on the watch, it is memorable that he has enforced the charge of solecism by an expression in itself grossly solecistical, when for one of these supposed blunders he says, *Pro-pino te grammaticis tuis vapulandum*. From *vapulo*, which has a passive sense, *vapulandus* can never be derived." Lives of English Poets.

The malignity with which the pensioned author of *Taxation no Tyranny* has attacked the immortal friend of liberty and the people, has roused the slumbering *Nemesis*, and she undertakes to shew, by me her secretary, that the Doctor's criticism is totally without foundation.

We find *vapulando* et somno pereo at the conclusion of the first act of Plautus's *Curculio*. In the second scene of the fourth act of the *Pænulus*, we have,

Ut enim mihi *vapulandum* est, tute corium
sufferas.

And in the *Adelphi* of Terence (act II. sc. 2.) we read,

Ego *vapulando*, verberando ille, usque ambo
defessi sumus.

This pensioned critic, finding the word *gloriosissimus* in a passage he quoted from Milton's Second Defence of the People, tells us in a note, that "it may be doubted whether *gloriosissimus* be here used with Milton's boasted purity. *Res gloriosa* is an illustrious thing," but

* Not always—for though we find, *Pepuli nostri honores quondam fuerunt rari et
tenuis,*

"but *vir gloriosus* is commonly a brag-gart, as in *miles gloriosus*."

That it is sometimes so used cannot be denied; but, if there is proper authority for its being used otherwise, Milton will be justified. In the *Pseudolus* of Plautus (act II. sc. 3.) the Doctor might have found,

Atque ego nunc me *gloriosum* faciam, &c.

And in Valerius Maximus we read, Tarquinius Priscus ad Romanum imperium occupandum fortuna in urbem nostram advexit: alienum, quod ortum Corintho: fastidium, quod mercatore Damarato genitum: erubescendum, quod etiam exule. Cæterum tam prospero conditionis suæ eventu industriusum pro ignominioso, pro invito *gloriosum* reddidit. Dilatavit enim imperii fines, cultum Deorum novis sacerdotiis auxit, numerum senatus amplificavit, equestrem ordinem uberiores reliquit: quæque laudum ejus consummatio est, præclaris virtutibus effecit, ne hæc civitas poenitentiam ageret, quod regem a finitimis potius mutuasset, quam de suis legisset. (Lib. III. cap. iv. ii.) Quod si eum Dii immortales victoriis suis perfrui passi essent, spes *gloriosar* patriæ mœnia non intrasset. (Lib. III. cap. iii. 5.) Conspiciæ felicitatis Arpinam unicum; five literarum *gloriosissimum* contemptorem, five abundantissimum fontem intueri velis. (Lib. II. cap. ii. 3.)

In the fragments of Petronius found at *Trav* in Dalmatia, the word is twice used, as it seems, in a good sense. Oves, quia lanâ illæ nos *gloriosos* faciunt. (Ed. Bosch. Amstelod. 1677, p. 109.) Ut totus mihi populus benè imprecetur, ego *gloriosus* volo esse, p. 156. The philosophic Boethius gives us a passage that is directly in point. Sed cum plures gentes esse necesse sit, ad quas unius fama hominis nequeat pervenire, sit, ut quem tu æstimas *gloriosum*, proximâ parte terrarum videatur inglorius. (De Consol. Philosoph. lib. iii. prof. 6.) And *gloriosa*, *gloriosum*, *gloriosissima*,

tenues, ob eamque causam *gloriosi*; (Corn. Nepos, in vitâ Miltiad. cap. vi.) yet in the same author we have, (in vitâ Timol. cap. iv.) Nihil unquam neque insolens neque *gloriosum* ex ore ejus exit. And in Cicero we read, Quæ est igitur causa istarum argensinarum? *Gloriosa* ostentatio constituendi summum tonum. (De Fin. lib. iv. 25) Primum genus quod risum vel maximè movet, non est nostrum morosum, superstitiosum, suspiciosum, *gloriosum*, itutum. (De Oratore, lib. ii. 62.)

gloriosissimus, and *gloriosissime*, occur in the *Codex*, lib. i. tit. 1. I cannot but think that these are sufficient authorities for Milton's use of it. The word, as we have seen, was used in a good sense in the time of *Tiberius*, if not of *Plautus*; and it did not cease to be so used in the time of *Justinian*.

It seems not altogether impertinent to add, that Suetonius has, Non minus *gloriosi* quam civilis animi (in vitâ Claudii, sect. i.); and Valerius Maximus, *Gloriosum* militis spiritum (lib. viii. c. 14); and that it would be difficult, as I apprehend, to give a solid reason why we may not say, *vir gloriosus*, as well as *gloriosus* animus, or *gloriosus* spiritus viri.

Dr. Johnson has told us, that *Salmasius*, in his reply to Milton, (which was published by his son, in the year of the Restoration) being probably most in pain for his Latinity, endeavours in the beginning to defend his use of the word *persona*: "But if I remember right," says the Doctor, "he missees a better authority than any that he has found, "that of *Juvenal* in his fourth satire:

—Quid agis cum dira et sædior omni
Crimine *persona* est?"

But the old scholiast has, Non homo sed *persona*; and he would not, I think, be much out of the way, who should assert, that the word *persona*, in this place, answers to our word *character*. Qui de *personis* Horatianis scripserunt, aiunt Mœnium scurrilitate novissimum Romæ fuisse. (Vet. Schol. in Hor. lib. i. sat. 3.) But the satire would, I think, be heightened, if we consider the word in *Juvenal* as expressive of *rank* and *dignity*:

Nil fuerit mi (inquit) cum uxoribus unquam alienis.

Verum est cum mimis; est cum meretricibus; unde

Fama malum gravius, quam res trahit.
An tibi abundè

Personam satis est, non illud quidquid ubique
Omicit, evitare? Hor. i Sat. ii. 57.

Persona dignitatis est nomen; sic Cicero dicit esse qui sentiant philosopham indignam esse *personâ*. Cornelius Cellus plenè *splendidam* dicit *personam*; modo dicit *personam* præsertim vero honoratiorem. (Caxter, ad locum.) Hence undoubtedly the word *parson*; which is now (such is the mutability of language!) almost a term of reproach.

I have never seen *Salmasius's* Reply, and therefore do not know what authorities, for his use of *persona*, he may have

have quoted; but, upon looking into Valerius Maximus on this occasion, I have met with four passages which an inattentive reader might think much to his purpose; which, however, in my judgement, do not come up to the point.

Suspectâ matris familiæ personâ, lib. viii. c. 1. Here the word signifies *character*.—*Neque haustum sui cum aliquo personarum discrimine largum malignumve præbet*, &c. lib. iii. c. 3, *ad fin.* Here it means *rank* or *condition*.—*Ne ego in tuam personam et accusatoris, et testis, et judicis partes egisse videar*, lib. iv. c. 1. Here also it seems to signify *rank* or *condition*.—*Ac ne quid in personâ suâ novaretur*, *ibid.* And here it may very properly be translated, one of his *rank* and *quality*.

Anfworth has given two instances in which he thought *persona* was used for *person*; and yet it may be questioned whether either of them fully answers his purpose. *Prospicias—ecqua pacifica persona desideretur*, an in bellatore sint omnia. (Cic. ad Attic. viii. 12.) *Heroicæ personæ Medea et Atreus*. (Cic. de Nat. Deor. lib. iii. 29.) I see no reason why the word may not be interpreted *character* in both places.

At first sight one is struck with the following passage as an unexceptionable proof of this word in *Salmasius's* sense:

Qui illam Persam, atque omnes Persas, atque omnes personas,

Malè Dii omnes percipit. PLAUTI *Persa*.

And yet it is possible, after all, that the author meant no more than the *dramatis personæ*.

Seneca will, however, furnish us with a passage that will undeniably prove that Milton was mistaken if he meant to insinuate that *persona* was never applied as we apply the word *person*.—*In meâ tamen personâ non pro te dolet*. (Consol. ad Helviam, c. xvii.)

It is clear that Milton has not said that *persona* signifies only a *mask*. His words are, *Quid enim, quæso, est parricidium in personâ regis admittere, quid in personâ regis? quæ unquam Latinitas sic locuta est? nisi aliquem nobis foris Pseudophilippum narras, qui personam regis indutus nescio quid parricidii apud Anglos patraverit; quod verbum verius opinione tuâ ex ore tibi excidisse puto. Tyrannus enim quasi histrionalis quidam rex, larvâ tantam et personâ regis, non verus rex est.* (Præf.) *In personâ regis* does not necessarily signify *in the king's person*. *Salmasius* might have defended himself by saying, he only meant

in one of royal rank. And Milton may possibly have intended no more than to express his doubts whether *parricidium admittere*, in p. r. was good Latin for *to commit a parricide on one of royal rank*. *Ne quid turpe in se admittere*, is the language of Terence; but, *Ne quid turpe in alio admittere*, if such a passage could be found, would, I suppose, be generally understood to signify *conniving at a crime*, not *committing* it, or indeed suffering under it.

Pœnas reponit Nemesis.

CATUL.

NEMESIUS.

MR. URBAN,

July 10.

I AM surprized that none of your numerous correspondents have made any observations on the contemptuous manner in which Dr. Johnson has spoken of Pope's "Essay on Man." "The subject," he says, "is perhaps not very proper for poetry, and the poet was not sufficiently master of his subject; metaphysical morality was a new study, and he was proud of his acquisitions; and, supposing himself master of great secrets, was in haste to teach what he had not learned. Never were penury of knowledge, and vulgarity of sentiment, so happily disguised. The reader feels his mind full, though he learns nothing; and, when he meets it in his new array, no longer knows the talk of his mother and his nurse. When these wonder-working sounds sink into sense, and the doctrine of the Essay, disrobed of its ornaments, is left to the powers of its naked excellence, what shall we discover? that we are, in comparison with our Creator, very weak and ignorant; that we do not uphold the chain of existence; and that we could not make one another with more skill than we are made. We may learn yet more; that the arts of human life were copied from the instinctive operations of other animals; that if the world be made for man, it may be said that man was made for geese." *Lives of English Poets*, vol. IV. p. 200.

What would Dr. Warburton have thought of these severe sarcasms on a poem which he so highly commended, and on which he wrote so laborious and learned a commentary? what can a friend of Dr. Warburton's think, I mean the ingenious and acute Dr. Balguy? who, in many passages of his excellent treatise, intitled, "Divine Benevolence," has manifestly copied the doctrines and reasonings of this very

"Essay

"*Essay of Man*," so much depreciated by Dr. Johnson; who has even done Pope the honour of prefixing to his Sermons a sentence from Pope's preface to the *Essay*; and has written *two* sermons on the vanity of our pursuits after knowledge, which contain little more than is comprehended in the following ten beautiful lines of this *Essay*. Ep. IV. 259.

In parts superior what advantage lies?

Tell (if you can) what is it to be wise?

'Tis but to know how little can be known;

To see all others faults, and feel our own:

Condemn'd in business or in arts to drudge,

Without a second, or without a judge:

Truths would you teach, or save a sinking land?

All fear, none aid you, and few understand.

Painful preheminece! yourself to view

Above life's weakness, and its comforts too.

Yours, &c. X. Y. Z.

MEMOIRS OF THE SPALDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society, an account of which forms the twentieth number of the "*Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*," was founded by Mr. Maurice Johnson, a native of Spalding, a barrister at law, and indefatigable Antiquary. The plan was undoubtedly a very judicious one, admitting the discussion of every literary subject, intending to elucidate not only the science of Antiquity, but Philosophy in its various ramifications. Its number of members were, in the early part of the present century, not only very numerous, but very respectable; and, no doubt, the advantage accruing from the intercourse of so many literary men must have been very great; but, alas! we have to lament the depravity of human nature: the Society is now undoubtedly in a state of dilapidation. I dare say, no minutes are recorded. The members, I believe, never meet; or, if they do, it is very irregularly; consequently no decorum can be preserved, no laws be put in execution for the preservation of the Society, nor any thing encouraged that is likely to create a love for learning either at home or abroad. A museum, the property of the members of this society, and by no means despicable, is now utterly decaying. A variety of preservations in spirits, specimens of many natural productions, ancient coins, and other relics of antiquity, collected in a long series of years by its once industrious members, with philosophical instru-

ments and machines, &c. are absolutely decayed with rust, and almost returned to that dust which originally produced them. To the list of valuables I must add a small though neat and well-chosen collection of books, making an elegant little library, with several curious and finely-written ancient manuscripts, records, &c. Happening some time ago to be upon a visit at Spalding, I embraced an opportunity of visiting with one of the members (Mr. H. Everard) the room in which the Society last met, and in which the collection of rarities are deposited. Your readers will no doubt without hesitation conclude, that the emotions produced by such abject neglect in a breast like my own, continually employed in ingenious speculation, must have been very painful: so indeed it was; and I could not help expressing a wish, that the museum was either disposed of by public auction, or presented to a public or private museum by the unanimous consent of the members. By this method many articles of value would be rescued from corruption, or the hands of base and iniquitous people, who have an opportunity continually of taking, probably with impunity, what many eminent men have for many years eagerly laboured to collect and preserve. Yours, &c. R. D.

Original Letter from Dr. TIMOTHY NEVE to the Rev. LITTLETON BROWN, at Bishop's Castle, Shropshire.

Dear Sir, *Peterboro', July 23, 1741.*

MR. PENNINGTON, the register of this diocese, called upon me the other day, and gave me the pleasure of hearing that you were well, and were so obliging as to enquire after my health, and to send me your compliments; for which, as a brother Virtuoso and Antiquary, I take the liberty of writing to you, and should be glad of the favour of your learned correspondence. Since I came to settle in this place, I have instituted a Society of gentlemen, most of university education, who meet every Wednesday evening, whereof the Dean is president, and myself secretary. We are near 20 regular members, and about 100 honorary. Each member is obliged, upon his admission, to present us with some book to the value of a guinea, by which we have raised already a considerable library. Earl Fitzwilliam, one of our representatives in parliament, and lately

lately elected a member, proposes to give us Rymer's *Fœdera*, which will greatly add to the number as well as value of our collection. We have also a pretty large specimen of curiosities, natural and artificial, such as shells, minerals, petrefactions, prints, medals, &c. &c. &c. which now and then amuse us a little, and give us the appearance of meeting to do something else than to smoke a pipe and drink a bottle. What we stand most in need of, is a correspondence with gentlemen in distant parts of the kingdom, or the world; but as yet we are too inconsiderable to have an intercourse of that sort settled amongst us. Gentlemen that are able to undertake it, choose rather to throw in theirs to the great stock of the Royal Society, of which I perceive you are a member. But we should be glad only of a few of your gleanings, who have a fund sufficient to oblige us both. Dr. Mortimer, my brother secretary, now and then favours me with a letter; in return, I transmit to him an extract of our minutes, whenever any thing occurs to us worthy of his notice.

I will trouble you with a short specimen of our transactions. From Jan. this present year:

Jan. 7, 1740-1. Communicated a letter from the rev. Mr. Saul, rector of Harleston in Lincolnshire, concerning the nature and production of fossils, with a specimen of 20 different sorts lately found in those parts. That the earth is prolific, and hath a vegetative principle continually working in it; that there is no *caput mortuum*, no idle, unactive, unformable matter in nature, as in chemistry; but every clod of earth, turned up by the spade, is either already formed into some distinct species of clay, sand, loam, &c. or in a tendency towards it: and that, as there are various kinds of submarine plants, so all the several kinds of ore, metals, minerals, marbles, and other regular fossils, or stony concretions, are so many different sorts of subterraneous plants, &c. &c. &c.

Jan. 14. Account of the magnetical power of a bar of iron, according to its long-continued position from perpendicular, for 15 years, to horizontal, for as many months only.

Account by Maurice Johnson, jun. esq. of a Roman mint in the city of Lincoln.

Jan. 28. Curious drawings of an ancient book of anatomy by one Ge-

mini, an Englishman, dedicated to K. Edward VI. 1552.

Feb. 4. Form of prohibiting of books for the *Index Expurgatorius* in the Consistory of Rome.

Feb. 11. Old grant of a right of fishery in Whitelesea Mere to the abbot of Peterborough in the reign of Henry VI. who has this uncommon title, "Henricus Dei gratia rex Angliæ, heres et regens Franciæ, et dominus Hiberniæ."

Feb. 18. Remonstrance of the sequestered members, 1656, to which above 100 subscribed their names.

Feb. 25. An original letter of Andreas Colvius to Dr. Beal, dean of Ely, dated Dordrecht, 20 Aug. 1647, concerning tolerating of sects in Holland.

Mar. 4. Office for installation of knights of the garter.

Mar. 11. Alcock, bishop of Ely, his "Exhortation made to two Religious Sisters in the Tyme of their Consecration," &c.

Mar. 18. "Modus fulminandi Sententiam in Ecclesia Romana," and the "Bedes on the Sunday," or bidding prayer. These are all ancient papers belonging to me, and, for want of other matter, communicated occasionally.

Apr. 1. Lord Fitzwilliam proposed.

Apr. 8. Elected.

Apr. 29. A letter from the secretary in London, with the account of what was read and communicated there when he was present.

May 13. List of all the members who have represented this city in parliament from 1546, the first of Edward VI. to this present time.

May 20. Epitaph upon Lipsius, &c.

May 29. *Luëtus et gratulatio Acad. Cantab. in Oliveri mortem, et Ricardi inaugurationem.*

June 3. Drawing of a fine ancient crystal vase, and of an ancient East-India rice-pot.

June 24. Account of Sir Richard Ellis's library, and some curiosities lately come in there.

July 1. Part of a letter from Baron Clarke of his Majesty's Exchequer in Edinburgh, concerning the unseasonable colds of the late years, which he conjectures to be owing to the great spots in the surface of the sun, many of which are much larger than the whole globe of our earth, which must needs take off both from its light and heat. George Lynn, esq. of Southwick in this

this neighbourhood, and my very particular friend and learned acquaintance, in his Ephemeris of the weather for this year, observed that the mean height of the thermometer for the month of last March was just the same with that of January for fourteen years past, &c.

July 8. Presented to the Society a small Roman lamp, entire of red earth, lately found at Whitlesea in the Isle of Ely, five miles from hence. Also a human skull dug up lately in this town, the whole brain whereof is ossified, and concreted into as hard and solid substance as the bone, retaining still its natural curdled form, the sutors, &c. remaining entire.

July 15. Presented a branch of an ash-tree, being an uncommon lusus, which grew in the shape of the left-hand of a man, &c. &c. &c.

By this short specimen you will be able to guess how we idle away two or three hours once a week. Things omitted are only the presents of books, medals, and other odd things, admissions of members, or the like. If you approve of our scheme, give me leave to make use of your name among the honorary members, for which I will give some book in your name to the Society from among several of mine that I can spare; in return for which, the favour of your correspondence will make ample amends. If you come into these parts, I shall rejoice to see you under my roof.

I once had a wife lived with me near 6 years, by whom I had four children, two of which, a son, now of Corpus Christi College in Oxford, and a daughter at home, only remain. I have lived a widower now almost 13 years. I shall be glad to hear that you are happy in a married state, and blest with hopeful children. I have lived so long out of that country, that I have scarce any acquaintance left there; and my near relations are such to whom I choose rather to be helpful at a distance than to be burdensome by visits. Your brother Jerry I was well acquainted with at school; since that I never saw him, nor heard what became of him, only I think not so well as could be wished. Your own personal character, joined to the easiness of your fortunes, gives you a great interest and authority in the neighbourhood, as I am well informed, and rejoiced to hear; and therefore beg leave to assure you that I am, with great regard, your most

affectionate kinsman, and humble servant,
TIM. NEVE.

MR. URBAN, July 11.
WRIGHT, in his "Travels into Italy, p. 435, tells us, that in the *Certosa*, or convent of Carthusians at Bologna, one of the fathers had tried experiments in grafting; as of a vine on a fig-tree, and jasmín on an orange, which had taken, and grew. It is also commonly said, that the blood-red juice of the Maltese orange is occasioned by budding on the pomegranate. Because the attempts to engraft or bud one tree upon another of a different kind, have not succeeded in these northern countries, I do not think it fair to conclude, that the thing is impossible in more southern climates.

Yours, &c. P. B. C.

MR. URBAN, July 7.
AS it is the duty of every member of society to point out impositions on it, I think it proper to inform you, and your numerous readers, that a work, called, "The History of Greece," by William Robertson, esq. keeper of the records in Scotland, and of which a third edition is now in circulation, is a mere translation, without acknowledgement, from the celebrated *Abrégé de l'Histoire Grecque*, Paris, 1770, and other years.

Yours, &c. DETECTOR.

THE TRIFLER, N° VII.

Cuncta placent cultu. OVID. ART. AM.

For much depends on ornament and dress.

THERE are moments in which every candidate for literary reputation soars, as it were, imperceptibly beyond himself. The canvas, on which he paints the prospect of his future glory, is animated with all that imagination can fancy, or its pencil express. Nothing seems too high which his genius cannot reach, or too subtle which his penetration cannot unfold. The whole system of impossibilities opens to his speculation; new worlds are extracted from the immensity of space, and Nature herself is threatened with a vacuum. Promises are made, which perhaps were never intended to be fulfilled; and proposals offered, which were never expected to be called for: till at length the fervor of his paroxysm begins to subside, and reason assures him too late, that all his schemes are

but

but the schemes of a deluded imagination.

This reflection occurred to me the other morning as something which, in a limited sense, may be applied to the Trifler. I promised to appropriate some of my labours to the contemplation of the female world; to examine with some degree of scrupulosity the points in which they seem chiefly to err from prejudice, or natural bias; to expose the most glaring of their foibles; and to shew woman how she may cull the fairest flowers and the ripest blossoms, without the contingent thorns and briers. This promise was but the promise of an author. When I began to put it in execution, I saw the folly of my attempt. As soon as I sat down to think, objects crowded upon me which, though they were less congenial to my feelings, I found more adequate to my abilities. But, in compliance with the importunities of several of the fair sex, I shall now attempt to discharge part of that debt which has been long due to them.

That woman is *ζων φιλοκοσμον* (as an old writer expresses it), *fond of finery*, no person, I believe, will dispute. The daily observation of our own country, as well as the intelligence of others, convinces us of its truth. Dress, even in the earliest periods of the world, seems to have been rather the characteristic of woman than of man. In those primitive ages of imperfect literature, philosophy consisted rather in the contempt of outward ornaments than the real improvement of the mind. Those who had resolution to deviate from the common mode of life, and forsake all its pleasures and enjoyments, were considered as beings endowed with a more than ordinary portion of mental qualifications, and superior to the follies and vices of human nature. This artful mode of imposture being received with admiration and applause, invited others to the same resource, till, in a short time, those who had any pretensions to learning could signify them only by their dress. But when learning diffused itself more widely, and engaged the attention of whole nations, that was the most extolled which could shew itself to the most advantage; and the veil of affectation has been too much penetrated through by modern and enlightened ages, to serve as a passport to the narrow prejudices of sophistry or fanaticism. The most refined senti-

ments, and the most delicate expressions, if delivered by one whose awkward manners and negligence of dress might have placed him among the meanest of his kind, will shock rather than exalt humanity. We are led to condemn the prejudices of that man who, in open defiance to every custom and habit which the most polished ages have ratified, luxuriates in his non-conformity to life and manners, and has scarcely the negative merit of not being a misanthropist. Elegance in dress is an acquisition so easy and so recommending, that it seems almost a paradox how any rational being can pride himself in despising it. Among Lord Chesterfield's maxims this seems to have claimed a place. "Learning," says he, "may give weight; but accomplishments only can give lustre; and more see than weigh." This will be found true, I imagine, either as it respects one or both sexes. The most incurious, as well as the most contracted, possess the power of judging of outward appearances; but few are capable of discerning and estimating the inward qualifications, and to those indeed who are capable of estimating them, it will add no small quantity to their weight when recommended with a graceful outside. A garden is the more valuable which captivates the senses both by the beauty of its prospects and the fertility of its soil. Seneca has ridiculed this affectation in these words: "*aliqua faciunt quæ in habitu vel vitæ genere notabilia sunt. Asperum volunt cultum—intonsum caput—negligentiorum barbam—indictum argento et auro odium—cubile humi positum—et quicquid aliud ambitionem perversâ viâ sequitur.*" "It is the humour," says he, "of these people to be singular in their dress and manner of life merely to be taken notice of; their cloaths must be coarse and slovenly; their heads and beards neglected; and their lodgings on the ground. They live in open defiance of money, and do whatever else will satisfy their pride and obstinacy."

This affectation and neglect of dress we find never to have been a very prominent feature in the character of the ladies; they not only are fond of improving it in themselves, but are pleased, and indeed sometimes captivated with it in the other sex. The gold snuff box, the embroidered coat, and the amber-headed cane, are a species of eloquence which cannot easily be resist-

ed. To displease a woman, you may do it effectually by pinning her manteau awry when preparing for the opera or an assembly; or by pointing out to her a rival with some new fashion or attendant lover. Whether this be a virtue or a defect, it is certainly such as by no means can be reprehended. To censure a woman because she has a handsome person, or a fine habit on, were as absurd as to despise the butterfly because it has beautiful colours, or to be offended at the peacock for spreading out his tail.

The charms which nature has bestowed on the fair sex (and, I imagine, on none more lavishly than the British fair), seem to have been improved and embellished, not only by the mere lust of fashion and novelty, but by some more significant and powerful agents. There is, I conceive, something of nature even in the very dress of a woman. Children who have yet attained no sense of gallantry or intrigue, and are ignorant even of the names of fashion and gaiety, are struck with the dazzling appearance of embroidery, and are never more delighted than when the nurse has presented them with some new ornaments for the imaginary baby. At this state of infancy indeed both sexes seem to have ideas of a like nature; they are sensible of certain impressions made by any object remarkably striking by its outward appearance. When Hector was taking his last farewell of his comfort Andromache, previous to his fatal expedition to Troy, we are told that his child was frightened at the lustre that beamed from his father's helmet:

Th' illustrious chief of Troy
Stretch'd his fond arms to clasp the lovely boy;

The babe clung crying to his nurse's breast,
Scar'd at the dazzling helm and nodding crest.
But this in a boy gradually wears off,
and he begins to form notions of a different kind; while the girl ever retains it, and, instead of diminishing her fondness, becomes more and more enraptured with it.

There is no part of the female figure which has more influence, or requires greater attention, than the head. In the formation of this, Nature has exerted all her skill, and seems sometimes almost to have surpassed herself. She has planted it with ivory; beautified it with vermilion; and enlightened it with a pair of constellations. She has enriched it with all that can adorn or

ennoble the sex; she has lavished on it such a profusion of charms and graces, yet regulated them with such symmetry of features, that it seems to have been designed as the cupola to her most glorious operations. Whether to attempt the improvement or embellishment of the very essence of beauty itself may be considered as an ungrateful return for such accomplishments, I shall not pretend to determine; but whether the beauty of the head can really be set off to any advantage by the addition of outward ornaments, I think myself in some measure bound to enquire. In the most savage and unenlightened parts of Indostan the women take a peculiar pleasure in an ostentatious display of the head-piece; they consider it as one of the most respectable parts of the human frame; and though the fashion, with respect to other parts of dress, is never found to alter; but the *lungy*, or long fash, is delivered down from mother to daughter, and becomes, as it were, an hereditary habit; yet the superior part of the sex, whether from pride, prejudice, or fancy, are never contented till their head is adorned with gold, jewels, and other splendid commodities. But, not to insist on the customs of such distant nations, let us animadvert to countries nearer to our own. In Poland and Prussia the more genteel part of the ladies have sometimes forty or fifty different suits, out of which perhaps upwards of three parts are adapted for the head.

To deviate from the most prevailing customs of our neighbours would, in my opinion, discover either too much pride, or too little common-sense. If a young girl, in the bloom of youth and beauty, and exalted to the highest pinnacle of rank and fortune, should degrade her character by an abuse of the laws of politeness, and a ridiculous contempt of her dress, would she be more respected or beloved? would her parents be commended for the care they had taken to form her in such an uncommon mould? would even the novelty of her person be a passport to polite assemblies, and company, perhaps less noble than herself? the circumstance contradicts itself. To like a thing because every body else dislikes it, is a piece of obstinacy which could not long be borne. If indeed the British fair had attempted to disfigure their faces by that savage and disgusting practice of fixing rings in the nose, which

which the Indian women look upon as a very considerable addition to beauty, one might well have been shocked at their taste. But this fashion, happily for the sex, has not yet entered the European list. And I consider it as an important event in female affairs that the large earring, which was so much the ton in Elizabeth's days, has crept off the stage, and left few traces of its existence behind.

But to such tenets what will the old-despised paramour, or the rigid moralist, return? Let them deny its advantages, and we will ask them what are its disadvantages? The trade, which furnishes the sex with their ornaments, has been found to increase within these few years very considerably. It has brought in no despicable revenue to the state; and, since it cannot easily do harm, why should it not do good? The traders are in general a set of harmless women, who could never have injured manufactures of any kind, yet may, and have greatly improved it. Why then may not the tire-woman study physiognomy; the milliner, gaiety; and the mantua-maker, fashion; as long as it conduces to a laudable end?

But it may be proper, perhaps, to observe how far this indulgence must be extended. There is a vast medium to be observed between harmless gaiety and impertinent coquetry; between the ostentation of folly, and the elegance of discretion. Beauty without virtue, and dress without modesty, will not only lose all their force, but, while they expect to gain applause, will endanger ridicule or infamy. The study of virtue and good-nature ought to be attended to before even dress itself: unless a woman has learnt the art of being amiable, not the jewels on her head, nor the diamonds on her neck, will render her so; they may tempt a man to steal, but never to love her. A morose and ill-natured temper, though recommended with the most beautiful person, will in a short time wrinkle, or at least seem to wrinkle, the softest skin; it will give a denial to every approach of love, and flatten every sentiment of friendship; it will render her unpleasing, and in a short time despicable, even among the circle of her familiar acquaintance; it will oblige those who had admired her beauty to detest her heart; and she will be condemned to (what perhaps she had often railed against) the miserable death of an

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old maid. These will be the certain consequences of peevish, and, worse than these, of fantastical beauty. Female vivacity, if encouraged too far, may terminate in thoughtless gallantry; and a too great fondness of dress degenerate into dissipation and folly. The two extremes must be equally guarded against. If the married woman, whose business it is to attend to cares of a more important kind, should indulge this gaiety too far, it may ruin her own happiness, as well as that of the whole family, for ever. She will be led on imperceptibly to neglect the domestic fondness of a prudent husband, and suffer her affections to be captivated by the eloquent nonsense of a fribbling petit-maitre; she may receive him in a short time as her gallant, and bring up her children in her own thoughtless indiscretion. An instance of this nature may be found in the character of Faustina, wife of Marcus Aurelius, a most prudent and politic Roman emperor; she had educated her son Commodus, according to her own notions of excellence, in such an insipid and volatile life, that, upon ascending his father's throne, instead of inheriting his prudence, he degenerated into the most licentious and tyrannic folly, that for some time he was nominated the *royal coxcomb*.

Let me then recommend to the fair-sex, first of all arts, to study the art of pleasing; which, after they have once attained, will not readily be parted with. To say that a woman is virtuous and good-natured, is what few deserve; it is a character, though not difficult, yet seldom attained; it is a character so lovely and bewitching, that the most antiquated dame must be amiable who possesses it. The affected charms of a coquet, when compared with the real loveliness of innocence, are faint and insipid. Virtue never brings evil along with it. Its collateral progeny, truth, fidelity, and modesty, are invaluable accomplishments to a woman during her deportment through a life of temptation and folly. They add grace and dignity to every movement and every action of the sex; they give an artificial kind of charm where natural ones are wanting; they give lustre to the most bewitching features, and beauty even beauty itself.

MR. URBAN, *Hague, March 24.*
THE inscription on the gold ring, mentioned in your Mag. for Feb. 1785, p. 89 (*plate I. fig. 7.*) is very clear:

clear: OV. EST. NVL. SI. LOIAVLS. AMANS. QUI. SE. POET. GARDER. DES. MAVX. DISANS, i. e. *One (or oncques, old Fr. never) est nul si loyal amant, qui se peut garder des maldifans.* It is impossible to guess at the inscription of the annexed seal, it being very differently stated in the letter from what the plate distinctly offers. However, I think it will probably come out to be a piece of gallantry, relative to the amours of some princess or queen with a famous monk, which the parties concerned wanted to pass upon the public for merely *spiritual* and *platonick*, but were not quite considered in the same light by the *mauxdifans* of that time: and, as such, the ring is curious enough. The figure, which your correspondent took for a king, is evidently feminine. Indeed he observes himself, that his king was remarkably *smooth-faced, and without a beard.* Yours, &c. V. G.

MR. URBAN,

July 16.

AFTER my letter inserted in your last Supplement, I had no intention to trouble you with any further apology for the Scotch bishops, or the consecration of Dr. Seabury. Polite literature, and not thorny controversy, is that which most men wish to find in a monthly miscellany; and the manner in which the controversy occasioned by that consecration has been conducted, is not, I am afraid, such as to give it any claim to uncommon indulgence, or indeed to prevent the length, to which it has been protracted, from being, by this time, tediously disgusting to your readers of every denomination. I should not, therefore, presume to trespass *again* upon their patience, had my antagonist (p. 286, 288,) confined himself, as formerly, to abusive language, and to general accusations. To that sort of clamour the Episcopal clergy in Scotland have been too long accustomed to have their peace much disturbed by a repetition of the rude noise; but the charge of having fabricated a pamphlet replete, as it is said, with insolence and sedition, cannot but give pain to every honest mind, and is, besides, so *particular* as to be easily denied, and likewise so *malicious* as to make a denial *necessary*, lest silence should be considered as an acknowledgment of its truth.

Permit me, therefore, to assure you and your readers, that the address of the Episcopal clergy in Connecticut to Bishop Seabury, together with that pre-

late's answer, were printed in your Magazine for January *before they reached Scotland*; that it was in the same Magazine that I first saw them; and that of the means by which they came into your possession, I and every person of my acquaintance, who could be suspected to know, *are at this moment absolutely ignorant.* From a letter which accompanied a very few copies of those papers, addressed to particular persons in this country, it appears, that there were *not many* sent to Great-Britain; those which *were* sent were intrusted to the care of a literary lay-gentleman in London; and as there are no penal laws hanging over his head, he may possibly satisfy the world, through the channel of some future Magazine, that neither the *address*, nor *answer*, nor *sermon*, nor *charge*, was either "manufactured," or could possibly be interpolated on the North of the Tweed.

Should that gentleman however disdain, as well he may, to commit his name with a writer who signs L. L. and of whom, from that signature, nothing can be known, I trust that the candid public will give at least as much credit to an anonymous *defence*, as to an anonymous and unsupported *accusation.* Forgery of every kind is a crime so base, that no man, not even a *Non-juror*, can be supposed capable of committing it but from some motive either of interest or of fame; but neither fame nor interest could possibly be hoped for from an imposture of this kind, so easy to be detected, and which, according to your correspondent, contains false insinuations against a right reverend and most respectable order of men, whose compassion the episcopal church in Scotland has more than once experienced. The pastors of that church may be weak, prejudiced, and bigoted; but they are not *totally* devoid either of *gratitude* or *common-sense*; they have not yet forgotten the debates in the House of Peers on the passing of the famous laws of 1746 and 1748, or the part which was then taken by a Sherlock and a Gibson, a Secker and a Maddox; and they must be worse than madmen wantonly to make *enemies* of the *successors* of prelates, who, on those trying occasions, had the courage to appear in the number of their *friends.*

In proof of the address and answer being *genuine British manufacture*, my accuser alleges the list of Scotch bishops since 1688, and supposes "that long muster-roll of names, truly obscure and undefying,

unedifying, to originate from one who has not the honour to rank in the corps." But a very little reflection might have suggested to him another, and a much *more probable*, origin of a roll, which, though unedifying to him, is of importance to others. The Episcopalians in Connecticut, not being enlightened by his commentaries on "the various epistles of St. Paul, St. James, and St. Peter," have the misfortune to believe with the Scotch non-jurors, that the spiritual authority of bishops is, by the imposition of hands, conveyed through a regular succession from the apostles. To satisfy such scrupulous men that the succession has not failed in Scotland since "the termination of all *legal* episcopacy in that kingdom," it was absolutely necessary that Dr. Seabury should carry the list of names with him across the Atlantic; and is it not much more natural to suppose that that list was appended to the Address and Answer, &c. for the satisfaction of those who were immediately concerned in it, than that the whole should be a fabrication of mine, calculated *only* to create *enemies* to the *suffering church* of which *I am a clergyman*?

Having thus, I hope, sufficiently cleared my fathers, my brethren, and myself, from the guilt of forgery, I have not far to seek for the *worthy* motive, which probably induced your correspondent to advance a charge so apparently ill-founded. He has seen, and I dare say with much vexation, that the Scotch Episcopalians have, during the present reign, been treated with a lenity, which, for many years before, they had not experienced; he knows, at the same time, that the penal laws are still in force, and that if those laws were to be rigorously executed, the whole race of Non-juring clergymen would be banished from their country. To effectuate so *good* a work, he has repeatedly held up the consecration of Dr. Seabury as an enormous crime, and called loudly upon Government to watch more strictly over the guilty prelates by whom that gentleman was consecrated. Finding his clamours, however, hitherto insufficient to excite a *religious* persecution, he has at last changed his ground, and, by accusing a few innocent men of having forged or interpolated a pamphlet, in which he has laboured to discover *insolence* and *sedition*, hopes, no doubt, to bring upon them, as *detestable villains*, that vengeance which, notwithstanding all his endeavours, has not yet overtaken them as

Episcopalians and *Non-jurors*. If his conduct has arisen from this motive, I pray God to forgive him: it is a conduct which I would not pursue against my most virulent enemy, were that enemy a propagator of *Deism* or *Atheism*, or, what I suppose this writer thinks a much worse crime than either, even *Papery* itself.

From all this no man, I hope, will suppose that I view the Address and Answer in the very same light with my adversary. "The assertion of Jeremiah Leaming and his associates, concerning what their imagination cannot frame," I do indeed think senseless and impertinent; nor have I met among my brethren with *one* man of a *different* opinion: but he, who discovers in Bishop Seabury's Answer any thing tending to excite sedition among the subjects of a foreign king, must possess a keenness of perspicacity to which I have no pretension. To me the *offensive* passage in that prelate's discourse appears to be nothing more than a check, perhaps indeed too gentle a check, to the rude remarks of his less liberal clergy; but, whatever it be, the Address and the Answer are both of them publications with which I have not the smallest concern. The American *episcopacy* meets my highest approbation; and I see no reason to think that, upon principles purely ecclesiastical, it would be a very arduous task to vindicate it against all opposition; but I shall never be so fool-hardy as to *attempt* a vindication of the *language* of every *American*—nay, nor of every *Scotch* Episcopal clergyman; and I should think the man, of whatever communion, a bold champion, who would undertake to defend every unguarded expression of every individual pastor of the sect to which he adheres.

An Episcopal Presbyter of
the Scotch Church.

*** The second part of this letter in our next.

MR. URBAN,

June 20.

I SEND you the underwritten, in hope it may receive insertion in your next Magazine, amid the diversified entertainment and information that Repository supplies. It will communicate satisfaction of an higher name than entertainment, and information valuable to every friend of virtue. It exhibits a beautiful, affecting, sublime picture of female excellence in a wealthy country and a luxurious climate, where the sovereignty of beauty is felt in all its power, where the habits of ease and indulgence had been cherished, and the temptations of pleasure

sure might be imagined irresistible: yet truth, honour, and patriotism, triumphed over all these considerations, and feminine delicacy preferred every distress, and every suffering, and relinquished all that could captivate the imagination, or was endeared to the heart, when the first of social duties required the sacrifice. But the simple facts speak beyond description. I therefore give the extract from the "History of the Revolution in South Carolina," by D. Ramsay, M. D. a member of the American Congress; a work which conveys the knowledge of several important facts hitherto little understood on this side of the Atlantic: and this communication may be the more acceptable to your readers, as the volume whence it is taken is at present, I believe, in very few hands in England. Even of those who do not entertain my sentiments of the cause, surely every liberal mind will receive with pleasure and veneration the testimony given to such a conduct as that which will be described.

Yours, &c. C. L.

Conduct of the Ladies of South Carolina, in the apparently sinking state of the American Cause in that Province after the Capitulation of Charlestown, its Capital. From Vol. II. of Ramsay's "History of the Revolution of that Country from a British Province to an Independent State," Ch. XI. p. 123.

"In this crisis of danger to the liberties of America, the ladies of South Carolina conducted themselves with more than Spartan magnanimity. They gloried in the appellation of Rebel Ladies: and, though they withstood repeated solicitations to grace public entertainments with their presence, yet they crowded on board prison-ships, and other places of confinement, to solace their suffering countrymen. While the conquerors were regaling themselves at concerts and assemblies, they could obtain very few of the fair sex to associate with them; but no sooner was an American officer introduced as a prisoner than his company was sought, and his person treated with every possible mark of attention and respect. On other occasions, the ladies in a great measure retired from the public eye, wept over the distresses of their country, and gave the warmest proofs of their attachment to its suffering cause. In the height of the British conquests, when poverty and ruin seemed the unavoidable portion of every adherent to the independence of America, the

ladies in general discovered more firmness than the men. Many of them, like guardian angels, preserved their husbands from falling in the hour of temptation, when interest and convenience had almost got the better of honour and patriotism. Among the numbers who were banished from their families, and whose property was seized by the conquerors, many examples could be produced of ladies cheerfully parting with their sons, husbands, and brothers, exhorting them to fortitude and perseverance; and repeatedly intreating them never to suffer family-attachments to interfere with the duty they owed to their country. When, in the progress of the war, they were also comprehended under a general sentence of banishment, with equal resolution they parted with their native country, and the many endearments of home, followed their husbands into prison-ships, and distant-lands, where, though they had long been in the habit of giving, they were reduced to the necessity of receiving, charity. They renounced the present gratifications of wealth, and the future prospects of fortune for their growing offspring—adopted every scheme of œconomy;—and, tho' born in affluence, and habituated to attendance, betook themselves to hard labour."

This incident will lose nothing by comparison with the most splendid, and best-entitled to virtuous sympathy in the Roman and Grecian annals. Let it teach the inconsiderate the esteem, honour, and rational, no less than passionate, affection, to which Nature has entitled the sex; endowing them with qualities noble as well as attractive; the purest virtues with the most engaging graces. Let it teach those who unnaturally wish to hear ill-news of America, how unjust their wish, and how ill-founded their expectation. Where such are the manners of the women, permanent liberty and worth will delight to dwell. Independence and public happiness will flourish under the fostering care of domestic goodness; and all the charms of Virtue will secure an attachment to her injunctions, at once the basis of individual and national welfare.

C. L.

MR. URBAN, Putney, June 19.
LOOKING over your Index Indicatus, I observed in it a request for the continuance of my Lunar Table; I have therefore inclosed one, and tho' now rather out of season, I hope it will yet

yet be acceptable to some of your readers. As I have for several years constantly read your valuable Miscellany, a thought struck me two or three years ago, that such a table might be a proper companion to your Meteorological Diary once a year, and serve as a reference for the curious. I accordingly offered one for your acceptance. I had the pleasure the first year of seeing it placed with the Diary: but the second year, either from the number of your correspondents, or hurry, it was placed among heterogeneous subjects, where it would hardly be found when wanted. If in future you may think it useful, you will please to

acquaint your readers, that a copy of it will be annually sent, to be inserted either in the Supplement, or in January's Mag. as you shall think proper.

In answer to your correspondent's enquiry respecting the dividing of a circle, it would take too much of your room to insert the method at full length: it is easily performed by those who can use the sector; and a proper direction to do it is given in most dictionaries of arts under the article Sector; but a more particular one is to be found in "Ferguson's Tracts," p. 203, of the 8vo edit. 1781.

Yours, &c. JOHN E. FOORD.

TABLE of the Times of the NEW and FULL MOON and ECLIPSES
for A. D. 1786.

Moon eclipsed, invisible.	Full Moon, Jan. 14	Day, 46	Minutes past	Noon.
Sun eclipsed, invisible.	New Moon, — 30,	53	past	2 Morn.
	Full Moon, Feb. 13,	42	past	4 Morn.
	New Moon, — 28,	25	past	2 After.
	Full Moon, Mar. 14,	44	past	9 Even.
	New Moon, — 29,	9	past	Midn.
	Full Moon, Apr. 13,	-	-	3 After.
	New Moon, — 28,	23	past	8 Morn.
	Full Moon, May 13,	16	past	7 Morn.
	New Moon, — 27,	-	-	4 After.
	Full Moon, June 11,	56	past	9 Even.
	New Moon, — 25,	48	past	11 Night.
Moon eclipsed, invisible.	Full Moon, July 11,	37	past	10 Morn.
Sun eclipsed, invisible.	New Moon, — 25,	54	past	8 Morn.
	Full Moon, Aug. 9,	38	past	9 Even.
	New Moon, — 23,	12	past	8 Even.
	Full Moon, Sept. 8,	26	past	7 Morn.
	New Moon, — 22,	7	past	10 Morn.
	Full Moon, Oct. 7,	35	past	4 After.
	New Moon, — 22,	5	past	3 Morn.
	Full Moon, Nov. 6,	24	past	2 Morn.
	New Moon, — 20,	43	past	9 Even.
	Full Moon, Dec. 5,	47	past	Noon.
Sun eclipsed, invisible.	New Moon, — 20,	46	past	4 After.

* * * If to the time of New Moon you add 7 days, 9 hours, 11 minutes, it shews the first quarter; and the same time added to Full Moon shews the last quarter.

Ex Tabulis Astronom.

Computavit E. FOORD.

MR. URBAN, May 6.
WHEN a fellow-creature has used means of acquiring his own death, the news-writers, and other periodical chroniclers, not unfrequently have announced the event by telling the public, that A. B. *put an end to his existence*. Of this mode of expression, whenever it has occurred to me, I have felt an abhorrence, being, if I conceive rightly, improper, indelicate, and offensive, against the reasonable belief and hopes of mankind. For, if men generally believe that they will exist in a state

of being subsequent to the present, the phrase to which I point my censure is therefore offensive: if it should be alleged, that the meaning is restricted to existence in this world, it is indelicate nevertheless, because it is unaccompanied with a suitable qualification: and, if in the instance of dying, agreeably to common presumption, we do not relinquish actual but visible entity, it is improper in the extreme. I do not apprehend that these conclusions will be invalidated were we to admit, as many do, of a cessation of thought in the intermediate state; for even

even those persons contend, that death and a resurrection will be *coincident* with one another. Nor will they be more affected if we allow (what some have urged to be the meaning of Scripture) the irretrievable loss and annihilation of the wicked; for, in this case, it is acknowledged that the first death is not *final*. I must ever therefore believe, unless otherwise convinced, that as never man by any act of his own could *give beginning*, never man, by any act of his own, could *put an end to his existence*.

Omnia habent ortus suaeque incrementa. The rise of the assertion complained of may long have anteceded the capacity of my observation. But I have observed lately a very great increase in the frequency of its use. And a wish to put an end to language so gross and disgraceful, as it must appear on reflection, to the understandings of all who have used it, has induced me to ask a column of your Magazine for that purpose. Invention must be poor indeed that cannot furnish other words to tell us, if any unhappy occasion may require it, that *A. B. put an end to life!* ALCUINUS.

Mr. URBAN, July 10.
YOU receive herewith impressions from thirteen ancient seals in the possession of H. Godfrey Fauisset, esq. which will perhaps be acceptable to many of your readers.

Yours, &c. CANTUARIENSIS.

Nº 1 is of brass; the legend,

✠ S. BARTHOLL DE PODIO.

S Bartholl de Podio.

Nº 2, brass.

: S. IOHIS : DE : IDVLII. SEN :

S Johis Idulii sen.

Nº 3, lead.

✠ S. NIGELLI. FILII. WALTERI

S Nigelli Filii Walteri.

Nº 4, brass.

✠ S. HVGONIS LEWELIE.

S Hugonis Lewelie.

Nº 5, brass.

* S. ROGERI. FIL. THOME.

S Rogeri Fil Thome.

Nº 6, brass.

* ROGERVS QUASI ROSAM CERENS

Rogerus quasi Rosam gerens.

Nº 7, brass.

.S. IBAN—DVERVEL.

S Iban Dubruet.

Nº 8, brass.

VIRVI. NEVIL.

Virvi Nevil.

found at Canterbury, 1757.

Nº 9, brass.

S. WILMI. RVTVNE.

S. Wilmi Rutune.

Nº 10, brass; much eaten by rust, found near Canterbury in 1764.

✠ S. WIL. LAOAVS.

Nº 11, brass, and rude.

Nº 12, brass.

LOVE. ME. AND. I THEE.

Love me and I thee.

Nº 13, brass; found at or near Canterbury, 1767.

MR. URBAN,

May 2.

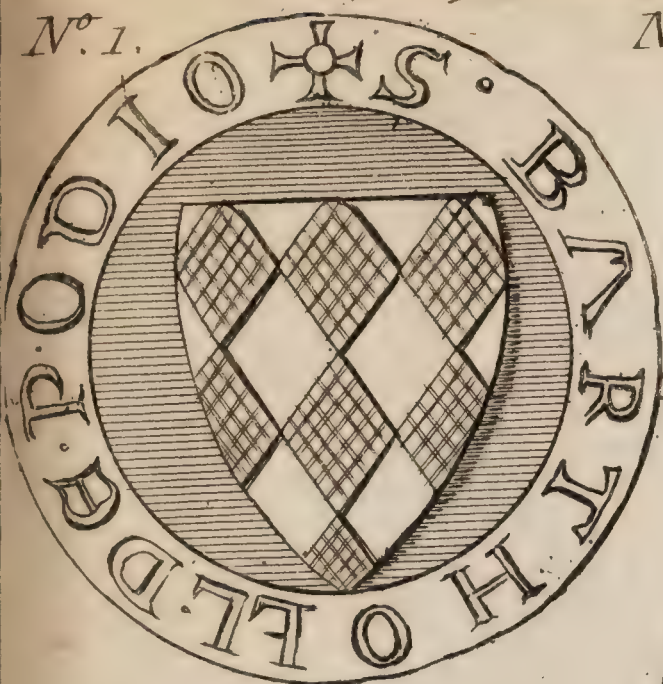
THE translations of the disputed passage in Justin Martyr, inserted in your Magazines for Oct. and Nov. 1783, being unsatisfactory to my humble judgement (with due deference to your learned correspondents be it spoken), I take the liberty of submitting to your readers consideration the construction which follows:

ΕΙΣΙ ΤΙΝΕΣ, ΟΙ ΦΙΛΟΙ, ΕΛΕΓΟΝ, ΑΠΟ ΤΟΥ ΗΜΕΙΣΟΥ ΓΕΝΕΣ ΟΜΟΛΟΓΟΥΝΤΕΣ ΑΥΤΟΝ ΧΡΙΣΤΟΝ ΕΙΝΑΙ, ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΝ ΔΕ ΕΞ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΩΝ ΓΕΝΟΜΕΝΟΝ ΑΠΟ ΦΑΙΝΟΜΕΝΟΙ ΟΙΣ Ξ ΣΥΝΙΣΤΕΜΑΙ, ΕΔ' ΑΝ ΠΛΕΙΣΟΙ, ΤΑΥΤΑ ΜΟΙ ΔΟΞΑΣΑΝΤΕΣ ΕΙΠΟΙΕΝ.

“There are some, my friends, said I, of our profession (or society), who acknowledge him to be the Christ, but affirm that he is nothing more than a mere man: with whom I do not agree; nor (should I agree) even if the greatest part of them, espousing the same opinion, should declare it to me.” This appears to me the natural construction of the words; which want nothing more than the vacuity of the ellipsis to be filled up with the word (συνιστέμην) to be rendered clear in sense, and effective in argument. To shew which, let us view the passage in connection with what precedes and follows it.

The father says, that, although he should not be able to prove our Saviour's divinity (of which he had been discoursing), yet that would not affect his belief in him as the Christ; supposing it could be made appear, that he was no more than a man. And, to convince his antagonist that the question did not hinge upon this point, he proceeds to inform him in the passage before us, “that there were *some* of their people who *did* look upon him only as a man; but which opinion he himself was so far from adopting, that he should reject it, though it were supported by the greatest majority.” Then, in justification of his assertion, he adds, “since we are com-
manded

N^o. 1.



N^o. 2.



N^o. 3.



N^o. 4.



N^o. 5.



N^o. 6.



N^o. 7.



N^o. 8.



N^o. 9.



N^o. 10.



N^o. 11.



N^o. 12.



N^o. 13.



N^o. 14.



found in
the Crimea



N^o. 15.



found at
Benar



manded by Christ himself, not to pin our faith upon the doctrines of men, but upon those which the blessed prophets and Christ himself have inculcated."

If I do not flatter myself too much, the above is clear, and agreeable to the scope of the author's reasoning; and as such I have ventured to throw it as a mite into your excellent Repository, for the inspection of your ingenious and candid readers.

A. B.

MR. URBAN,

July 4.

AMONG the various biographical notes which are occasionally registered in your valuable Miscellany, I hope the following may be thought worthy of a place. Ostensible characters have undoubtedly the best claim, especially when they convey to us a ground of serious consideration.

The character of Major O'Flaherty, in the comedy of the West-Indian, is not a fictitious one, but copied from the original in the person of Col. O'B—ne; who distinguished himself during many years service in the Austrian army, and is now retired upon a pension of about 200*l. per ann.* with a *brevet de colonel*. The last time I saw him was at the court of Bruxelles in the year 1774, where he then resided, and was much respected both by the *noblesse* and the military, who paid him all the honours due to so brave and honest a veteran; a man whose courage has stood the test of every trial; whose intrepidity was beyond example in dangerous encounters. Without the least effeminacy, he was sometimes rather too blunt and uncouth; which, however, so far from giving offence, added new lustre to his actions: disdaining every symptom of duplicity, he was often too open and sincere. These qualities, joined to his gallant bravery, were always ready to vindicate any affront offered either to himself or his friends. Respecting the first, he generously condescended to expostulate before a challenge: in the other case, he stood forward the arbiter of disputes, the mediator in quarrels, and, if the offending party obstinately refused to submit to his decisions, he had a sure way to bring him to reason: he immediately espoused the cause of the injured or insulted, and made himself a second where he could not be admitted as principal. In the numberless engagements which he had of this sort, he was never known to have embarked with rashness, or in a wrong cause. His idea of military vir-

tue, and the point of honour, was so great, he would not suffer the least reflection to be cast on either; notwithstanding, he was a cheerful companion, a solid friend, and of a generous spirit; but an implacable enemy to every species of meanness, which he always either corrected, or exposed to the severest ridicule. In a few words, he was the advocate of the distressed, and the chastiser of the insolent.

The coachman of a Flemish Baron had designedly, and contrary to the *etiquette* of rank, drove against and damaged the carriage of the Duke of St. Alban's. This coming to the ears of the Colonel, he insisted that the Duke should send a message to the Baron, demanding an apology for his servant's conduct; but the latter not complying, he accompanied the Duke to the Baron's country-seat, requiring satisfaction for the indignity done to one of his Grace's high rank; giving him to understand, that he was come as champion for the Duke; upon which the intimidated Baron submissively asked pardon.

Being formerly an officer of Pandours in the Hungarian army, he was sent to Vienna charged with dispatches from the General, containing the relation of some important advantages. The Colonel, at that time only a private officer, unknown at court, and little acquainted with the place, or the usual ceremonies belonging to it, was impatient to be admitted to the Queen; but, wanting the proper form of introduction, he remained some time unnoticed in the anti-chambers; till at length the Emperor accidentally passing, and attracted by his manly figure and particular dress, very graciously enquired his business. Our honest Hibernian, not knowing the person of the Emperor, but won by his pleasing manner of address, complained of the inattention he had received, more especially as he possessed consequential matter in his dispatches, which he declared he would deliver to his Royal Mistress only. The Emperor, who till then had been occupied in admiring his martial appearance, and ignorant simplicity of court rules, now made himself known: when O'B—ne, somewhat confused at this unexpected declaration, immediately inclined with respect at the Imperial presence, and presented the packet. The Emperor, reading the letter, with the other hand conducted him to the Queen, where he was favourably received, and both seemed much pleased at the firm-

ness

ness and integrity of his behaviour; which, joined to other circumstances tending to his reputation, they rewarded by advancing him to the rank of Major, wherein he distinguished himself still more by his courage and strict regard to discipline. Many other laudable anecdotes might here be recorded of him; these will suffice to give a sketch of his character. The author of the play has only drawn the outlines of the picture; the colouring is too faint, and not equal to the merit of the original. Mr. Moody is still further removed in his representation: I have seen him perform the part of Major O'Flaherty, where we could only trace the manner of a subaltern, not the semblance of a polished gentleman in a conspicuous military station. The Austrian and French annals can bring forward more than one example in natives of our sister-kingdom, who have risen by their valour and abilities to a superiority of rank in those armies, whose names are too sufficiently known to require a particular specification in this place. It is much to be lamented that men of such acknowledged merit should be forced into a foreign service through a point of conscience, and excluded from serving at home by the present tenor of our laws. Several of this description, whom I have conversed with in my travels, frankly confessed how pleasing it would be to them to join their legal standard, provided no restraints were laid on their religious principles. O—V—R.

MR. URBAN, *July 16.*
OBSERVING in your Magazine for April a sketch of the history of Orator Henley, I thought that a relation of the following dialogue, to which I was myself a witness, might prove not unacceptable to you and your readers.

About thirty years since, I dined one day at a chop-house opposite to the end of Palsgrave-head Court in the Strand: at my entrance, I found there no other guests than the Orator and an attorney of Clement's Inn, between whom I unavoidably overheard the ensuing discourse:

Attor. I remember the man well, but I don't know what became of him. I think they say he went to the West-Indies, and settled at Ceylon, or somewhere thereabouts; in one of our islands, however.

Orator. In the first place, Ceylon is no island of ours; and, in the second

place, it is not in the West Indies, but in the East.

Attor. I deny that.

Orator. The more shame for you. I'll bring you a boy ten years old who shall prove it to you.

Attor. Well, I thank God, I know nothing about East or West either. I am no great geographer.

Orator. So then, you thank God for your ignorance, do you?

Attor. (looking very angry.) Yes, I do, Sir.

Orator (making him a low bow.) Then, Sir, you have much to be thankful for. W. C.

MR. URBAN, *May 24.*
YOUR humane and generous disposition to promote every good, will find some place for the following hints. I plead the cause of an innocent race, which enliven our villages, and give some degree of security to reward the farmer's toil: I mean the rooks, those gregarious birds, whose sociability excites our admiration. They seek their food in companies, and jointly labour to form their elevated cities. Particularly attached to large mansions and the groves, they seldom build on single trees, nor ever in large and solitary woods, where they seem to want the protection of the hospitable hall to guard their young. In winter, however, the thickest wood is preferred for their night's retreat, because it is much warmer than the nursery; or, as some call it, the rookery. Their affection towards this place is very remarkable: during the whole year, they constantly pay it a visit night and morning, provided the day be fine, or likely to be so, which, from long observation, I found might almost be depended on. When the severity of winter is about terminating, like other birds they pair, but much sooner, commonly near the end of February; after which, if the weather proves mild, they begin the grand business of settling the possession and repairs of old houses, or the young ones in erecting new fabrics; in which there seems to be much contention and strife, even battles and skirmishes frequently ensuing; the idle plundering the industrious of their new-brought materials. This affair being at last settled, they upon no other occasion break the peace of the community, and all is harmony and good neighbourhood. After this, their whole attention is in the laying and hatching the eggs, and rearing their

their young, wherein they display much care and tenderness, and no disturbance happens till the rooklings are nearly fledged.

Their sorrows now begin,
Which briefly mourns my Muse.
Some villain bold, and at the dead of night,
Whose callous heart feels not of nature's pangs,
Hurls down from genial beds the foster'd brood,
And deals destruction round.—
In vain from towering heights the parents cry
Would force compassion from th' unhardened breast;
Alas! their host hears not their painful moan;
He sleeps—and wakes but to deplore their loss.

The preservation of these birds is of no small consequence to the farmer. Where the land is pastured, they pick up grubs and insects, which are very pernicious to the health of cattle: these being more their natural food than grain, they do but little harm on tillage ground. A field of wheat was particularly frequented by the rooks just after being sown; the farmer was advised to shoot them, in order to secure his crop. He wisely paid, however, no attention to this opinion; and his expectations were fully answered in having a better crop than his neighbours, who had driven them from their lands. They will sometimes stock up a few beans in the spring, which they do out of mere necessity. In their greatest extremity, when the frosts and snow prevent their getting to the ground for snails and grubs, they have recourse to the highways, and what they meet thereon. The most unequivocal proof of their delight in feeding on worms and insects may be observed by their being constantly seen on new-ploughed ground, and in the meadows, on dewy mornings. Why then should a vulgar prejudice, or a still more vulgar notion, of their being delicious food, contribute erroneously to the destruction of a lively and useful creature?—This subject may appear trivial to some of your readers, but it is not quite so in the eye of

HUMANITY.

MR. URBAN,

THE following notices relate to your present volume, and may not prove unacceptable to some of your numerous readers.

P. 6. The elegant Latin Epistle is printed, with some variations, in *Tho. GENT. MAG. July, 1786.*

Warton's "Life of R. Bathurst," pp. 188, 9.

P. 116, col. 2. The admirable passage transcribed from "Remarks on the History of Scotland" appeared in your volume for 1779, p. 283, col. 2, with another valuable extract.

P. 128, col. 2. Your Lichfield correspondent may find an account of the periodical work he enquires after in A. Wood's "Athen. Oxon." vol. II. p. 640, and the work itself in the Bodleian Library, and also in the British Museum, if we may conjecture from p. 3 of your volume for 1784, which, with p. 16, col. 1, of the same volume, will direct to preceding information upon the subject of enquiry. See also your *Mag.* for March last, p. 193, col. 2.

P. 137. Your reviewer might have referred to your volume for 1784, p. 565, and to that for 1785, p. 584, where Mr. Travis's unanswerable "Letters" are particularly noticed.

P. 191. With regard to the apotheosis, &c. of King Henry the Sixth, it may not be amiss to recur to the eighteenth section of T. Hearne's Preface to Otterbourne, &c.

P. 198. A reference might be made here, as also in p. 93, to your volume for 1784, p. 271, col. 1; and it may be remarked, that Bickerton has likewise printed, in the "Collection" there mentioned, this second Letter to Major Dunbar. The two other letters in p. 198, with several more from Addison, are printed in the "Memoirs of Affairs of State from 1697 to 1708, published by Christian Cole, Esq. some Time Resident at Venice. London, 1733," folio.

P. 207. Your correspondent H. J. may find an answer to some part of his enquiries in A. Wood's "Fasti Oxon." vol. I. p. 130.

P. 266, col. 1, l. 27, read "Knowler;" and, p. 277, for "Richard;" twice, substitute "William;" as also once in the title-page.

P. 289, col. 2. The church of St. Botolph, Aldgate, belonged to the priory of the Holy Trinity, which consisted of canons regular of the order of St. Austin; so that, in l. 18, for "Lord Abbot" we should read "Prior;" and in l. 19, for "Monachus" read "Canonikus."

P. 305. Oliver Cromwell's Letter to Lenthall was before printed, and more correctly, in your volume for 1762, p. 253.

SCRUTATOR.

SUM-

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. III.

Debates in the third Session of Parliament, continued from p. 495.

Tuesday, March 7.

AGREED to the report of the resolutions of the committee of the whole House on the Ordnance estimates.

Agreed to the report of the resolutions of the committee of the whole House on the shop-tax.

That the duties granted by an act of the 25th of his Majesty, except on Houses of the yearly rent of 30l. and upwards, do cease: And

That, instead thereof, there shall be paid, upon every house and shop of the yearly value of 5l. rent. and under 10l. 4d. in the pound; and of the value of 15l. and under 20l. 8d. in the pound; and of the value of 20l. and under 25l. 1s. 3d. in the pound; and of the value of 25l. and under 30l. 1s. 9d. in the pound. Ordered in a bill thereupon.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor*, according to notice, moved for leave to bring in a bill for extending the act of last session, relative to the regulation of Courts of Conscience: the chief objects of which are, to limit the time of imprisonment, and to require a certain qualification from the acting commissioners.

Mr. *Fox* presented a petition from the wharfingers of Westminster, for the purpose of regulating the coal-meters in the discharge of their respective offices; which was referred to a private committee.

Mr. *Bastard* moved, that there be laid before the House an account of all the monies paid either by his Majesty, or the public, for those convicted of felony or misdemeanour from the 1st of Jan. 1775, specifying the sums disbursed each year. After a short conversation, the motion was put, and carried.

Mr. *Bastard* then moved, that an account be laid before the House of all persons convicted, and sent on board the hulks and tenders, from Jan. 1, 1775, specifying the times when discharged, together with their different offences.

Mr. *Pitt* made a preliminary motion for referring the accounts relative to the revenue to a select committee, in order that they might be properly digested previously to their coming before the House, for the purpose of forming the great and important scheme for the gradual diminution of the national debt.

Mr. *Fox* approved of the appointment of such a committee. And

Sir *Grey Cooper* wished the statement which was laid before the House last session to be laid before this committee; which was agreed to.

Mr. *Francis* then rose, in pursuance of the notice he had previously given, to move for leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend the present laws for regulating the administration in India; which, he contended, were, in many instances, absurd, impolitic, and contrary to the spirit of our constitution.

Mr. *Dundas* defended the bill, which, in the particular of dividing the patronage from the power, was formed upon an excellent principle. He was unwilling, however, to give a negative to what the Hon. Gent. had taken so much pains to prepare, especially as it was his intention to bring the subject before the House in a few days, and as he agreed with him in many things. He would, therefore, at present content himself with moving the previous question; which, after a few words from Mr. *Vansittart* and Major *Scott*, who acknowledged that the act in question required emendations, was carried without a division.

Wednesday, March 8.

After some private business, and ordering a writ for the election of a member for Chipping Wycombe, in the room of Lord Mahon (now Earl Stanhope), the House proceeded to ballot for the committee on the national debt bill; and each member present, on hearing his name called over by the clerk, went up to the table, and put into a glass a list of nine members, the number of which the committee is to consist. When all the lists were in the glass, a committee of scrutineers was appointed by the House to examine them, and report next day the names of the nine members who have the majority on the ballot. This terminating the business of the day, the House adjourned.

Thursday, March 9.

Lord Milford took the oaths and his seat for Pembrokehire.

Report was then made to the House, that the following gentlemen were chosen by ballot as a select committee to examine the different papers relative to the public income and expenditure, and to report to the House what may be expected to be the annual amount of the said income and expenditure in future,

future, that a plan may be formed for *the appropriation of a certain yearly sum as a sinking fund, towards the diminution of the national debt*: Right Hon. William Wyndham Grenville, Lord Graham, Hon. Edward James Elliott, George Rose, esq. William Wilberforce, esq. John Call, esq. Henry Beaufoy, esq. Henry Addington, esq. John Smith, esq. It was ordered, that any five of them should be a quorum, and that they should sit notwithstanding any adjournment.

Mr. *Francis* (in the absence of Mr. *Burke*) moved, that certain papers, relative to the impeachment of Mr. *Hastings*, be printed.

After a slight opposition from Mr. *Pitt* and Major *Scott*, the motion passed.

Mr. *Marshall*, agreeably to the notice he had given, moved for leave to bring in a bill, to exclude from voting at elections for members to serve in parliament, all those concerned in the civil departments of the Navy and Ordnance. The good effects of Mr. *Crewe's* bill, he said, were obvious, and this he considered as a proper supplement to it. The motion agreed to.

Friday, March 10.

Mr. *Francis* moved, that copies of the letters relative to the affair of *Benares*, from the Court of Directors to Mr. *Hastings*, with his answers thereto, be printed for the use of the members. Agreed to.

The House then resolved itself into a committee on the militia bill, Mr. *Neville* in the chair: and, on the clause being read for calling out the militia once every year,

Mr. *Pitt* professed himself a friend to the principle of the bill, because it was exceedingly necessary for the continuance of a militia. But it was his wish to render it useful to the state at the least expence to the country. As it was known that, in time of peace, no regiment of the regulars mustered more than two thirds of their war complement, the same regulation might obtain in the militia. He would propose that the whole should be balloted for and mustered, and if two thirds of the complement in time of peace were called out and disciplined, it would answer every necessary purpose. In this manner, instead of 130,000*l.* annual expence, 90,000*l.* only would be incurred: a consideration that merited attention. He concluded with moving that a clause be inserted for the above purpose. After

a conversation of some length, in which the same arguments were urged which had been used in the preceding stages of this subject, the amendment was agreed to without a division.

Monday, March 13.

Report was made from the select committee to determine the merits of the *Seaford* election, that it was deemed void; and a new writ was ordered out for another election.

Received and read a petition from the hawkers and pedlars of *Kendal* against their tax-bill. Also one from the pawnbrokers; and one from the attornies of the *Marshalsea* court, against their respective taxes.

Some other business having been gone through, the House resolved itself into a committee on the mutiny bill.

The *Secretary at War* moved, that a clause be inserted, "that all officers by *brevet* should be subjected to trial by court-martials."

Sir *Charles Gould* supported this idea; and the question on the clause being put, it was agreed to.

After a short conversation relative to the affair of Mr. *Hastings*, and on the militia-bill, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, March 14.

This day the House was to have balloted for a select committee to try the merits of the *Bristol* election; but as only 46 members attended, and the law fixes the number at 100 on such occasions, the House, by Mr. *Grenville's* act, was obliged to adjourn, without doing any business whatever.

Wednesday, March 15.

No business done this day, for the same reason that none was transacted yesterday.

Thursday, March 16.

The select committee for trying the merits of the *Bristol* election having been balloted for,

Mr. *Marshall's* bill, to disqualify the civil officers in the Navy and Ordnance offices from voting for members to serve in parliament, was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Beaufoy's* bill, to encourage the turbot fishery, was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

The mutiny law, with certain amendments, was read a third time; when

Col. *Fitzpatrick* objected to the clause which subjects *brevet* officers to a trial by a court-martial: it was providing, he said, for a case of which no precedent existed, and of which it was scarcely

scarcely possible that one ever would.

On this topic a conversation of some length ensued between the *Secretary at War* and Mr. Pitt, in defence of the clause; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Wyndham, Gen. Burgoyne, Mr. Francis, and Mr. Fox, against it. It was, however, on a division, carried by a majority of 60, there being for it 79, against it 19.

Mr. Dundas then rose for leave to bring in his bill for amending the late act for regulating the jurisdiction of India. The amendments he proposed were, 1. It had been intended by the act to incapacitate such persons as had been servants of the Company in Europe from being elected members of the council; but as, by an indefinite construction of the clause, an exclusion of the Company's servants in India seemed to be implied, an explanation was rendered necessary. 2. It was intended that, instead of the senior servant of the Company's succeeding to a seat in the council on a vacancy, the Gov. General should be empowered to nominate to the vacant seat one from amongst the senior servants. 3. That the commander in chief should not be *officially* intitled to a seat in the council, but be elected or not, as might be deemed most advisable. 4. That every advancement should be according to the strict gradations of seniority in the respective ranks of the Company's servants. 5. To enlarge the powers of the Governor-general, by authorising him to reject or enforce any measure, even though opposed by *three* of the council. 6. To dispense with the confession, required by the act, of gentlemen returning from India, of the manner in which they had disposed of any part of their acquisitions; and also to dispense with making public the amount of their fortunes. And, 7. To prevent the tediousness of the present mode of balloting for the court of judicature, by empowering every member to send in his ballot on any day, within a given space, previously to that appointed for the decision. He then made his motion, which, being seconded by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, was carried without a division.

Mr. Francis suggested another amendment, relative to the trial by jury, which was rejected.

The report of the committee on the shop-tax bill was then received; after which the House adjourned.

Friday, March 17.

Mr. Fox concluded a long speech respecting the conduct of Mr. Hastings, with the following motion: "that such extracts from the Bengal consultations as regarded the treaty entered into with the Mogul in the year 1783, should be laid before the House."

Mr. Pitt replied to Mr. Fox at some length.

Mr. Sheridan, Major Scott, and Lord North, also spoke.

On a division the motion was rejected, there being for it 73, against it 140. Adjourned.

Monday, March 20.

Passed the Surrey coal-meters bill, and the Alloa harbour bill.

Agreed to the report of the resolutions of Friday last on the supply.

The bill for amending the India judicature bill was read a second time, and some other business of a private nature transacted, after which the House adjourned.

Tuesday, March 21.

Mr. Grenville brought up the report of the select committee for examining the public accounts, and stating the surplus of the taxes, together with their opinion as to the amount of the sum arising from such surplus, that might be appropriated to the purpose of creating an efficient and unalienable sinking fund. After ordering, on the motion of Mr. Grenville, that the report should be printed for the use of the members;

Mr. Pitt gave notice, that on Wednesday se'nnight he would submit to the House certain propositions founded on the said report. He then introduced a petition relative to the Bourbon East-Indiaman, among the crew of which there raged a contagious fever, as already stated in its place (see p. 263).—So striking a trait of English humanity deserves to be recorded, to induce all other nations to follow an example which they cannot but admire.

The House then went into a committee on the militia bill, and, after proposing several clauses, some of which were agreed to, and others rejected, adjourned.

Wednesday, March 22.

The House went into a committee on Mr. Dundas's Bill for explaining and amending Mr. Pitt's India Bill. A debate of considerable length ensued, which lasted till two o'clock in the morning, and was then adjourned by agreement.

agreement. It turned principally on two clauses; the one, that which divests the present commander in chief in Bengal of the privilege annexed to his office of filling the second seat in the council; and the other, that which gives the Governor-general a power of acting, not only without the consent, but even contrary to the opinion, of the majority of the council. These clauses, though strongly objected to, were, however, carried by great majorities; there being for the former 151, against it 65; for the latter 123, against it 36.

[By the decision on the first, General Sloper's salary will be reduced from 16,000*l.* a year to 6,000*l.* his pay as commander in chief; the other 10,000*l.* being his salary as a member of the council.] Adjourned to

Friday, March 24.

In a committee of supply, came to the following resolutions:

That 192,792*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* be granted to his Majesty for defraying the charge of the in and out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital for 1786.

That 173,000*l.* be granted on account of reduced officers of land forces and marines, for 1786.

That 638,662*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* be granted for extra expences of land forces and other services, incurred from the 25th of December, 1785, not provided for by parliament.

That 52,502*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* be granted upon account of commissioned officers of his Majesty's British and American forces, for 1786.

That 3535*l.* be granted on account of several officers late in the service of the States General, for 1786.

That 333*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* be granted for defraying the charge of allowances to the several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse-guards reduced, and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse-guards, for 1786.—To be reported on Monday.

Report was made from the committee on the Bristol election, in favour of Mr. Cruger.

Several motions having been made, and agreed to, for the production of papers relative to Mr. Hastings; and a motion, from Mr. Sheridan, for dividing Mr. Dundas's India Bill into two bills, being made and carried, the House resolved itself into a committee on the bill, when the remaining clauses of the bill, so divided, were read, the blanks

filled up, and the House resumed. A debate ensued, concerning the propriety of receiving the report the same night, which ended in a division, when the numbers were, ayes 89, noes 24. The report was then received in the usual form, and the House adjourned till

Monday, March 27.

Agreed to the report of the resolutions of Friday last, on the supply.

Mr. Jenkinson recalled the attention of the House to the bill which he had last year introduced for regulating the Newfoundland fisheries, and which, after having been twice read in the last session, had been delayed merely from an idea of its great importance, in order that gentlemen might have an opportunity of fully deciding on its merits during the recess. He expatiated on the great national utility of this branch of commerce, and concluded with moving, that a committee should be appointed for the purpose of drawing up certain resolutions, to be laid before the House previously to the introduction of the bill. The motion was agreed to, and the committee appointed.

Mr. Dundas's bill for regulating the jurisdiction of India (in which some alterations were proposed, but rejected,) was read a third time, and passed.

Counsel were heard on the second reading of the bill for making a navigable canal from Stourbridge to Worcester; after which the House adjourned.

Tuesday, March 28.

The Speaker attended, but no business was done, a sufficient number of members not appearing, from which to ballot for a committee to try the merits of the contested election for the county of Nairn.

Wednesday, March 29.

Agreed to the report of Monday last, for regulating the Newfoundland fishery. Ordered in a bill thereupon.

A select committee having been ballotted for, and sworn, to try the merits of the Nairn election;

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered a written message from his Majesty, which was read by the Speaker (the members sitting uncovered). Its purport was, that his Majesty, with great concern, acquainted the House of his not having been able to prevent the expences of his civil list from exceeding its income; and that consequently an arrear had been incurred; for the discharge of which he relied upon the zeal and affection of his faithful Commons.

—Mr.

—Mr. Pitt then said, he would lay upon the table, the next day, some papers relative to the arrear alluded to in the King's message; and that he intended to move, on Wednesday next, some propositions on that subject.

The House went into a committee on the report from the select committee, to whom it had been referred to state what surplus might be expected upon the gross produce of the taxes.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then opened his plan for the redemption of the national debt. Our limits will not allow us to follow him into a detailed report of a speech that he was two hours and three quarters in delivering: we shall endeavour, however, to state briefly the substance of his plan. The report of the committee states, on one side, the produce of the taxes for the present year, and sets against it the expenditure, not of the present year, but the probable expenditure of the year 1790; and between these two statements there is a surplus of taxes to the amount of about 900,000*l.* In the navy estimates for this year, and for 1790, there is a difference of 600,000*l.* Mr. Pitt endeavoured to prove, that, though the naval establishment amounts this year to 2,400,000*l.* yet that of 1790 will not exceed 1,800,000*l.* The difference, he said, was owing to the extraordinaries of the navy, for furnishing ships now building upon contract; and when they are finished, the expence, being temporary, not annual, will not occur another year. The taxes, he said, would also produce much more in future, when evasions would point out new remedies to enforce the payment; and trade, by finding its level, during the peace, would be extended and consequently the receipt of the customs increased. New regulations might also be framed to prevent the smuggling of wine, which had increased to so astonishing a degree, that, though the consumption of that article had been doubled and trebled of late, yet the duties on the importation of it produced annually, 30 years ago, 200,000*l.* more than they do at present. From these different circumstances he concluded, that the revenue might be so improved as to keep up, and even increase, the surplus of 900,000*l.* He admitted, that if the public expenditure for and after the year 1790 was to be estimated from that of the present year, there would not be so great a surplus, as the difference

between the two amounted to three millions; but this difference he would provide for, without breaking in upon any part of the actual receipt of the taxes. The means he would have recourse to were these: he would call upon the public accountants, who had been entrusted with money during the war, to pay in their balances. This, he expected, would produce one million in the course of three years between this and 1790. A lottery, which, like that of the present year, would produce 140,000*l.* per annum, would in four years give 560,000*l.* and the money payable from the non-effective fund of the army would amount to a prodigious sum, as the committee might well imagine, when he informed them that the persons employed in passing those accounts had the accounts of 118 regiments of foot to go through, and that they had yet gone through no more than one regiment, from which the sum of 22,000*l.* was due to the Exchequer, and would be paid by the agent. These sums, as they came in, would be applied to public demands, and would answer the difference of three millions, that would arise in the course of three years, between the estimates of this year and those of 1790; so that the surplus of 900,000*l.* or thereabouts, would remain untouched. To make this surplus up one million, he would propose three taxes: an additional penny per gallon on spirits in the wash, which would produce from 50,000*l.* to 60,000*l.* per annum; a regulation of the duty on deals, beams, and battens, imported, which he estimated at about 30,000*l.* a year; and, lastly, a duty on perfumery, that would bring in 10,000*l.* perhaps 30,000*l.* yearly.

He would propose to manage the surplus in this manner, *viz.* to appoint the Speaker, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Master of the Rolls, the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, and the Governor and Deputy-governor of the Bank, all for the time being, commissioners, to whom the direction of it should be intrusted: that 250,000*l.* should be issued to them at the beginning of every quarter, commencing on the 5th of July next: that they should divide this sum into as many parts as there are transfer days in a quarter; and that they should lay out the allotted share on each of those days in the purchase of stock: the interests of the debt bought up to be applied in aid of the surplus

till there should be a clear revenue to the country of four millions, which would be procured in 28 years; but, after that period, to sink into the mass of the supply, and be applied in relief of the subject. He just observed, that on Wednesday next he would move, that parliament should redeem the mortgage of 50,000*l.* of the civil-list, which now amounted to 180,000*l.* that the Crown might have a clear revenue of 900,000*l.* a year. And concluded by moving, that the sum of one million ought to be unalienably appropriated to the redemption of the national debt, and be charged upon the surplus of the taxes.

Sir Grey Cooper approved of the principle of the reduction of the debt by an unalienable sinking fund of one million; but it did not appear to him, from what had been stated, that we had the means of accomplishing this great measure. With respect to the surplus which the Right Hon. Gent. would have to produce when he opens his budget for the present year, the outline of which he had just given, he had only to remark, that the whole of this computed surplus seemed to him to depend on a very singular operation of finance. In the last year the Right Hon. Gent. increased the unfunded debt by raising an additional million by Exchequer bills. Instead of 2,500,000*l.* as the account stood in 1784, the unfunded debt in Exchequer bills is 3,500,000*l.*; and this sum is a demand against the public for this year, and actually voted as part of the supplies, without being cancelled; so that this million of additional debt, if placed against the 900,000*l.* pretended surplus, leaves 1,000,000*l.* balance in arrear.

Mr. Fox objected to the statement of the Right Hon. Gent. as well on account of the deficiency of the taxes that had lately been laid, as on the supposed increase of revenue, founded on the future extension of trade. He would ask the Right Hon. Gent. if, by the extension of trade, he meant the increase of the tea trade, by which more money than ever was sent to China for that article? and whether that was any solid satisfaction to him? Mr. Fox, like the former speaker, approved the principle, but objected *in toto* to the plan for carrying it into execution.

This motion, after a very long debate, in which the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Sir Grey Cooper, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Sheridan, were the principal speakers, and in which it was proved that many of the

grounds on which he built his hopes of a surplus were fallacious, was put, and carried without a division; as were several resolutions respecting the new taxes.

Thursday, March 30.

Mr. Gilbert, chairman of the committee which sat the preceding night for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the revenue, brought up the report, which was read a first time, and, on the question being put for a second reading, a conversation ensued, in which Mr. Pulteney, Mr. Jolliffe, Mr. Dempster, Mr. Pye, Mr. Pitt, and others, took part; after which the question being put, the report was read a second time, and agreed to.

A motion being then made for the second reading of the bill to disqualify the civil officers in the Navy and Ordnance departments from voting in cases of election for members to serve in parliament; after a debate of some length, in which Mr. Marsham, Mr. Fox, Mr. Honeywood, and Mr. Courtenay, spoke in favour of the bill; and Mr. B. Gascoigne, Mr. Drake, Mr. Pitt, Lord Mulgrave, and others, against it, the question was put, and the bill lost by a majority of 76, there being for the second reading 41, against it 117.

Friday, March 31.

Ordered, out a new writ for Carlisle, in the room of the Hon. Edw. Norton, deceased; and for Newton in Lancashire, in the room of Sir Thomas Davenport, deceased.

Also a new writ for Hants, in the room of the Hon. H. S. Conway, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Mr. Dundas then rose, and observed, that as he had an important clause to expunge in the India judicature bill, he would now move, that the order for the further consideration of it be discharged, and that leave be given to withdraw the bill which he had proposed. This being consented to, he would next move for leave to introduce a new bill, in order totally to rescind that part which related to a disclosure of fortunes acquired in India. Still, however, he meant that the same surety should remain for checking peculation and plunder, as that to which parliament had wisely assented. He was happy to inform the House, that the intelligence recently received from India rendered it unnecessary to enforce such a measure, the principal defects which it was meant to rectify having been happily remedied. Leave was given to bring in a new bill.

The

The turbot-fishery bill was, after a short conversation, read a second time.

(To be continued.)

Extract of a Letter to Dr. DUCAREL from an Antiquary no longer F. A. S. now living in the West of England.

June 13, 1772.

"I THANK you for your recommendation to Mr. Barrett* of Bristol. He is really a more respectable man than you and I apprehended. He is but young yet in the pursuit of antiquities, and his business allows not much application to the study. He shewed me some of Rowley's MS. and particularly a part which exhibited in Rowley's drawing several Roman and inscribed altars, that Rowley says were found in and about Bristol. But the very inspection of them was sufficient to me to prove them errant forgeries. Three or four of them were plainly Roman altars by their shape, and were inscribed CAER BRITO, meaning *Bristol*, as if Bristol was in being during the time of the Romans, or as if the Romans would call it *Caer Brit*. And one of them had below this inscription these letters, VICT. P. OSTOR. to import that Ostorius reduced Caer Brito. If Rowley was an honest man, he was very ignorant to be so imposed upon; and, if he was a knave (which I suspect, for who would be at the trouble to fabricate monuments for him)? he was but a poor one. I saw the representation of the *twapenny* in the same company, and I suppose it was of the same original. Mr. B. kindly rode to St. Vincent's rocks to shew me what he called three Roman camps all together. That I told him was impossible; and on inspection I found them to be one Roman camp, and a Roman town. They are what I went to Bristol to find, the *Abone* of the Romans, and the mother of Bristol; and I am now able to clear up that confused part in Richard's and Antonine's Itineraries which relates to this part of the country."

MR. URBAN.

July 20.

MR. JOHN HORNE TOOKE, who has lived retired from the world almost since the period of his threatening to *die his black coat red*, has at last made his appearance in print under the title of "The Diversions of Purley"—a title which at first blush would seem to degrade the learned researches of so abstracted a philosopher, as supposing it

to contain a list of the cock-fighting, cudgel-playing, bear-baiting, cricket-matches, &c. of Purley—but as *John* has got pudding for his praise, he has given his book that title in honour of his patron, though *the Diversions of Purley* contain no more than a treatise* on conjunctions, prepositions, adverbs, &c.

In this research however (though some may think *twelve years* might have been better employed) he has shewn some accuracy—and might be said to have added his *mite* to philological learning—but as grammar is in some respects a compilation of conjectural knowledge, why attack authors of distinguished reputation who have gone before him, and whose labours, compared to John's, are, in comparison, as the eagle is to the wren, or the Memorabilia of Socrates to the "Diversions of Purley?" But let us try him by his own words.

Of Mr. Harris's *Hermes*, he says, "it is an improved compilation of almost all the errors which grammarians have been accumulating from the time of Aristotle down to our present days of technical and learned affectation," p. 166.

Of Dr. Johnson's *Grammar and Dictionary* (except the bulk of the latter), he calls them "most truly contemptible performances, and a reproach to the learning and industry of a nation which could receive them with the slightest approbation." He will not even allow his *Dictionary* to be a work of industry, but says, "it is one of the most *idle* performances ever offered to the public, and compiled by an author *who possessed not one single requisite for the undertaking*," p. 268.

I could give many more instances of very severe censure on Dr. Lowth, Junius, Bishop Wilkins, &c. &c. nor does Mr. Locke himself escape the detection of this omniscient lexicographer.

Such is a brief history of John's *twelve years* retirement, wherein, tho' he might have increased his grammatical knowledge, I should apprehend the public will not think he has his *modesty*.—Let me, however, offer one excuse for him; finding himself restrained from giving the *rule* to his countrymen in matters of *law* and *government*; he has the precedent of Dionysius the Younger for *domineering over nouns, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and particles*.

A Responder of eminent Persons.

* It is in fact the Letter to Mr. Dunning enlarged, and thrown into the form of a dialogue. EDIT.

* See above, p. 546. EDIT.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent POLYXENA, p. 450, will find a particular description of *Stene* chapel and its monuments in Mr. Bridges's "History of Northamptonshire," vol. I. p. 196—201, from which I shall only extract one particular. The furniture for the altar, desk, and pulpit, is of crimson velvet, formerly made use of for the chapel royal at St. James's, when Bishop Crewe was clerk of the closet to Charles II; which, together with the Bible *used by the king himself*, and a set of Common Prayer Books suitable to it, was given by his lordship, in his lifetime, and is still preserved for the use of this church.—The circumstance of the *bunch* of grapes has escaped Mr. Bridges, who in general describes monuments pretty fully and accurately.

Your ingenious correspondent W. & D. will forgive me if I differ from him in his idea of the *taper* in the left hand of the Deity on the seal in vol. XLV. p. 274, and call it a *sceptre*; or doubt the star in that seal; or say that the dove is very badly represented in the ivory carving of last month. The figures on the side of the principal one on the seal are certainly no parts of the Trinity; and W. & D.'s conjecture concerning them will at least supply the want of a better.—No light has been cast on *Ingham* in the Continuation of Mr. Blomefield's "History of Norfolk," vol. V. p. 874.

I always understood the carving at Bolsover, p. 298, 469, to have been the original altar-piece, such as is to be seen in its proper place at Christchurch, Hants. The Society of Antiquaries have a drawing of the former. Bolsover church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, but I am afraid the date is irrecoverable. See a fine inscription and date on the altar-piece at Milton Abbas in Hutchins's "History of Dorsetshire," vol. II.

Sorry as I am to see so much ingenious conjecture at once overturned, I cannot, on re-consideration, help concurring with your *Burbach Observer* (p. 470) in opinion that Mr. Jackson's picture relates entirely to Job, without any parallel to Henry VI. The supposed conformity is only the mistaken one of confounding ancient with modern manners, of which the nuptial ceremony and the death-bed, there represented, are the strongest instances. This confusion is

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well detected in Krohr's *Pistor Errans* (abridged by Mr. Bowyer, see his *Tracts*, 1785, p. 655). The Saintship of Henry VI. is incontrovertibly established by your old correspondent T. Row, and before by Tom Hearne, in the Preface to *Otterbourn and Whethamsted*, p. liii; though it should seem, from *British Topography*, vol. II. p. 345, that the prayer to him there said to be in Horæ printed by Wynkin de Worde, in 1510, is not there, but only in those printed by Regnault at Paris, in 1530, belonging to the late Mr. Cole. It would be esteemed a favour if the present proprietor of that book would permit this point to be settled.

The Benacre coins, p. 472, were *Denarii*. Fig. 5 is of *Nero*:

IMP. NERO CAESAR GERMANICVS,
CONCORDIA P. R. *Occo*, p. 90.

The first or second year of his reign,
A. D. 54 or 55, *Trajan*.

IMP. CAES. NERVA TRAIAN AVG. GERM.
P. M. TR. P. COS II P. P.

A female figure, sitting, holding in her right hand a patera, in her left a spear.
Ib. 148.

Fig. 6 is a denarius of *Marcus Aurelius*:

AVRELIUS CAESAR AVG. PII FIL.
TR. POT. III. COS. II.

A female figure standing, extending her right hand, in her left a spear, at her feet a globe.
Ib. 213.

The stone (fig. 7) near Crickhowel was first engraved in *Archæologia*, vol. IV. pl. II. fig. 2, and described by Mr. Strange, p. 19, without attempting an explanation. It bears some Roman-British names, and may be read

Turpillius jacit
Veri Tr. filius dunocati.

I cannot find any such bishop of *Rochester*, or any other see, as *Thomas de Suthflata*, mentioned p. 493, col. 2, l. 2. The bishop of Rochester at the time there mentioned would be Thomas de *Wulabam*.

Of the *Fettyplaces* at Childrey see Mores's British Collections in *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, No XVI. p. 66*—80*.

Compare Julian's bower at Aukborough, p. 475, with the maze near Nottingham, p. 220.

The inscription plate I. fig. 10, p. 485, was sent from *Limerick*, and is in

in the wall of the vestry-room of the cathedral there. Mr. Ferrar, in his *History of Limerick*, Limerick 1767, 12^o, p. 80, calls it a “curious plain inscription, which very few gentlemen can make out, as it is greatly abbreviated, and cut in old English characters. As it may lead others to a discovery, I shall here give as many words of the inscription as we can plainly read:

“Hic jacet in tumuli fundo

“Galfridg

“An. Dom. M.D.XIX.”

I find Thomas *Arthur* bishop of that see from 1472 to his death in 1486, and also native of that city (see Ware's *Bishops*, p. 509), and two *Arthurs* of the Christian name of *James*, born or professing religion at Limerick (*Irish Writers*, p. 160). D. H.

MR. URBAN,

A Bronze statue of Henry VI. was erected at Eton by Dr. Henry Godolphin, 1719. His Majesty is most injudiciously habited in the fashion of the time when the statue was made, not in that of the fifteenth century, as may be seen in a print of it engraved by J. Nutting, after a drawing by C. Woodfield. This print you shall have to copy, if you can get a drawing* of the statue, erected by Mr. Betham, to contrast with it.

In answer to your correspondent PHOSPHORUS, p. 205, there is no form different from that of the common dagger requisite to render it a *casse tete*. See that of James V. of Scotland in Lambe's edition of *Flodden Field*, and the plate of swords in *Sepulchral Monuments in Great Britain*. If the dagger remained in the sheath, so protected as as to be held in the hand, the pommel of it would knock any man down.

As every person has two characters, and your correspondent PHILAETHES has heard a very different one of the lady whose epitaph he gives in p. 363; an impartial one of her, though it will be no vindication of her murderer, will materially affect her reputation, as well as inform the world.

I incline to read the inscription round the old seal p. 375,

“Sigillum Gualteri de [or dni] Cl....”

Was Henry VIII's fruiterer named Harris or Hains? See p. 389, and *Bri-*

* With this drawing we shall hope to be favoured. EDIT.

tish Topography, vol. I p. 133, and your vol. XLII. pp. 311, 402.

Notwithstanding the offence which your correspondent D. M. (p. 281) takes at the accounts given of Mr. Etough in p. 25, you need be under no apprehension for their authenticity, being furnished by members of a society where Mr. E. was well known.

Is it not astonishing that no notice has been taken of the severe strictures made in p. 45 on the observations of a writer who has a reputation to maintain, both as a gentleman and a scholar, and member of our learned societies? To what are we to ascribe this silence?

P. 496. *Afferias Menevensis* was published by Wise in 1722, not 1772.

Yours, &c. S. T. V.

MR. URBAN,

I AM obliged to your correspondent R. B. (p. 487) for his compliment; but am afraid the citation from Kuster's note on Acts xv. 20, in your last volume, p. 780, refers to another member of the sentence, viz. του Πνικλου, and has been too hastily cited, and that there is no variation in the readings of the MSS. in this point. Πορνεια is in both verses in the Alexandrine MS. There does not, however, appear any reason for changing Πορνεια into Περνεια, or Χορνεια, as R. Bentley proposed; nor is the alteration confirmed by the citation from Julian, in the first edition of Mr. Bowyer's Observations. The passages adduced there from St. Paul and the book of Wisdom explain Πορνεια more properly of idolatry in the abstract, or some libidinous practices attendant on idol worship. And thus the Apostolic decree comprehends an accommodation to Jews and Gentiles, in every article, except the two that distinguished each denomination, and recommends conforming to the Gentiles in all things, except in their idolatrous worship, and with the Jews in nothing but the two ancient precepts of their ritual.

Πορνεια and Ειδωλοθυια φαγην are joined together in the charge against the church of Thyatira, Rev. II. 20.

Yours, &c.

O. P. Q.

MR. URBAN,

MONS. Savary, in his second volume of *Lettres sur l'Egypte*, p. 75, gives the following account of the pillar at Antinoe, referred to p. 308:

“One

“ One of the squares was adorned
 “ with four great pillars, of the Corin-
 “ thian order; three are gone, and only
 “ the pedestals remain. The fourth is
 “ perfectly well preserved, and is about
 “ 50 feet high. The shaft is composed
 “ of several stones. On the first is
 “ carved an ornament of oak leaves.
 “ On the pedestal is a Greek inscrip-
 “ tion, half effaced, dedicating it to the
 “ Emperor Alexander Severus. The
 “ senate of Alexandria, in acknowledg-
 “ ment of his many favours, had before
 “ erected the famous pillar: before-
 “ mentioned to his honour: they set up
 “ these four to him after his triumphs
 “ over the Persians; for the oak foliage
 “ which runs round the bottom of that
 “ which remains was, among the Ro-
 “ mans, a sign of victory. The in-
 “ scription begins,

“ To the prosperity of the Emperor Cæsar
 “ Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander,
 “ pious, happy Aurelius Archelios [or
 “ Archelaus] being pæfekt [prytanis]
 “ of the new Greeks of Antinoë [or
 “ new colony of Greeks settled at An-
 “ tinoë], and Apollonius [holding some
 “ other charge.]

“ It is to be read on two of the pedes-
 “ tals, but is almost effaced on the other
 “ two. Father Sicard, in the *Lettres*
 “ *Edifiantes*, gives the inscription in
 “ Greek.”

I have since found it copied from Si-
 card, in Pococke's Appendix to vol. I.
 p. 279 :

.. ΑΓΑΘΗ ΤΥΧΗ
 ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΙ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙ
 ΜΑΡΚΩΙ ΑΥΡΗΛΙΩΙ
 ΣΕΟΥΤΗΡΩΙ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΩΙ
 ΕΥΣΕΒΕΙ ΕΥΤΥΧΕΙ

 .. ΤΙΝΟΕΩΝ ΝΕΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ
 ΠΡΥΤΑΝΕΟΝΤΟΣ
 ΑΡΧΗΛΑΙΟΥ
 ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟΛΛΑΝΙΟΥ

 ΕΙΗ ΤΩΝ ΣΤΕΜΜΑΤΩ ΧΡΗΜΑ

The last line is not easy to make out;
 nor have I seen any other copy of it.

The poem enquired after by W. p.
 431, is mentioned in *British Topography*
 vol. II. p. 116, with some variation in
 the title, and ascribed to Dr. Allibond,
 master of the free-school near Magda-
 len College, and rector of Bradwell, in
 the county of Gloucester. Wood (*Alb.*

Ox. Fasti II. 40) styles him an excellent
 poet and philologist, and a native of
 Buckinghamshire. He died on his rec-
 tory 1658. It was printed at London,
 in a half-sheet folio, without date,
 in Latin only; reprinted 1717 with
 English

The five first books of Tacitus's *An-
 nals* (see p. 496) were found in Ger-
 many by Angelo Arcomboldo, a re-
 ceiver [*quæstor*] of Leo X, that pontiff
 having promised, by a brief, not only
 indulgence, but money and honour to
 the discoverer of Tacitus. This Ger-
 man searched all the libraries, and
 at last found some books of the *An-
 nals* in the Abbey of Corvey, on the
 Weser, in the diocese of Paderborn.
 He presented them to the pope, who
 read them with great pleasure, and ask-
 ed him what recompence he desired.
 The German was content to be reim-
 bursed the expences of searching the li-
 braries, and travelling to Rome. Leo
 thought it too little, and gave him 500
 golden crowns (*Biographia Classica*,
 vol. II. p. 223.) Breval says, the pope
 got them by a little under-hand practice.
 (*Travels*, vol. I. p. 167, y). The
 pope committed the publication of them
 to Philip Beroaldus, jun. president of
 the Roman Academy, who completed
 his edition at Rome 1515, with the
 other six books of *Annals*, and five of
History, *Germania*, & *de Oratoribus*,
 which had first been printed all together
 at Venice 1468, and again, with the
 Life of Agricola, at Milan, and then at
 Venice 1467 and 1512. The Corvey
 MS. the only one of these five books,
 was after this lodged in the Medi-
 cean Library at Florence, where it now
 remains. (*Brotier's* Preface to his ex-
 cellent edition of Tacitus, *Fabricii Bi-
 bliotheca Latina*, ed. Ernest. Lips. 1773,
 II. 392.)—Notices of the discovery of
 the ancient classics might be had from
 the prefaces to the latest editions of
 them; for Fabricius is more attentive
 to recite the printed copies than the ma-
 nuscripts, and Dr. Harwood to enu-
 merate the value, rather imaginary than
 real, which the editions fetch at sales.
 The *Biographia Classica*, now a neglect-
 ed book, will assist.

I will, as opportunity serves, send
 you such information as I can collect,
 to gratify the laudable curiosity of
 R. B. L. and to excite rummage into
 old chests, and *muæa abicordis* (see Sir
 Thomas Brown's Works) if it be not
 too late to retrieve any of those valuable
 writings

writings from a fate which I have somewhere read of, but cannot now recollect, of rotting in heaps in two presses at the entrance of some monastery on the continent, or of being cast into the sea with the unrolled MSS. of Herculaneum (see Choiseul, *Voyage Pittoresque de la Grèce*), or the recovery of any more of Livy, as evidently impossible from any other library as from the Escorial (see Harris's *Philological Inquiries*, p. 556), or happily so full as Strabo and Homer from Moscow (*Ib.* p. 569).

Yours, &c. D. H.

MR. URBAN, *Burbach, July 5.*
THE letters in your last Magazine having sufficiently explained the picture of Job*, and its connection with Henry VI. being fully disallowed, that subject is now settled. There is, however, another matter, which was introduced respecting the prayer *ad beatum Henricum*, and which Mr. T. Row ascribes to our King Henry, of pious memory. I hope the authority of my late quotation (p. 470) will set him right, and prevent the intrusion of so great a mistake into our English history. To clear up the point definitively, I shall give the passages alluded to at full length, taken from the *Martynol. Rom. editio Plantini*, 1589:


“Julii 14. Bambergæ Sancti Henrici primi Imperatoris, *qui cum uxore sua Chunegunde perpetuam virginitatem servavit*, & Sanctum Stephanum Hungarorum regem cum universo ferè eius regno ad fidem Christi suscipiendam perduxit.

“Martii 3. Bambergæ Sanctæ Chunegundis Augustæ, quæ Henrico primo Imperatori nupta, *cum virginitatem ipso annuente servasset*, bonorum operum meritis cumulata, sancto fine quievit, & post mortem miraculis claruit.”

The globe and sword are proper to an emperor, and the Latin prayer is doubtless addressed to the above saint Henry. No other occurs in any ecclesiastical history that I have seen. Besides, it is absurd to suppose king Henry would compose a prayer in a MS. wherein he is himself invoked as a saint. He was indeed a prince of a mild, harmless, and

devout turn, more qualified to wear the cowl than govern a kingdom, which he lost through want of genius and courage;—too weak a monarch to support a still weaker title to his throne against the more equitable claim of the house of York. Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

MR. URBAN, *Burbach, July 6.*
I THINK myself much indebted to J. C. B. of the Heralds College, for the information he has so politely communicated through the channel of your Magazine. It has fixed an additional value on this antique remain, and perfectly establishes its authenticity! in which light I always considered it from the first, without knowing positively to whom it related. The old arms of England attracted my notice, and naturally produced this idea. When I mentioned a piece of silk, it was only partially descriptive. It is in fact a complete suit for the sacerdotal habit, a chasuble, stole, and maniple; at the ends of the two last are embroidered the four coats as already exhibited. There is no cross on the back of the former, which shews its greater antiquity; but instead thereof, in the form of a pale, are four compartments: 1. at the top the crucifixion; 2. the Virgin and Child seated on an altar-throne; 3. St. Peter and St. Paul; and at the bottom, St. Stephen stoned. All which figures and ornaments are corresponding to the other parts above mentioned, being wrought in gold and silver thread. The ground appears now of a lightish blue, changed by age from green, the blue not being a canonical colour. It came to my hands through a gentleman of Wales, who, knowing my taste, presented it to me a few years ago as a great curiosity, without any traditional account. Very probably it has been preserved by some of the descendants of the Cornwall family, and, passing into careful hands, escaped the general wreck at the suppression of religious houses.

The seal mentioned p. 375 I read “*Sigillum Gulielmi Adin Clericus*,” the book and  are strong demonstrations.

Why is the last line of the inscription p. 485 omitted*? Is it not

“*Tu futurum sciens cave*

“*Qui hic dices pater et ave?*”

Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

* See before, p. 481.

* *Answ.* For decyphering. EDIT.

85. *Sepulchral Monuments in Great Britain, applied to illustrate the History of Families, Manners, Habits, and Arts, at the different Periods from the Norman Conquest to the Seventeenth Century, with Introductory Observations. Part I. containing the Four first Centuries. Very large Folio, with many fine Plates. Price 6l. 6s. in Boards.*

THE object of this splendid and costly work is, to fill up one of those voids in the study of our national antiquities which P. Montfaucon accomplished, on a more extensive plan, for those of France — the illustration of national manners, habits, arts, and taste, by those lighter records, subordinate, yet indispensable to national history; such as the arts of painting and sculpture afford. Such a design, it seems, was in contemplation among some very able antiquaries of this country, and its failure must be regretted by all men of science. The author of the present work has undertaken that small part of it which respects the sepulchral monuments; which, Montfaucon observes, compose the principal subjects of the sculptor's art.

The work is divided into Centuries, of which the four first from the Norman Conquest are comprised in this First Part, in 222 pages, including a supplement of such monuments whose dates or owners are not easily ascertained, though they are known to belong to particular families. Each Century is illustrated by plates of monuments, either of stone or brass, most of them now engraved for the first time, or executed in a more correct and faithful manner than before. The number of plates (exclusive of smaller ones, and 9 in the Introduction,) is 64; the greater part of them executed by Mr. James Basire, to whose character and talents the proper compliment is paid. — Many of the drawings were made by Mr. Carter, of whose merit the author professes himself an encourager, and whom we cannot help wishing to put a *juster* rate on his abilities. Nor can we help regretting that so little attention has hitherto been paid to this branch of drawing; and we wish that this work may conduce to encourage it, as well as to prevent the inaccurate and erroneous descriptions of monuments*. — To the whole is prefixed a copious Introduction of observations on the modes and

appendages of sepulture in general, and among us in particular, from the earliest period, and on the use to be made of sepulchral monuments in illustrating habits, manners, &c. during these four centuries.

It is proposed to continue the plan to the end of the XVIth century; “after which period so little of the object proposed for the illustration of manners and habits is to be learnt from our monuments. The present century will teach us less, though it may amuse itself in handing down history in real or historical representations.” Introd. p. civ.

86. *Numismata Scotiæ; or, A Series of the Scottish Coinage, from the Reign of William de Lion to the Union. By Adam de Cardonnell, Member of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh. — Edinburgh printed, and sold by G. Nicol, Bookseller in London. 1786.*

“THOUGH the publishing a new arrangement of the Scottish coinage has long been an object worthy attention, yet it has hitherto been totally neglected. It must be allowed that nothing tends more to elucidate the history of a country than its coinage. But, among the various attempts that have from time to time been made to raise the consequence of Scotland, by corroborating some important facts in its history, how few have appeared in the numismatic line! Anderson's *Diplomata & Numismata Scotiæ* is a book very justly admired, and its use is universally known. But, from the great price it now brings [*Anglicè*, fetches,] few are able to purchase it, merely for the coins alone: at any rate the book is seldom to be met with. Snelling on Scottish Money is very defective; many of his plates are so badly executed, that they scarcely bear any resemblance to the pieces they mean to represent; besides, they often totally disagree in the descriptive part, and the book has now become remarkably scarce.”

“From these and similar motives the author was induced to proceed in a work which was begun merely to employ a leisure hour, and was at last finished after two years close application and study. Whatever its merit may be, an impartial publick will determine. It is not to be supposed that a publication of this kind, where

* See those in Snarehill and Minster churches, in our present volume, pp. 406 and 453. EDIT.

“ where so many requisites are necessary, can be altogether free of errors. What materially hurts works like this is the inability of one person to carry on the whole, as it seldom happens that the power of executing the descriptive part is joined to a sufficient degree of knowledge in the art of engraving to enable him to finish the plates; without which the greatest difficulty must be encountered.— For a considerable time past no period has produced more collections of ancient coins and medals than the present. From this circumstance it is to be hoped that the following work will be the more acceptable to the publick.”

We have given Mr. C's own account of himself and his work; though we cannot entirely subscribe to what he says of his plates—at least of his drawings, where men and beasts are too often indifferently executed, very little better than those by Hall and Lodge, for Snelling's Numismatic Essays, particularly in the gold and copper coins, which bear evident marks of haste. Scotland is a century behind England in the arts of drawing and engraving, and has not profited by her connection with France. The language of the best Scottish writers still betrays them into peculiarities; *e. g.* price it *brings*—coin ill struck *up*—people skilled in the numismatic *line*—*narrated*—surmounted of a *mond*—Mr. Frazer *younger*.

When we see a numismatic writer guilty of such errors as calling Francis Wise *Doctor*, talking of the “Numismata of Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery,” one is apt to suspect their books have never passed through his hands.

But what must we say of the “*busby wig*” on the coin of James II. in plates IV. and V.

Anderson had clearly proved, from records, that the tree on the Cruikstone dollar or ryal of Mary and Henry was not, as vulgarly supposed, a large yew tree at Cruikstone, under which Mary is imagined to have first resigned herself to the arms of Darnley, but “*ane palme tree crownit, ane schell paddock [or lizard] crepand about the same,*” and a motto; yet Mr. C. persists in saying that the famous *yew tree* of Cruikstone, the inheritance of the family of Darnley, in the parish of Paisley, is made the reverse of this new coin. The trunk of this tree, which stands to this

day, is so large, and so well spread in its branches, that it is seen at the distance of several miles. (Pref. p. 18, 19. n.)

Mr. C. chuses to substitute the name of *spur rowels* [qu. *rowels*?] and stars to *mullets open* and *shut*, as they are called by other writers

An extraordinary discovery, so late as the year 1780, in Dyke church, near Inverness, brought to light some hundreds of silver coins of William de Lion, contemporary with our Henry II. A late Scottish writer on medals has inadvertently assigned them to William the Conqueror. None have appeared in any publication, except two in Snelling's “View of Coins struck by English Princes in France and Man,” p. 41.

Notwithstanding these few inaccuracies, the publick, and particularly his countrymen, are much obliged to Mr. C. for his researches. If they cannot compare with England for antiquity of coinage, their mintage goes up to the third of our Norman princes, and continued to the accession of James VI. to the crown of England; after which period they may be styled *Scottish-British*. Their learned annalist* justly observes, that the History of Scotland, “previous to the accession of Malcolm Canmore, is involved in obscurity and fable”

The first coinage of gold in Scotland is ascribed to Robert II. whose reign commenced 1371; the first billon, or copper, by James II. 1437.

Mr. C. reluctantly gives up an account and engravings of the variety of mint-marks, as too expensive. We apprehend they might all have been comprised in one plate.

To the whole is subjoined an Appendix of Original Records.

87. *The Persian Heroine. A Tragedy.*
By Richard Paul Jodrell, Esq. 8vo. and 4to.

“ Intrepid youth! thus to encounter death!
“ 'Tis wondrous pitiful, that thou shouldst
“ die.” Line 1414.

THIS original composition is introduced by a preface which might be justly denominated “The Lamentation of an *Author*,” who, having *sinned* against the majesty of the Managers of

* Lord Hailes — Advertisement to his Annals.

Drury

Drury Lane Theatre, and suffered under their sentence, (which, it seems, is as irrevocable as the laws of the Medes and Persians,) appeals from it to the greater tribunal of the Publick. "The public reader must therefore now decide on the merits of this Tragedy; and to that tribunal, having first guarded the property by law," [entered in Stationers Hall,] "the author appeals with confidence." We heartily wish his hope deferred may not make his heart sick; and that, since there is in London no Temple of Apollo, wherein "eminent characters decide on the merits of poetical can-didates," as at Rome, nor private rehearsal before the company and the author himself, as in France, he may find himself at least reimbursed the expence of printing by this appeal, which is not from the caprice or political discretion of a Lord Chamberlain, or the *manus expurgatoria* of a Licenſer of stage plays, but from some unknown Critic and Judge, concealed behind the shield of Linley and Harris, and perhaps afraid of a challenge in this fighting age. We wish a more impartial verdict may pass in the open court, but confess our recollection of very few instances in which such appeals have produced the desired effect. It is storied that the Paradise Lost first emerged from under a minced pie—such obscure beginnings of reputation has true genius. If every disappointed author publishes an offering to his own vanity, the world would not contain the books that should be printed, nor would it prove a meat or a drink offering to the compositor or bookseller.

The play before us is followed by a learned commentary, justifying the author's strict adherence to the manners of the times, or excusing his variations, in 68 instances, the contents of which remind us of the contents of Sir Thomas Brown's *Vulgar Errors*.

It would betray a want of compassion to enhance the writer's disappointment by severe criticism; but we hope he will not think we bear too hard upon him in pointing out what to us appear exceptionable passages——

"We hang your husband, child, 'tis true;
"But with him hang your care."

Beggars Opera.

We apprehend, however, the tragedian has stumbled in his first line:

"Hail *spires* of Sufa"——

and wish he would produce his authority for *spires* in any towns or cities before the Mahometan or Gothic times; or of Grecian and Persian lovers giving their pictures to their mistresses (line 210); or of *cloister'd* nymphs in classic times (l. 517); or of the *recording angel* (l. 811).

Among the exceptionable phrases we reckon the following:

"—— mangled Asia fell
"Beneath the Græcian spears," l. 89.

If by the *commanding* Jove, l. 124, is meant *sovereign* or *almighty*, the epithet is too inadequate; if the issuer of precepts, or commandments, too low.

"Inflam'd this *mutual* breast," l. 222, is not classical.

"O my *sweet* warrior," l. 266,
"Know my *dear*," l. 349,
are modern cant.

"Be thou, my trusty blade, *sepulcher'd*
"here," l. 421.

Millions of perils, l. 435, compared to Shakspeare's *sea of troubles*, is but a *peck of troubles*.

"Deep-zon'd maids," l. 578.

"We strew the *myrtle way*," l. 580,
for "strew the way with myrtle"

"Embruing a hand," l. 925.—"melt-
"ing arms."

"Laws which sway the sceptre of eternal
"Jove," l. 941.

"Dying *Eld* for old persons," l. 959.
Eld is old age absolutely taken.

"I *blest* my *ardent* eyes," l. 1033.

"Blood derived from royal loins," l. 1047.

Satellites for *Guards*, 1054.

"When the monarch stoops
"To low revenge, he sinks into the *pea-*
"sant," l. 1110.

Low revenge is not the *characteristic* of a peasant. Many a peasant has a nobler soul than the greatest monarch. For *peasant*, therefore, read *tyrant*, or *russian*.

"Narbal is gone
"To prison by the *mandate* of the king," l. 1113.

"Ye *folding* portals
"Expand your *avenues*, or bow your pillars," l. 1174.

"The *pile* of *Naptha*," l. 1180, is a Smithfield pitch barrel.

"Fell *Ameſtris* bears the blazing torch,
"To fight the blazing ministers of hell"—
to wit, the *faggots*.

"Rav'nous,"

"Rav'nous," l. 1187, is a new property of fire.

"Plunge the sabre to the bosoms," l. 1287.
i. e. *through* Xerxes' robes and Amestris' stays, to their scarf-skin, and no further.

"Now I discern thy gallant spirit
"mounted," l. 1431,
on what?

"—— Xerxes *wasts* [i. e. turns away]
"This fatal scimitar prepar'd for him"—l. 1564.

"To knit our hands together with our
"hearts," l. 1596.

There is not a passage in Eschylus equal to the song

"At thy command the parting main,
"Great king, flood link'd with naval chain,
"And *Persia* rode the wave.
"At thy behest his pine-clad head
"Old Athos bow'd, and *scoop'd his bed*,
"To bid the Ocean *lave*."

"By the unnumber'd Persian host
"Exhausted lakes their fountains *loft*,
"And *vanish'd far away*."

There is no end of our author's *claspings*; see lines 4, 166, 345, 429, 687, 1087, 1159, 1199, 1247.

The whole concludes with this important moral:

"Hence, from Amestris, ye *instructed* fair,
"The dire effects of jealousy *beware*.
"Hence, *rising* monarchs, from this *omen'd*
"day,
"With justice learn to moderate your
"fway."

The anecdote of Saladin's winding-sheet is recorded by contemporary writers. See Marin, *Vie de Saladin*, II. 396, and Sancti Torfelli, *Libr. Secretorum Crucis Lib. III. P. x. c. 7. p. 201*, in the "*Gesta Dei per Francos*," 1611, vol. II.

88. *Case of G. R. Fitzgerald, Esq. impartially considered, and his Character and Conduct vindicated.* 8vo.

THIS narrative publishes and explains the nature of those dissensions which have so long distracted the family of Fitzgerald, and which seem to have originated in the unjust conduct of the elder Mr. F. He had two children; George Robert, the subject of this pamphlet, and who has lately fallen a victim to the law; and Charles, who is still surviving. The Fitzgerald estate was settled, with extraordinary care, on the eldest son; but the father's partiality for

the youngest induced him to use the most iniquitous means to increase his fortune at the expence of his brother. The settlement which was made on Mr. F. at his marriage was entirely withholden; and, as the leases of the estate expired, they were again leased out to his brother and his friends, at an under value. The consequence of this conduct was, the bitterest animosity between the brothers; in which the unfortunate Mr. M'Donnel, who, as this pamphlet expresses it, was taken off by a premature death, took an active part against the eldest son. These dissensions are narrated with sufficient perspicuity; but the account of that atrocious event for which Fitzgerald suffered is too much perplexed with extraneous matter.—The letter from Brecknock materially differs from the published account.—The writer of this narrative does not seem to have any considerable claim to impartiality; and, though he has recorded some generous, and even noble acts of the unfortunate Mr. F, we cannot think that these pages contain a vindication of his conduct*.

89. *A Letter to Robert Heron, Esq. &c. By one of the barbarous Blockheads of the lowest Mob.* 8vo.

A candid and sensible expostulation with the author of the *Letters of Literature*, on the manner and tendency of his writings. That undisguised contempt which he has expressed against both human and divine authority is particularly reprobated; and various opinions are quoted from that work, in which the author does not only dissent from the common judgment of all ages, but is frequently inconsistent with himself. The remarks of this writer are entirely conformable to our own; and, like him, while we lament and reprobate the perversion and misapplication of Mr. Heron's talents, we acknowledge, with the utmost willingness, his genius and ability.—With extracting from the preface a passage (of which, however, we better like the sentiments than the construction,) we shall conclude our remarks on this pamphlet:—"Fame and reputation as an author have not yet (says the writer) been any object of his pursuit. He has

* The accounts, however, recently received from Castlebar, have created some suspicion that the prosecution of the criminals was rather too precipitate.

“ always written, as he thought, from
 “ the heart. He has formed no inti-
 “ macy or connection with the printers
 “ of News-papers, Magazines, Reviews,
 “ or other periodical works. Of the
 “ Reviews he is a constant reader; and
 “ he verily believes that the editors of
 “ them are above sacrificing their judg-
 “ ment to their interest. In former
 “ publications he has himself experi-
 “ enced their candour, and he has also
 “ experienced their reproof. But he
 “ was not to be displeased or offended
 “ because other men differed in opinion
 “ from him, especially when their ob-
 “ jections were stated with decency,
 “ and their sentiments delivered with
 “ candour and good sense, free from
 “ any mixture of incivility and con-
 “ tempt. It is the self-sufficient critic,
 “ who gives no quarter, and allows no
 “ merit, to those who entertain opinions
 “ different from his own, that deserv-
 “ edly draws on himself the censure of
 “ a justly-offended publick: it is he,
 “ who, with a degree of contempt which
 “ no learning can justify, confidently
 “ presumes to set up his own opinions
 “ as the only proper standard of truth:
 “ it is he, who, with little argument,
 “ and less good manners, accompanied
 “ with an air of majesty which no su-
 “ periority of knowledge can render
 “ pleasing, publicly attempts to give
 “ laws to other men’s judgement, and
 “ rashly pronounces every person, who
 “ holds doctrines different from those
 “ which he himself hath condescended
 “ to receive as true, to be either less
 “ enlightened than himself, or more
 “ exposed to the baneful influence of
 “ prejudice;—whose pretensions to su-
 “ perior literary merit should be care-
 “ fully examined and publicly approved
 “ or condemned.”

90. *Four Dialogues on the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity, &c.* By E. W. Whitaker, Rector of St. Mildred’s and All Saints, Canterbury. 8vo.

THOUGH the early ages of Christi-
 anity afford various examples of more
 apparent danger to its existence, yet
 perhaps the Church has never known
 any period which more eminently re-
 quired the vigilance of her ministers
 than the present, when the tenets of in-
 fidelity are silently insinuating them-
 selves into the minds of men, under the
 specious disguises of History, Philoso-

phy, and Critical Disquisition. The
 very learned and ingenious author of
 these Dialogues has undertaken to de-
 fend the principal doctrines, which the
 Free Enquirers of the present day are
 labouring to destroy; and he draws his
 arguments, not from traditionary tales,
 but from the source of truth. The two
 first Dialogues explain and justify the
 doctrines of the Athanasian Creed, and
 the divinity of our Saviour; the third,
 with great accuracy and acuteness,
 shews that the doctrine of the Trinity
 is deducible not only from the New
 Testament, but from the Old; and
 perhaps there is nothing which places
 that sacred mystery of the Unity of the
 Three Persons, as the conjunction of
 the plural “Elohim,” with a verb in the
 singular number (see Genesis, chap. i.).
 The fourth and last Dialogue treats on
 the doctrine of the atonement.—We
 think not only the design, but the exe-
 cution, of this work is entitled to parti-
 cular praise. The doctrines of the
 Trinity, and of the divine nature of our
 Saviour, have of late been the conti-
 nual subjects of doubt and discussion.
 To prove that these are founded on the
 concurrent and unvarying testimony of
 the Scriptures is the object of these
 Dialogues; and we know not any work
 in which these momentous articles of
 our faith are examined with superior
 learning, or explained with greater per-
 spicuity.

Adjoined to the preface are the fol-
 lowing specimens of Dr. Priestley’s abi-
 lity as a translator:

“ Ενατον—The Seventh.” P. 147, and
 again p. 169.

“ Ψυχικον—Carnal.” P. 151.

“ Φρονησις—Thought.” P. 155.

“ Τὸ τελειὸν ἀνδρῶπι γενόμενῃ;—Who is a
 “ perfect man?” P. 188.

“ Πως δυοι Θεοι; προσάφησιν ἀμφοτέρας τὰς
 “ διασθηκας οἱ ἑτεροδοξοι.—How the heterodox
 “ can say that there are two Gods in the
 “ Old Testament.” P. 291.

“ Οἱ δὲ λεγοντες, τὸν μὲν, εἶναι τῆς ψυχῆς
 “ δεσποτὴν, τοῦδε, τὸ σῶμα, ἢ τελειὸν ἀνδρῶπι
 “ —For they who say he is Lord of the soul,
 “ but not of the body, do not make him
 “ perfect.” P. 298.

“ Ἐστὶ δὲ καὶ τὸ οἱ ἐνεργεῖα—Energy is the
 “ same thing with being.” P. 374 and
 375.

“ With the following paraphrastical read-
 “ ing I shall close the curious list:

“ Τῆς εἰας γνώμης πληρέσατον μῆμνον κατε-
 “ λελοιπεν—Wrote the history of the preach-
 “ ing of the apostles.” P. 265.

91. *Memoirs of a Social Monster; or, The History of Charles Price* (see p. 80). 8vo.

A very circumstantial detail of the various devices and disguises of that notorious villain. The tale, however, might have been told in a much narrower compass. Price was an horrible example of the depravity of human nature: the means of obtaining an honest and a comfortable livelihood were afforded him by his father: he had opportunities, which his good fortune presented him, of rising to opulence; and he possessed those uncommon talents, and that unwearied industry, which rarely fail to succeed in commerce: but he rejected every honest prospect of advantage, and, by a dreadful perversion of his abilities, he led a life of continual disquietude and danger, and brought himself to a wicked and untimely end. We cannot but regard it as an instance of ill-placed clemency, to have suffered Mrs. Poultney, who was the partner of all his crimes, to escape without some punishment for her villainy.

92. *Gulliver revived; or, The singular Travels, &c. of Baron Munchausen*. 8vo. Oxford.

THAT this performance is suited to the taste of the publick is evident from its having rapidly passed through two editions; and it is indeed well calculated to repress and expose a very pernicious and disgusting practice, which is the pest of society. Few, even of the smallest circles, are without a Baron Munchausen—without some ridiculous liar, who is alone the dupe of his own folly, in supposing that his idle and improbable tales can obtain credit, or entertain and astonish any, except fools and children.

We cannot, however, compliment the Baron with bearing any resemblance to his celebrated predecessor, the well-known Mr. Lemuel Gulliver.

93. *An Attempt towards an Elegy on Mrs. Marjory Gairdner*. 8vo. Edinburgh.

THIS little tribute of affection to a deceased parent does more credit to the writer's heart than to his head: but, if it does not gain him the reputation of a good poet, it will surely entitle him to the more desirable character of an amiable son. It is not, however, entirely destitute of merit, for the thoughts are such as would naturally present

themselves to the mind, and they are in general expressed with tolerable correctness.

Works of this nature should not, without due consideration, be presented to the world; their proper sphere, and from which they should not be suffered to escape, is the circle of the author's acquaintance and friends: to them they may be interesting and gratifying; some of whom, from motives of tenderness, may pardon, and more, from inability to judge, may overlook, those literary defects and blemishes which render them ill able to bear the scrutinising eye of the publick, and to encounter the neutrality of the stranger, and the coldness of the critic.

94. *An Essay on the Slavery and Commerce of the Human Species*. By Thomas Clarkson. 8vo.

THIS is a translation, with additions, of a Latin Dissertation, which, in the year 1785, obtained the first prize in the University of Cambridge, and contains a very ample and ingenious account of the rise and progress of slavery. In the preface the author enumerates those who have endeavoured, by their writings, or their personal interest, to abolish this disgrace to humanity; and amongst these, the celebrated Bartholomew de las Casas, the good Bishop of Chiapa, occupies the first place. This excellent man, during his residence in South America, having continually witnessed the barbarity of his countrymen, and having in vain endeavoured to soften and repress it, returned to Europe, and pleaded the cause of humanity before his sovereign, the Emperor Charles the Fifth; but the interposition of interest rendered his intreaties ineffectual. Next after him we find Morgan Godwyn, a British clergyman; and, about the middle of the present century, John Woolman and Anthony Beneret, two respectable members of the religious society called Quakers, devoted much of their time and attention to this laudable purpose; and in 1754 the society itself undertook the cause of its fellow creatures, and with so much zeal and success, that, through the vast tract of North America, there is not, at this day, a single slave in the possession of an acknowledged Quaker. The names of Mr. Granville Sharp, and of the Rev. Mr. Ramsay, close the list, whose services and merits in this cause

cause are too well known to need repetition.

An accurate enumeration of the contents of this work would afford little instruction and entertainment; we shall therefore content ourselves with observing, that it is divided into three parts; the first of which contains the history of slavery, divided into voluntary, such as the Germans described by Tacitus (*De Mor. Germ.*), who were so immoderately attached to gaming, that, when all their possessions were lost, they staked their very selves. "The loser," says he, "goes into a voluntary servitude, and, though younger and stronger than the person with whom he played, patiently suffers himself to be bound and sold. Their perseverance in so bad a custom is styled honour. The slaves, thus obtained, are immediately exchanged away in commerce, that the winner may get rid of the scandal of his victory." These formed one class of the voluntary slaves; the other consisted of those who, through the various contingencies of fortune, were constrained to have recourse for support to the rich. These were distinguished, amongst the Romans, by the appellation of *Mercenarii*. The involuntary slaves, among the ancients, consisted of two classes — those who were taken publicly in a state of war, and those who were privately stolen in a state of peace; to which we may perhaps add, that the children and descendants of those composed a third. — The author then proceeds to examine their treatment in different nations of antiquity; remarks, that the public exposure of them to sale was first and chiefly known in Egypt; — its quick and universal progress; — its origin and increase in modern times, and its present situation. — The second part explains the origin and nature of the African slave-trade; the right of the sellers is enquired into; and the idea, that none are sold except convicts and prisoners, is clearly confuted. — The third part principally relates to the situation of slaves in the European colonies.

In the prosecution of this benevolent performance, the author has availed himself of every assistance that could be afforded him by literary research, and living information; and he might have spoken of his own work with less diffidence, without the hazard of incurring the imputation of arrogance, or the fear of violating truth.

95. *The Poems of Mr. Gray. With Notes.* By Gilbert Wakefield, B. A. late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge.

NOTWITHSTANDING the late Mr. Gray possessed an inexhaustible fund of invention, perhaps no celebrated writer, in so small a compass, has so much availed himself of the thoughts and observations of others. This remark, which might seem, on a superficial view, to convey a tacit censure on his character as a writer, will, however, on a nearer inspection, constitute a considerable portion of his praise; for, when we see with what exquisite taste he has selected, and with what inimitable skill he has appropriated what he has taken, the most rigid criticism will be constrained to acknowledge, that he has manifested in this, not only the excellency of his judgement, but the powers of his genius.

To an early publication of the poems a short "List of Imitations" was subjoined by Mr. Gray himself, to which it was evident that considerable additions might have been made. This desideratum is well supplied by the present publication, in which the learned and ingenious writer has enumerated various passages in ancient authors, and in those of our own country, from whence many of the thoughts and manners of expressions in Gray's Poems apparently have their origin. But our author's own words will best explain the nature and design of his work:—"No curious speculations of criticism, and no profound discoveries in the art, will recommend the notes which are here presented to the publick. The principal intention of them is to illustrate an admired poet, in such a manner as may contribute to improve the taste of the less accomplished, and may furnish some degree of entertainment even to the scholar. For my own part, I neither approve nor relish those subtleties of critical investigation, which are more calculated to display the acuteness of their author than to correct the opinions and improve the judgement of the reader. On this account, I have not been sparing of quotations from the poets; but these quotations will speak their own apology, and constitute some of the chief beauties of ancient and modern poetry. No author seemed to be a more proper vehicle for remarks of this nature, at once useful and entertaining, than Mr. Gray, for he has exhibited a strength
" of

“ of imagination, a sublimity and tenderness of thought, equal to any writer, with a richness of phrase, and an accuracy of composition, superior to all. — Besides, such an edition of this excellent poet appeared particularly seasonable at this time, when the severity of Dr. Johnson’s strictures, without some antidote, under the sanction of his respectable character, might operate with malignant influence upon the public taste, and become ultimately injurious to the cause of polite literature.”

We will extract some few of the notes as specimens of the manner and ability of the annotator. — The poetical account of Milton’s blindness is thus defended :

Ver. 102. “ Clos’d his eyes in endless night.

“ ὀφθαλμῶν μὲν ἄμερσε δίδου δ’ ἰδεῖαν αἰεδῆν.” Hom. Od. Gray.

“ It certainly is no such hyperbolical fiction for poetry, which has the immemorial privilege of *quidlibet audendi*, to attribute the loss of Milton’s eyes to the dazzling splendour of those heavenly visions which he contemplated during the composition of *Paradise Lost*, when he himself ascribes this misfortune to his studious exertions in the cause of liberty :

“ ——— What supports me, dost thou ask ?

“ The conscience, friend, to ’ave lost them overply’d

“ In Liberty’s defence, my noble task,
“ Of which all Europe talks from side to side.” Sonn.

“ In æternam clauduntur lumina noctem.” Virg. Æn.

“ ——— Her mother blind
“ Sate in eternal night.” Faery Queen.

“ ——— the dauntless child
“ Stretch’d forth his little arms, and smil’d.”

“ An allusion, perhaps, to that verse of Virgil :

“ Incipe, parve puer, visu cognoscere matrem.”

“ Gray, we think, is indebted for this to Ovid, or rather to his translator Sandys, many of whose verses some of our first poets have taken, and particularly Dryden, in his translation of the *Metamorphoses* :

“ Deque sinu matris ridentem et parva Le-
“ archum

“ Brachia tendentem rapit.”

Ov. Met. Lib. IV. 516.

“ ——— the child
“ Stretch’d forth his little arms, and on him smil’d.”

Ver. 91. “ Golden keys.”

“ Yet some there be, that by due steps
“ aspire

“ To lay their just hands on that golden
“ key,

“ That opes the palace of eternity.”

Of his remarks on Dr. Johnson’s criticisms the reader may judge from the following extract :

“ Dr. Johnson’s animadversions on this Ode [*The Progress of Poetry*] betray such a gross want of taste, such a blindness to poetic beauty, and such an insolent illiberality of spirit, that it were a degradation of criticism, too great a token of respect to his petulance, and an insult to the judgement of the reader, to call them to a distinct examination. One or two cursory strictures will be sufficient : — ‘ Idalia’s velvet green has something of cant. An epithet or a metaphor, drawn from nature, ennobles art ; an epithet or metaphor drawn from art degrades nature.’ This is only true when the application of such epithets or metaphors is inadequate or unjust ; and the business of epithets and metaphors is illustration as well as ornament. I should entertain a very mean opinion of his taste and judgement, who could find fault with the following most admirable comparison : ‘ Dryden’s page is a natural field, rising into irregularities, and diversified by the varied exuberance of abundant vegetation ; Pope’s is a VELVET LAWN, shaven by the scythe and levelled by the roller.’ Dr. Johnson’s Comparison of Dryden and Pope ; — which seems grounded upon that of Quintilian between Demosthenes and Cicero. What the great rhetorician has said upon those celebrated orators, and Dr. Johnson’s estimate of the several merits of our two noble poets, I look upon as the finest specimens of elegant composition and critical acuteness in the world.”

Our limits will not allow us to make any further extracts from this classical performance, which would, however, in our opinion, have been more complete if it had contained the whole of Mr. Gray’s poems, whether Latin or English. Of his Latin odes we find only one in this collection ; and the fragment *De Principiis cogitandi* is wholly omitted, as is also that of Agrippina.

To the translations from the Norse no remarks or annotations are subjoined, which we think the subject of them require, and which would surely be a just tribute to their superior merit ; they might receive much illustration from two very valuable, curious, and entertaining works ; we mean *Bartholinus de Causis*, &c. in which the original odes are preserved, and the *Introduction to the History of Denmark*, translated, with

with considerable additions and improvements, by the ingenious Dr. Percy, now Bishop of Dromore. *The Descent of Odin* contains one inaccuracy, which we were surprised to find in so correct a writer as Mr. Gray. We allude to the following line:

“ ’Tis the drink of Balder *bold*.”

In the Northern mythology Balder is always distinguished by the epithet of *good*; none of his qualities were of a warlike nature. He is celebrated in the *Edda* for the mildness of his temper, the beauty of his person, and the suavity of his eloquence. It is scarcely requisite to say, that the epithet used in the translation is unwarranted by the original.

The opinions of Mr. Wakefield, in general, coincide with our own; but we cannot entirely subscribe to the extraordinary praise which he bestows on the fragment *On Education and Government*, which he thinks superior to every thing in the same style of writing that our own language can boast of, or perhaps any other. In this poem, however, we with readiness allow that the sublime description of the Nile mocks imitation and beggars praise.—In the course of this work we have observed some few typographical errors, which the author will doubtless correct when the publick calls, as they surely will, for a second edition of this learned and ingenious work.

96. *Innocent Rivals*. 3 Vols. 12mo.

OF a work, which endeavours to inculcate virtue, and restrain licentiousness, we are unwilling to give an unfavourable opinion; and especially when it proceeds from a female pen: but truth obliges us to observe, that the *Innocent Rivals* have little claim to literary praise. The story is improbable; for the event of the fictitious funeral, on which the whole depends,

“ Stands not within the prospect of belief.”

This, however, is the fault of the original writer, for these volumes are translated from the French; but the language of the translation is neither accurate nor elegant.

97. *The History of the Caliph Vathek*, with Notes. 8vo.

THIS story, the preface informs us, is translated from an unpublished Arabian MS. which, with some others of a

similar kind, collected in the East by a man of letters, was communicated to the editor above three years ago. The pleasure and information which this specimen of the collection has afforded us cannot but excite an eager desire for the communication of the rest. The descriptive parts of this work are in general vivid and elegant; and the punishment of the votaries of Eblis wears an air of sublimity. The story is briefly recapitulated at the end:

“ The Caliph Vathek, who, for the sake of empty pomp and forbidden power, had sullied himself with a thousand crimes, became a prey to grief, without end; and remorse, without mitigation: whilst the humble and despised Gulchenrouz passed whole ages in undisturbed tranquillity and the pure happiness of childhood.”

The punishment of the votaries of Eblis is thus described:

“ At almost the same instant, the same voice announced to the Caliph, Nouronihar, the five Princes, and the Princess, the awful and irrevocable decree. Their hearts immediately took fire, and they, at once, lost the most precious of the gifts of heaven, HOPE. These unhappy beings recoiled, with looks of the most furious distraction. Vathek beheld, in the eyes of Nouronihar, nothing but rage and vengeance; nor could she discern aught in his but aversion and despair.—Such was, and such should be, the punishment of unrestrained passions and atrocious actions!—Such is, and such should be, the chastisement of blind ambition, that would transgress those bounds which the Creator hath prescribed to human knowledge, and, by aiming at discoveries reserved for pure intelligence, acquire that insatuated pride which perceives not the condition appointed to man is, TO BE IGNORANT AND HUMBLE.”

On the first of these passages we have the following remark:

“ It is a soothing reflection to the bulk of mankind, that the commonness of any blessing is the true test of its value. Hence, HOPE is justly styled ‘the most precious of the gifts of heaven,’ because, as Thales long since observed,—ὅς ἅλλο μὲν, ΑΥΤΗ παρῆναι—it abides with those who are destitute of every other.”

The fine passage of Dante, to which this bears so near a resemblance, is noticed in a preceding remark:

“ LASCIATE ogni speranza; VOI CHE
“ NIRATE;”

which is well rendered by Mr. Hayley,

“ QUIT EVERY HOPE, ALL YE WHO
“ ENTER HERE.”

How

How much, observes the editor, have the publick to regret, after the specimen given, that Mr. Hayley does not complete the *Inferno*! It is indeed "a consummation" eagerly to be desired; and, having mentioned this subject, we will avail ourselves of the present occasion to make some short remarks concerning it. After a minute revival of the three cantos of the *Inferno*, translated by Mr. Hayley, we will venture to pronounce them not only faithful to the sense, but the spirit, of the original; and yet we do not believe that such a translation of the *Inferno* would ever become popular. The measure of the original is not adapted to our language; the poetical powers of Mr. H. cannot make it harmonious to an English ear; and the difficulty of its construction should be an insuperable objection to its use. Perhaps, as Dr. Johnson has remarked of another department of literature, it can only be compared to the labour of the anvil and the mine. Mr. Hayley has remarked, that the Italian *terzina* had never before been used in English poetry. In this he is slightly mistaken, for Milton has adopted it, we think, in his version of the second Psalm.

We earnestly desire to see a translation of the *Inferno* by Mr. Hayley, in the heroic measure, which will be a valuable addition to English literature. Dryden's fables present an excellent model of versification; and we think that the triplet of Dante might in general be compressed into the English distich.

But to return to the article before us. We earnestly recommend "Vathek" to every class of our readers; for the morality of the design, and the excellence of the execution, entitle it to universal attention; and the labours of the editor demand our particular acknowledgment, for the notes adjoined to the work abound with various examples of the most refined taste, and the most extensive erudition.

93. *Epitome of the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LXXVI. For the Year 1786. Part I.*

ART. I. *Observations on the Graduation of Astronomical Instruments; with an Explanation of the Method invented by the late Mr. Henry Hindley, of York, Clock-maker, to divide Circles into any given Number of Parts. By Mr. John Smeaton, F. R. S. Communicated by*

Henry Cavendish, Esq. F. R. S. and S. A.

In this article Mr. Smeaton has traced the improvements that have been progressively made in perfecting instruments for the purposes of astronomy and navigation, assigning to each improver his just share of merit, from the time of Tycho Brahe and Hevelius to that of the late Mr. Henry Hindley, of York, who seems to have discovered a new method of dividing circles, by which greater certainty, as well as more equality, is to be obtained in the graduation of such instruments than had before been introduced into general practice. This method Mr. Hindley first communicated to Mr. Smeaton, with a charge of secrecy; but Mr. Hindley being dead, and that injunction ceasing, Mr. Smeaton has, with a liberality of sentiment that does him honour, not only communicated to Mr. H. Cavendish Mr. Hindley's original letters, descriptive of his method, but a farther explanation of the same, for the use of the Society;—but as both the one and the other would be wholly useless, except to instrument-makers, let it suffice just to mention the discovery, and refer artists to the article that explains it.

ART. II. *A Series of Observations on, and a Discovery of, the Period of the Variation of the Light of the Star marked δ by Bayer, near the Head of Cepheus. In a Letter from John Goodricke, Esq. to Nevil Maskelyne, D. D. F. R. S. and Astronomer Royal.*

Mr. Goodricke, as appears from a multitude of accurate observations, has settled that the star marked δ by Bayer, near the head of Cepheus, has a periodical variation of 5 days, 8 hours, and 37 minutes and a half; during which time it undergoes the four following changes:

1. It is at its greatest brightness about 1 day and 13 hours.
2. Its diminution is performed in about 1 day and 18 hours.
3. It is at its greatest obscuration in about 1 day and 12 hours.
4. It increases in about 13 hours.

"When it is in the first point it appears as a star of between the fourth and third magnitude; but its relative brightness does not seem always to be quite the same, being sometimes between ζ and ι Cephei, and sometimes only equal to, or something less than, ι Cephei, or between ζ Cephei and γ Lacertæ.

“Lacertæ. In the third point it appears as a star between the fourth and fifth magnitude, if not nearer the fifth; and its relative brightness is as follows: *nearly* equal to ϵ and ξ Cephei, and considerably less than γ Lacertæ.

“The relative brightness and magnitude of those stars to which the variable one was compared, is as follows: ζ Cephei, the brightest, is between the third and fourth magnitude; ι Cephei, the next brightest, is between the fourth and third; γ Lacertæ is less than ι Cephei, and of about the fourth magnitude; ϵ Cephei is between the fourth and fifth magnitude; and ξ Cephei, which is a little less than ϵ , is between the fifth and fourth.”

The observations on which the above periodical variation has been settled are in part confirmed by other observations made by our correspondent Mr. Edw. Pigott.—Thus a discovery has been made, which will open a wider field for astronomical researches, and lead perhaps to the knowledge of more important properties in those luminous bodies, the fixed stars, than have ever yet been thought of.

ART. III. *Magnetical Experiments and Observations.* By Mr. Tiberius Cavallo, F. R. S.—[*The Lecture founded by the late Henry Baker, Esq. F. R. S.*]

The experiments made by Mr. Cavallo are chiefly directed to shew the properties of some metallic substances with respect to magnetism; particularly platina, brass, and nickel, on which the magnet has some action, owing, as it was thought, to particles of iron, so minute as not to be manifested by chemical analysis, and yet sufficient to affect the magnetic needle.

Mr. Cavallo, to shew what a small portion of iron will render a body sensibly magnetic, chose a piece of Turkey stone, about an ounce weight, in which there did not exist the least degree of magnetism, and having weighed likewise a bit of steel, he drew one end of it, in various directions, over the surface of the stone, which, notwithstanding the weight of both remained the same, the Turkey stone affected the magnetic needle very sensibly.

Nickel, Mr. Cavallo says, is a metallic substance, which has been suspected *capable of acquiring* some degree of magnetism *independent of iron*; but his manner of expressing himself on this

occasion is by no means clear; for he adds, that this suspicion is founded on observing that nickel *retained its magnetism* after having been repeatedly purified: by which it should seem that nickel had, inherent in itself, that property which it had only been suspected *capable of acquiring*.—The greatest number of the experiments recorded in this article are relative to the properties of brass, “a compound metal, which is often magnetic, though it does not owe its magnetism to iron, but to some particular configuration of its component particles, occasioned by the usual method of hardening it, which is by hammering.” Here, again, Mr. Cavallo’s manner of expression is not quite accurate; for by this description it should seem that brass *acquired* its magnetic property from *hardening*, in whatever manner performed (whether by the hammer and anvil, made of iron, or of flint stones, having neither iron or magnetism in their composition,) whereas, by his experiments he proves, “that those pieces of brass which had that property could not be divested of it; nor could he find means to give that property to such brass as had it not naturally.” We must leave Mr. Cavallo to reconcile the result of his different experiments on brass, which appear to us in part contradictory: and as to those on copper, zink, and other compound metallic substances, they do not appear of that importance to philosophy as to warrant any expensive trials to confirm or refute them.

ART. IV. *On Infinite Series.* By Edward Waring, M. D. F. R. S. Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge.

This can only be understood by those who are well grounded in the sciences of algebra and fluxions; and to those the *whole* article is interesting.

ART. V. *Experiments on Hepatic Air.* By Richard Kirwan, Esq. F. R. S.

Hepatic air Mr. Kirwan describes as that species of permanently elastic fluid which is obtained from combinations of sulphur with various substances, as alkalies, earths, metals, &c. It is frequently found, he says, in coal-pits, and is the principle on which the properties of many mineral waters depend. It is the peculiar product of the putrefaction of many, if not all, animal substances. Rotten eggs and corrupt water emit the same smell, and discolour metallic

tallic substances in the same manner. It is generated in putrified blood, and in rotten wood. — It possesses many distinct properties, among which the most obvious are, a disagreeable characteristic smell, emitted by no other known substance; inflammability, when mixed with a certain proportion of respirable, or nitrous, air; immiscibility, with water, to a certain degree; and a power of discolouring metals, particularly silver and mercury. From all these properties, Mr. Kirwan concludes this air a powerful agent in the œconomy of nature, and therefore proceeds to investigate its characters, its properties, and its constitution, experimentally; from an attentive consideration of which, Mr. Kirwan says, it is difficult to conclude, “that hepatic air consists of any thing else than sulphur itself, kept in an aerial state by the matter of heat.” — Every attempt to extract inflammable air from hepatic air, when drawn from materials that previously contained nothing inflammable, namely, from alkaline or calcareous hepars, proved abortive. On the contrary, when the materials could previously supply inflammable air, as when martial, carbonaceous, and saccharine compounds were employed, inflammable air, in ever so small a proportion, was detected. Nor could hepatic air be procured from the direct union of inflammable air and sulphur.

ART. VI. *Observations on the Affinities of Substances in Spirit of Wine.* In a Letter to Richard Kirwan, Esq. F. R. S. by John Elliot, M. D.

The observations and experiments in this article were made to prove what Mr. Kirwan, to whom they are addressed, had advanced, that “metallic calces have stronger attractions to mineral acids than alkalies and earths;” and likewise to confirm a position, hazarded by the Doctor himself, in his *Appendix to the Second Edition of the Elements of the Branches of Natural Philosophy connected with Medicine*, “that certain decompositions will take place in spirit of wine, which will not at all in water, nor in the dry way.” He adds, “that if expressed oil be mixed with slaked lime into a paste, so as to form calcareous soap, and mild alkali be added, the latter will not decompose the former, either in water, or by fusion; but that if spirit of wine be substituted for water, an alkaline soap and mild calcareous earth will be

“formed.” In the experiments made in consequence of these positions, the Doctor seems originally to have had in view a cheaper way of making soap for common sale, in which he had failed; but thinks he has since hit upon a better method of making soap without spirit of wine, which, if it succeeds, he promises to present Mr. Kirwan with the result.

ART. VII. *An Account of some minute British Shells, either not duly observed, or totally unnoticed by Authors.* In a Letter to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P. R. S. by the Rev. John Lightfoot, M. A. F. R. S.

The shells which Mr. Lightfoot has here presented to his friend as hitherto unobserved, might have escaped the notice of a less curious eye for ages yet to come, as they certainly have done for ages past; though, now they are discovered, they appear to be singular in their characters, and, as viewed by the microscope, curious.

The first measures in diameter about a quarter of an inch; the second is about the same size; the third very minute; the fourth still more so; and the fifth and last about a quarter of an inch long, and one-tenth of an inch wide. These are all generically distinguished, and scientifically described, and the discovery ascribed to the sagacity of Mr. Agnew, gardener to the late Duchess Dowager of Portland, by whose faithful pencil they were drawn.

ART. VIII. *Observations on the Sulphur Wells at Harrogate, made in July and August, 1785.* By the Right Reverend Richard Lord Bishop of Landaff, F. R. S.

The Bishop, in this article, has discovered a penetration and accuracy, joined to an ardent desire of extending the salutary effects of these waters, that do honour to his humanity.

His Lordship, at no small expence, endeavoured to trace the waters to their source; to investigate their properties; and to ascertain the boundaries by which the waters are circumscribed. — The wells being formerly only three in number, he was curious to know the occasion of making the fourth, and was told, that about forty years ago, a person who, by lease from the Earl of Burlington, had acquired a right of searching for minerals in the forest of Knarborough, made a show of digging for coal near the very spot on which the three wells were situated. The inn-keepers,

keepers, alarmed at this attempt, threw every impediment they could in his way, but in vain. At length, for the sum of 100*l*. which they raised among themselves, the matter was compromised, and the design of digging for coal abandoned. Sulphur water, however, had risen where the lessee had begun to dig. They inclosed the place with a little stone edifice, and putting down a bason, made a fourth well. This fourth well is nearest to one of the barns of the Crown Inn, in digging the foundation of which, a few years since, they met with sulphur-water in several places. At a very little distance from the four wells there are two others of the same kind, one in the yard of the Half-moon Inn, and another which breaks out on the side of the rivulet below that inn, on the banks of which his Lordship saw several other sulphureous springs, which are easily distinguished by the blackness of the earth over which they flow.

About a quarter of a mile to the west of those wells, on the declivity of a hill, there is a bog, formed by the rotting of wood, in some places four feet deep, and under it a stratum of clay and loose decaying sand-stones. In this bog are four more sulphur wells, one of which is near a rivulet of fresh water, which runs to Low Harrogate, passing close to the side of the sulphur wells of that place. On the other side of the hill, above the bog, and west of it, is another sulphur well, on the side of a brook; and it has been thought that the wells both at Harrogate and in the bog are supplied from this well. There are five or six other sulphur wells, all within the distance of two miles; and many more, his Lordship thinks, might be found within that compass.

His Lordship ordered a well to be dug 16 yards to the south of the uppermost well in the bog, which presently filled. The water was chalybeate. Another well, also 30 yards from the three wells, at the lower extremity of the bog, dug by his Lordship's order, yielded water, but in no degree sulphureous.—From these trials it is clear that every part of the stratum on which the bog is placed does not yield sulphureous water; and indeed it is not uncommon, in digging within a few yards of the principal wells at the village, to find water pure and totally free from sulphur.

GENT. MAG. July, 1786.

In the month of June, 1780, his Lordship had tried the temperature of the wells at the village, and had found, that when the thermometer in the shade was 72°, and the pump-water at the Granby Inn (the well of which is 50 feet deep) was 48°, the strongest of the wells was 50°.—July 29 the same year, after the earth had been parched for many months, the heat of the strongest well was 54°, that of the pump-water 48°, and the heat in the shade 76°. If we call the strongest well the first, and reckon to the right, in order, the third well was 57° when the first was 54°. From this variation of the heat the Bishop concludes, that the springs, in their course, run in a channel so near the surface as to be in some degree affected by the action of the sun. And hence it has been supposed, that the sulphur water of the strongest would, in a cold season, make the thermometer sink below 48°, *which is the constant temperature*, the Bishop says, of springs situated at a great depth in this country; and, in support of this conjecture, it has been observed, that though the first and third wells are never frozen, the second and fourth are covered with ice in severe weather. The like variation has been observed in the quantity of salt contained in the waters of these wells. This may be estimated (nearly) by taking the specific gravities of the waters. Accordingly, on the 13th of August, after several days of rainy weather, the Bishop took the specific gravities of the four wells at the village. Rain water 1.000; first well 1.009; second well 1.002; third well 1.007; fourth well 1.002. Hence it may be gathered, that the water of the first well contained $\frac{1}{72}$ of its weight of common salt; that of the second and fourth $\frac{1}{256}$; and that of the third $\frac{1}{84}$. It is worthy notice, that the water, as it springs into the first and third wells, is quite transparent, but usually of a pearl colour in the second and fourth, like that of the first and third, after standing two or three days. Hence there is reason to suppose, that the external air has somewhere access to the pearl-coloured water, before it springs into the bason. The medium quantity of salt contained in a gallon of Harrogate water is rather less than two ounces. The sea-water at Scarborough about twice as much. The water of the wells in the bog contain about an ounce

ounce of salt in a gallon. But in what degree the medicinal powers of these waters depend on their sulphureous, and what on their saline, impregnations, are questions which his Lordship forbears to meddle with.

The four principal wells at Harrogate, though so differing in particulars, are yet so near to each other that they might all be included in a circumference of seven or eight yards in diameter; and, according to Dr. Short, have the same source. This, however, may not be so extraordinary as at first sight it may seem; for, being conveyed from the spring head by different and distant channels, the waters from each may at length break forth near the same spot, and having contracted, in their course, different degrees of impregnation, may still retain them separate and distinct; and this appears to be the real case.

The Bishop then proceeds to examine the waters chemically and naturally, of which our limits will admit no abridgment.—He has observed, in the course of his investigation, that though the waters of Harrogate have long been beneficial, they have not yet been rendered so useful to mankind as an intelligent and enterprising person might make them; and he has suggested the building of baths at Harrogate after the manner of those at Buxton, and warm bathing in sulphureous water, as is done at the bagnios about London; also, enlarging the well on the side of the rivulet below the Half-moon Inn, for the purpose of furnishing the baths with water, and covering the wells in the bog for the use of the poor; which, if the saline impregnation be deficient, may be supplied by adding a proportion of common salt to make up the deficiency. (*The remaining articles in our next.*)

99. *The Antiquities of Stamford and St. Martin's, compiled chiefly from the Annals of the Reverend Francis Peck; with Notes. To which is added, their present State, including Burghley. By W. Harrod. 2 Vols. 8mo. 8vo. Stamford.*

Ecce iterum Crispinus!—Another provincial printer demands, and shall have, our commendation. The work is comprised in two thick little volumes, ornamented with plates; and contains, in the first, an epitome of Peck's folio volume; in the second, the modern history, including the epitaphs. Many pertinent notes are inserted throughout

both volumes, principally by Mr. Lowe, surgeon, of Stamford, to whom Mr. Harrod acknowledges himself "much indebted for assisting him in compiling 'the whole.'"

"Several of my friends," he adds, "having advised me to publish this History by subscription, it is proper that I should thank them for their generous offers, and assign my reasons for differing, in this particular, from those who have gone before me on the subject. First, then, the fear of disappointing the expectations of those who might have done me the honour of subscribing. Next, the ill-natured conclusion of some, 'that every thing printed by, or for, a bookseller, must be a catch-penny,' not thinking that persons of the above profession have a better opportunity of compiling than some who may be possessed of a valuable library.—I have therefore sent my labours unprotected into the world, leaving every one perfectly at liberty to purchase (which liberty would have been superseded by subscribing), and trust to an unprejudiced publick for a candid perusal."

100. *Old England's Festivity, on the Birthday of His Britannic Majesty George the Third, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, Elector, and Hereditary Treasurer of the Roman Empire, &c. &c. &c. Celebrated by His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, Alleyn Fitzherbert, Esq. By a Naturalised Englishman, P. H.*

WE have received from Oxford a burlesque imitation of the Laureat's Ode, which we take the liberty to omit; and present our readers, instead of it, with honest Holstein's genuine Ode at large. We have heretofore given *specimens** only of his poetical powers; but as this so far *outherods Herod*, we preserve the whole. The etiquette at St. Petersburg is, that the *naturalised Englishman* should publicly rehearse his Ode at the Ambassador's; but unfortunately (or rather fortunately) when the time of rehearsal came, *this* year, some friendly hand had eased the bard's pocket of its poetical incumbrance.

"It was on the solemn birth-day of great George the King, [tannia, would sing, That the Muse, to celebrate it, with Brito admire his great virtues, on so happy a day, [for their lay; Which gave his people so glorious a King Then each free-born, loyal soul, Whom no interest could controul, Prais'd his goodness, would rejoice, Were thus heard t'express their voice:

* See vol. LIV. p. 931; vol. LVI. p. 49.

Happy, happy, happy land!
Where none but the good,
None but the good,
Would, like him, for Britain's prosper-
ity stand.

"Now their voices' lofty sound,
The crowd admir'd with shouts around,
Sounding with "Long live the King!
"God bless our noble King!" would sing;
And the trumpets, sounding roundelays,
Oft wish'd return of these days.

Then the Bard would compare the reigns of
former ages, [wages!
How preferable this, Britannia's Freedom
By every condescension listens to England's
great weal, [zeal:
To prosper it, by his uncommon, father-like
Then would recite, from well-known, true,
historic pages [dread ages,
Of Henry the Eighth and James the Second's
How the good people of England under ty-
ranny groan'd,
And the loss of their freedom in confusion
have own'd.

"Who does not then see at present the
difference [sense?
On great George's bless'd side, in every
If each true heart but freely will own,
That no oppression is heard of, or known.
And for the laws of the land, and the con-
stitution, best ward,
His sacred attention insures us the best guard.

"Then the Muse would point at some men,
dissatisfied with things,
Whose vague complaints of wrongs pretended
frequently wrings,

Who want to come into power, have pension
or place, [race.
Give them but that, silences the clamorous
And if an angel came down,
From heaven in renown,
Was chose for a king of this people,
Sure, some men there would be,
By nature abject and free, [ple.
Would find fault with him, as with a free-

"Then the Chorus rais'd their voices
Gaily high, exulting round;
"Great George for ever!" sound their voices,
"For Britannia's welfare crown'd!"

"The Muse then would dwell on his virtues
elate,
On his private character, so good and so great,
To be a pattern for other Kings; besides other
worth, [set forth,
For the honour of the nation, his institutions
In encouraging discoveries, learning, and the
fine arts, [mental parts.
Which always influences the people's best
To think on the mildness of his reign, and
party affairs, [sceptre but rears.
With his care, makes him glorious, where the

"What a happy, hail, auspicious day,
For Britain's people to be gay!
Then touch the lyre, and sing his praise,
With vocal music joy to raise. [pets,
Hail, great George!—now sound the trum-
Fire the guns, and light the lamps;
Beat the drums, and sound the trumpets,
Our joy and pleasure nothing damps.
And all people present pray'd Heaven for
the King's life, [of all strife."
And the nation join'd wishes to see him free

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INDEX INDICATORIUS.

In justice to ACADEMICUS we must observe, that the blundering References in page 407 are not imputable to him, but arise from the Contents of various Letters, written at different Times by the same Hand, having been accidentally intermingled. In Col. 1, instead of Lines 43, 44, substitute "In your *last* Volume;" and before Line 55 add "In your Volume for 1784;" and in Col. 2, Line 8, read "In your *last* Volume;" and before Line 13 add, "In your Volume for 1784." These necessary Alterations will set all right. The P. S. in Page 363. Col. 1, is quite out of its Place.—The ANNOTATOR ON THE TATLER, the Description of HASTINGS, with the Communications of a VOLUNTEER, of BION, and the History of the *Myrica Gale*, &c. &c. in our next.—ROSA is too much *perfumed*.—A Correspondent asks for a List of the Earls, Barons, Lords Marches, or Marchers, or of the Marshes, in the Reigns of Henry II. and III, Edward I. and II, with some Account of their Office and Exploits: And also a List of the great Officers of State belonging to Kings Edward I. and II, and their Queens Eleanor and Isabella, at the most remarkable Periods of their Reign, such as their Coronation, &c.; with the Attendants on the Queen at Carnarvon Castle, on the Birth of Edward surnamed Carnarvon.—A Correspondent, who signs himself ANONYMOUS, enquires, Of what Family the learned Bp. Fell of Oxford, but born at Longworth in Berks, was? Who were his Ancestors, Connexions, Origin, &c.? And whether Longworth was the Family Seat? Did he bear Arms, Or, 3 Lozenges in Fess, Azure, in the middle one a Catherine Wheel, thereon a Cross Patée, Fitché of the first; in chief, a Portcullis, and a Leopard's Head, of the second. Over all, a Bend, Gules, charged with 6 Lozenges and Escallops, alternately, Argent? (A learned Antiquary supposes that the Portcullis and Rose were Emblems of the Fells being once dependent upon John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster.) Or did Bishop Fell bear Arms of another Branch (the Fells of Swartmoor in Lancashire), who bore 3 Lozenges between as many Roses, now borne by Lieutenant-Colonel Fell, of St. Martin's, London? Any Particulars relating to the Fells will be gratefully received, their Family, Connexions, &c. or of the Life of the Bishop. From a Record in the Herald's Office it appears, that Fell of London bore the first Coat in the Time of Henry VIII. Is not it likelier to be Fell of Longworth?

THEATRICAL

REGISTER.

HAY-MARKET.

- July 1, I'll tell you What!—Flitch of Bacon
 3. The Jealous Wife—Here and There, and Every Where.
 4 Chapter of Accidents—Peeping Tom.
 5 Summer Amusement—Here, There, &c.
 6. The Son-in-Law—Agreeable Surprise.
 7. Beggars Opera—The Widow's Vow.
 8. The Son-in-Law—A Mogul Tale.
 10. Beggars Opera—Here, There, &c. &c.
 11. I'll tell you What!—Gretna Green.
 12. Two to One—The Widow's Vow.
 13. The Conscious Lovers—Peeping Tom.
 14. Othello—A Beggar on Horseback.

15. English Merchant—A Mogul Tale.
 17. Love in a Village—Here, There, &c. &c.
 18. The Young Quaker—Comus.
 19. Provok'd Husband—The Quaker.
 20. Beggars Opera—A Mogul Tale.
 21. King Henry IV.—Gretna Green.
 22. Provok'd Husband—Ditto.
 24. *The Disbanded Officer*—The Quaker.
 25. I'll tell you What!—The Minor.
 26. The Disbanded Officer—Gretna Green.
 27. Ditto—The Guardian.
 28. English Merchant—The Irish Widow.
 29. The Disbanded Officer—Comus.

ODE TO SALLUST.

(From HORACE, Book II. Ode II.)

BY ANNA SEWARD.

THOU know'st, my Sallust, when in
hoarded heaps
The miser's chest the glittering coin receives,
Sullen, and dim, and valueless it sleeps;
Gay circulation all its beauty gives.
Ah! then it shines attractive on the thought,
Rises, with such resistless influence fraught,
As puts to flight pale Fear, and Scruple cold,
Till life, ev'n life itself, becomes less dear
than gold.

Conscious how strong this charm, thy ho-
nour'd name,
Brave Proculus! Rome, with zeal, adores;
The chief, who bade his ruin'd brothers claim
A filial right in all his well-earn'd stores.
To make the good deed deathless as the great,
With trembling plumes, that dread Icarian
fate,

This record Fame, of her high trust aware,
Shall long on cautious wing solicitously bear*.

And thou, my Sallust, more complete thy
sway,
Restraining the insatiate lust of gain,
Than should'st thou join, by conquest's proud
essay,

Iberian hills to Libya's sandy plain;
Than if the Carthage sultry Afric boasts,
With that which smiles on Europe's lovelier
coasts,

Before the Roman arms, led on by thee,
Should bow the yielding head, the tributary
knee.

See bloated Dropsy added strength acquire,
As the parch'd lip th' incessant goblet drains!
Indulgence feeds th' unsatisfied desire,
That the pure blood with aqueous fluid stains;
Nor can exhausted floods that thirst subdue,
Till the dire cause, which spreads the livid
hue

O'er the pale form, with watry languor
swell'd,
From the polluted veins, by medicine, be
repell'd.

Virtue, where'er the babbling vulgar dream,
Denies Phraates, seated on the throne
Of mighty Cyrus, joy's internal gleam;
And thus the checks the crowd's mistaken
tone:

"He, only he, who, calmly passing by,
"Not once shall turn the pure, unwishing eye
"On heaps of massy gold, that near him
"glare,

"My amaranthine wreath, my diadem shall
"wear!"

* For this idea of the expression in Ho-
race, "*penna metuente solai*," not adopted by
the former translations, and which has so
much poetic beauty, Miss S. is indebted to
the learned and ingenious Archdeacon C—e.

TO MR. PACK, PAINTER,

Making an Excuse for the Author's not dining
with him, according to A. pointment.

TO-MORROW, dear Sir, I had a design
To eat of your beef, and to drink of
your wine;

To look at your pictures, and talk of the arts,
Of painters and poets, and men of fine parts—
'Till wine and 'till converse our souls should
inspire,

Awaken our powers, and set Fancy on fire;
And, when she grew wearied, nor further
could rise, [skies,—

To let her down gently from Genius' bright
I hop'd you, whose voice is so tunefully
strong, [tive song.

Would sleep me in pleasure with some plain—
But, alas, my good friend, I fear this fine
scheme

Will prove as unreal as a fond lover's dream:
For night's silver regent's far gone in the
wane,

And darkness steals over her visage again;
Her hours too are late, and her chamber
she 'll keep,

'Till most sober folks are abed and asleep;
Next morning indeed, on the verge of the
skies,

She'll hang without lustre when others arise:
Thus Cynthia, chaste Cynthia, as rakish is
grown

As any fine lady, or spark of the town.
The nights too of late are so close and so foggy,
If I—and it might be—should prove some-
what groggy,

My way I might lose, or my horse he might
stumble,

And I in the dirt get a terrible tumble.
These things, when consider'd, you cannot
refuse

To admit as a very sufficient excuse.—
Shall be glad soon in Woodbridge to see
Mr. P.

Meantime am his friend, most sincerely, J. B.

ADDRESS TO HUMANITY.

BY WILLIAM HAMILTON,
A DAY LABOURER.

WHAT discordant strains I hear,
Rudely bursting on my ear!

Sure they speak the God of War,
Rolling in his iron car.

Thrills the sound in every vein;
Language pregnant, big with pain.
All the grief that mortals know,
All the anguish, all the woe,
Each deluded subject feels,
Echoes to his thundering wheels.

Fairest daughter of the sky,
Dove-ey'd, soft HUMANITY!
Sweetest of celestial race,
Tears shall veil thy beauteous face;
Grief shall heave thy snowy breast,
Grief that cannot be express'd:
Vain thy soft, persuasive power
In the passion-clouded hour.

Hear,

Hear, ah hear the clarion's note,
Louder through expansion float;
This declares the coming God;
Desolation marks his road;
Fury drives his foaming steeds,
Where the glowing battle bleeds,
Panting with disorder'd breath,
Breathing anguish, breathing death.

See the din and clank of arms
Wide diffuse the dread alarms;
Now they rally, now they fly;
Here they languish, there they die.
Wider still the victor's hand
Spreads destruction o'er the land.
Driven from their long-lov'd home,
See the wretched wanderers roam,
Despairing, o'er the ravag'd plains;
Gleams the town behind in flames.
Night increasing horrors sheds,
Tempests rattle o'er their heads.
Now forlorn, expos'd they lie
Spent, in vain they wish to die.
Orphans importune for bread;
Rous'd at this, the waste they tread;
Long in vain till friendly Death
Seals their gladly-yielded breath.
Lo! the wretches that remain,
Still reserv'd for future pain;
Mangled limbs and fractur'd bones
Waste the tedious hours in groans.
Drop the veil—enough—no more—
Pity bleeds at every pore.

Goddeſs of the melting eye,
Cease the deep, heart-rending sigh;
See, Reflection lends her aid,
Wing'd with thought, in white array'd:
From her lily hand behold
Waves the sacred key of gold.
Truth proclaims, 'tis only this
Mortals bring to lasting bliss.

Oh, improve the happy hour,
Discord then shall feel thy power,
And with thunder's mimic sound
Cease to shake the vaulted ground;
Cease the wild alarm to keep,
Cease to feed the yawning deep;
Cease to stain with human gore
Where the roses blush'd before.
All shall own thy blissful sway,
And ev'n Bellona thy behests obey.

STANZAS, BY MR. MICKLE,

ON MR. GARRICK.

FAIR was the graceful form Prometheus
made,
His front the image of the God display'd;
All Heaven approv'd it, ere Minerva stole
The fire of Jove, and kindled up the soul.

So Shakspeare's page, the flower of poesy,
Ere Garrick rose, had charms for every eye;
'Twas Nature's genuine image, wild and
grand,
The strong-mark'd picture of a master's hand.

But when his Garrick, Shakspeare's Pallas,
came,
The Bard's bold painting burst into a flame;
Each part new force and vital warmth
receiv'd,
As touch'd by Heaven—and all the picture
liv'd.

THE CAUTION. A PASTORAL SONNET.

MY task is to muse and to sigh;
Ye shepherds, 'tis yours to be gay.
Who e'er was so wretched as I?
Ah! why would not Phillida stay?
On the bank of the pebble-pav'd stream,
The seat of Content and Repose,
Fond Passion enliven'd my theme;
Yet Phillida laugh'd at my woes.
She wounded the peace of my mind;
Ye shepherds, believe not her smiles:
She is fair, but indeed she's unkind,
And her heart is surrounded with wiles.
Restrain then, ye shepherds, your suit and
your sighs,
For in Phillida's breast you will ne'er gain a
prize. MALLING.

HOPE. A PASTORAL SONNET.

A Myrtle, that fell from her breast,
I hastily pluck'd from the ground;
Nor had I one moment of rest,
Till its beautiful owner I found.
Adieu to the regions of gloom,
I cry'd, to all sorrow adieu!
My Phillida, let me presume
To offer the sprig to your view.
When replac'd in her bosom, the spoil
Felt the sunshine of Phillida's mien;
Like me, it reviv'd in her smile,
And at once became gay and serene.
Then I'll cherish fond Hope, the first spring
of the soul,
And no longer Despair shall my spirit con-
troul. MALLING.

PUELLA CADUCA.

DUM Laura hippodromi perit infelicitèr
oram,
Peccante, huc illuc lapsa vacillat, equo.
Omnibus ex templo sit spectatoribus idem
Et metus, et, nymp̃ha deficiente, color.
C. B.

AD THOMAM VIVIANUM,

*Virum vere Reverendum, et de Religione optime
meritum: in hac tamen re per quam diffi-
cilis parum cautum.*

BESTIÆ nomen VIVIANUS ardens
Galliæ regi dare præpotenti,
Gaudet exultim; numerisque fertur
Forte coactis. C. B.

THE EVIL GENIUS.

OH, those shrieks dispart my soul!
Shrieks of wretches in despair!
How the madding billows roll!
How the winds torment the air!

Mark

Mark that fable cloud that floats
In majestic pomp along;
Mark that haggard form that sings,
From its top, a thrilling song.

Know, nor can the frantic sea,
High conglobing to the sky,
Nor the winds, with furious sweep,
But as I direct, destroy.

Yonder bark, a noble prey,
I have destin'd with my eye——
Down, and glut the gorge of fate;
Choke, ye waves, the victim's cry.

From that father's trembling arms
Tear his clinging child away;
Let him hear her dying shriek,
See her float upon the sea.

Yet another grasps his hand!
Let no dashing surge disjoin;
In each other's close embrace
They shall drink the whelming brine.

Yes, ye wretches, labour on,
Till the craggy cliff ye gain;
Just the seat of safety touch,
Backward drop into the main.

Ere to-morrow's sun appear,
Many a corse shall float to land.
Mortals, to the beach repair,
Dig, and hide them in the sand.

Thus the Evil Genius sang
O'er the Halfewell's fated head:
And the salt waves, opening wide,
Snatch'd her to her watery bed. J. H.

*In our Copy of Captain MORRIS's Epilogue to
"Fashionable Levities," printed in p. 339,
the following Lines were accidentally omitted:*

What levities in each rich widow's brain!
What monstrous matches, when they wed
again!

Won by whate'er is low, absurd, or evil,
Thrown to the dogs, or hector'd by a devil.
Go, Beauty's slaves, the wilds of dalliance
roam,

And leave deserving wives to mourn at home;
Fly, swift as eagles stooping on the wing,
And seize some wanton, gaudy, giggling
thing,

With not one talent, not one feeling blest;
Abroad we love what we at home detest.
'Why, this is vice; not folly!'—I agree;
But still this vice proceeds from levity.
Some souls there are which moral sense sub-
limes,

A few blest spirits, in the worst of times.
One have I noted of that happy few,
One, thoughtless nation, much too good for
you;

In whom high birth and piety are join'd;
Of native worth, and truly royal mind;
Who with benignant hand her blessings pours,
Who knows no levities, but feels for yours.

AN OCCASIONAL ADDRESS,

*Spoken at the Norwich Theatre, on Monday,
February 28, by Mr. BARRETT, when
"Love makes a Man" was performed for
the Benefit of the Charity Schools, and the
Release of Persons confined in Norwich Jail
for Small Debts*.*

YE powers celestial! whose propitious
smile
Can torturing thoughts and heartfelt pangs
beguile,
Here shed your influence! Here your radi-
ance shed!

Where heaven-born Charity uplifts her head,
And showers her gifts upon a suppliant band,
Whom Hope hath cherish'd with a liberal
hand.

'Tis past the power of language to reveal
What grateful warmth those hapless mortals
feel,

Whom Fortune's frowns have destin'd to
receive

That freedom your benevolence shall give.
Else would their plaudits, loud and boundless,
rise,

Borne by the Muses, to the echoing skies.

Fancy, a sparkling gem in Yorck's tale,
Now paints the gloomy horrors of a jail;
Paints the poor debtor, rack'd with ceaseless
fears,

Stretch'd on his bed of straw, dissolv'd in
tears;

Paints the fond wife, to pleasure once allied,
Depress'd with anguish, by her husband's side;
While round his knees their infant offspring
cling,

And tears, not comfort, to their parent bring.
Who but must weep at such a tale of grief?
Who but must glory to impart relief?

Yours is the task with kindness to dispell
The glooms that hover round Misfortune's
cell:

To chase the tear from Sorrow's clouded eye,
And breathe Compassion's sympathising sigh.
Yours too the task—how glorious is the aim!
To cherish Learning's ever brilliant flame;
The gathering mists of ignorance to destroy,
And wake the mind to scenes of highest joy.

Ye liberal hearts, who've grac'd our play
to-night,

Fir'd with a wish to yield sublime delight,
Oh! may each gen'rous tribute you have given,
With joys eternal be repaid in heaven. R.

* The liberality of Mr. Barrett on this occasion merits the warmest encomiums, and a numerous and brilliant audience testified their approbation by repeated plaudits. The amount of the theatre that evening was 62l. 4s. 6d.; which sum was equally divided between the different charities, no deduction being made by Mr. B. for salaries of performers, and other incidental expences.—The Address was written by a gentleman of Norwich, and well delivered by Mr. Barrett, whose mode of expression evinced him to be no stranger to the emotions of sensibility

PROLOGUE to the ROMAN FATHER,

Spoken by Mr. FECTOR,
at his private Theatre in Dover.

Written on the Occasion by Mr. PRATT.

PROLOGUES to plays, like prefaces to books,

At public banquets act the part of cooks,
Or take the waiters' place—an office harder,
To recommend the literary larder;
Where, ready dress'd, of every sort and kind,
They shew the motley hodge-podge of the mind.

[food;
Here, half-starv'd, meagre, and unwholesome
There, intellectual dainties, fresh and good.
For those who chuse the standing dish and big,
Ox is the *epic poem*—grunting pig
The whimpering *elegy*, whose vexed whine
Serves many a growling auditor to dine,
For lamb, that tasteless thing 'twixt milk
and grass,

The vapid *pastoral* may fairly pass:
For those who are to *satire* more inclin'd,
The picked stings of *epigrams* you find;
Bitters, distill'd from hyssop, rue, and nettles,
The acid stomach of the critic settles.
Dozens of larks as birth-day *odes* appear,
That soar a while, to usher in the year;
Then in the furrow sink, forgotten things,
And scarce remember'd that they e'er had wings.

Small birds are *novels*—wild geese, *old romances*,
And every guest may take the dish he fancies.
Such is the large repast; yet cynics say,
None are allow'd to taste but those who pay;
That mind and body are both fed for hire,
And only interest lights the Muses' fire;
That man, a niggard, mercenary elf,
Ne'er gives a dinner but to *please himself*.
This I deny—for, mov'd by nobler ends,
I see with joy my table fill'd with friends;
And, far from sordid views, once more declare
A cordial welcome to my *homely fare*.
Each hospitable with inspires my breast,
And my heart throbs to each invited guest.

Some five moons past, your favour to attain,
Arm'd *cap-a-pè*, I fought the warlike plain;
For your diversion I a lover sigh'd,
For you I mov'd an hero, bled, and died.
“Can none remember?—yes, I know all
“must,”

When, cover'd o'er with honourable dust,
I lately bore the life-consuming dart,
And felt the poison'd arrow at my heart.
For you, this night, I rise again, and come
Fill'd with the genius of immortal Rome;
Once more, in slight array, my troops I bring,
And make my general muster for the spring.
My little corps are drawn up in review,
And if my sons must fall—*they fall for you*.

Yet soft—methinks I hear you justly deem
This boasted conduct *selfish* in extreme.
Our aim is pleasure; if that aim succeed,
Our *self-love* must be gratified indeed.
The highest interest is, still to share
Each pleasure with the generous and fair.

This is our plea, and grateful the delight
That thus divides the amusements of the night.

EPILOGUE TO THE SAME.

Written by P. PINDAR, Esq.

Spoken by Mr. FECTOR,
who enters in a Fright.

LADIES and Gentlemen—it is no fire!
“Good God! what is 't?” you instantly require.

I'm really in a most confounded fright,
Believe me—there's no Epilogue to-night.
“No Epilogue!” I hear you wond'ring say;
“None?”—then you cry “The devil take
“the Play.”

“What! must we dismal part, and seek our
“beds

“With nought but shrieks and murders in
“our heads?

“Go home without of mirth one single grain,
“To exercise the horrors from our brain?”
Ev'n so—yet would I lose those fav'rite ears,
Could my poor talents smile away your tears
With some smart touches in the comic strain,
That charming sunshine after showers of rain.
To climb Parnassus could I boast the skill,
I'd bring *such* treasures from the sacred hill;
Yet, now I think again [*studying*], immortal
verse, [*ironically*]

At *this* time, is most lamentably scarce!
Engag'd the Life of Johnson to *compose*,
The Muses are all busy writing *prose*,
Collecting every anecdote they can,
Of that oracular, that wond'rous man,
Whom Chesterfield, with disappointment hot,
Unfairly call'd, *A letter'd Hottentot*.
I thought of entertaining you with news,
But lo! the world hath nothing to amuse;
The dogs that like a Vestris danc'd a jig,
That Solomon of brutes, the learned pig,
The wonder of each cockney and his dame,
No longer fill the hundred mouths of fame:
Like plays and operas they have had their
run,

And idle London gapes for other fun.
You see then, Ladies, I have nought to say,
Yet, bless'd with confidence enough to pray—
For what—no spot on earth can match our
isle;

'Tis needless now to tell you, 'tis your smile.

ANTHOLOGY,

BOOK VI. CHAP. VII. EPIGRAM XIV.
TRANSLATED.

WORN out with toil of years, the
murdering steel

O ne'er compel the struggling ox to feel!
Be grateful; with a better meed repay
Thy honest slave, for many a weary day.
Let him, in lowings loud, his joy declare,
Absolv'd for ever from the pond'rous share;
And send him where the richest herbage
grows,

To pass his age in plenty and repose.
Shropshire.

T. M.
AN

AN ELEGIAC POEM

ON THE LATE AMIABLE AND LEARNED

JOHN JEBB, M. D.

TAUGHT from my youth thy goodness
to revere,

To thee, dear Jebb, I drop the grateful tear;
Oft with attention on your lips I've hung,
When Wisdom's truths, in nervous lan-
guage strung,

Have flow'd persuasive from your modest
tongue.

Let Granta* tell, with how much wisdom
fraught,

Studious yourself, her studious sons you taught
To search for knowledge, and her depths ex-
plore,

In the deep mines of philosophic lore;
In Locke the strength of reason to descry,
Or soar with Newton thro' th' ætherial sky.
With scientific argument and sense,
Attemper'd by soft, meek-eyed diffidence,
Thee threelong years admiring Granta heard,
(Your colleague, matchless Landaff's mitred
lord †,))

With judgment and impartial candour rule
The sophs disputing in fair Wisdom's school;
Each candidate for philosophic fame
Eager to praise, but delicate to blame:
Or when the sacred volume ‡ you explain'd,
Your practice prov'd the doctrine you main-
tain'd;

You taught the rising age the paths you trod,
To practise justice, mercy—fear their God!

Let Granta tell, when you, with zeal in-
spir'd,

By new ambition to new honours fir'd
The sons of Science, and undaunted strove
The forms of college dulness to remove,
Which cramp'd the genius, and obscur'd the
rays

Of dawning Wisdom, by triennial bays §.
You strove the frost-nipp'd blossoms to unfold,
And make, by annual meeds, the genius bold;
You nobly dar'd to substitute a plan,
The fruits to ripen of the future man;
To check increasing vice, to stop its growth,
And curb the madness of licentious youth.
But college pedantry, by rules confin'd,
Forbids the sallies of the aspiring mind,
Dares not reform, but, uniformly dull,
Like sedgy Cam, flows never clear, tho' full;

* Alluding to the lectures Dr. J. gave at
St. Peter's College, Cambridge, as a tutor.

† Dr. Watson, the present Bishop of Lan-
daff, and Dr. Jebb, were three successive years
moderators in the public schools at Cam-
bridge.

‡ Alluding to lectures in divinity, which
Dr. J. first gave to students intended for
holy orders.

§ The examination of students for their
degrees in arts, at Cambridge, is triennial;
but Dr. J. proposed to establish annual ex-
aminations (preparatory to the examination
for their degrees); and to assign premiums to
the best scholars.

GENT. MAG. July, 1786.

Tir'd with these vain attempts and fruitless
toil,

You left ungenerous Granta's marshy soil.
Freed from the narrow bounds of college life,
Of pedants sick, and academic strife;
Your active Genius sought a wider field,
Where sense and merit never lie conceal'd.
Where London's lofty turrets touch the sky,
Your guardian angel, with propitious eye,
Call'd forth the talents of your well-stor'd
mind,

And bade them shine, a blessing to mankind.
With knowledge various, erudition deep,
You nobly dar'd to climb the rocky steep
Of dangerous politics*; with ardent zeal
Stood forth the champion of the public weal;
Pleaded with lips of fire your country's cause,
The bold defender of its ancient laws.
Friend of the sick, and comfort of the poor,
Want never knock'd unheeded at your door.
When Sickness call'd, on healing wings you
fled;

Your tender heart for others' sorrow bled;
Obey'd with equal care † (the friend of all)
The lord's proud summons, or the poor man's
call;

With equal care approach'd the ducal bed,
Or the sick peasant in his straw-built shed.
With wond'rous skill you stopp'd the fever's
rage,

Or palsy, fatal to declining age.
The slow consumption, and rheumatic pains,
The gout, deep hidden in the tainted veins,
With caution nice, and penetrating skill,
You watch'd each symptom of returning ill;
Till Sickness, baffled by your healing art,
Confess'd the merits of your head and heart.

But oh! to friends, to patients, generous,
kind!

Watchful of theirs, to your own welfare blind—
Others to save, yourself forgot to save,
And fell a victim to the untimely grave!

Ye kindred spirits round the eternal throne,
Receive his soul into the bright unknown!
In tender pity to his toils on earth,
With crowns of happiness reward his worth!

Egham, Surrey.

W. R. JONES.

ON SHAKSPEARE.

A Poet he, and touch'd by Heaven's own
fire,

Who now assuages, now inflames desire.
Now he transports us to remotest climes,
Now to the past, and now to future times.
Such was our Shakspeare! Sophocles be mute;
Greece, fabling Greece, shun, shun the vain
dispute.

Triumphant Avon lifts her head above
Ilissus' stream, and Tiber's coral grove. C. B.

* Dr. J. distinguished himself, as an able
and disinterested patriot, by many public
speeches and political publications.

† Dr. J's modest address, and vigilant at-
tention to his patients of every degree, en-
deared him to all who knew him.

‡ Græcia mendax.

The

THE INTERNAL STATE OF AMERICA, being a true description of the interest and policy of that vast continent, by His Excellency Dr. BENJ. FRANKLIN, President of the State of Pennsylvania.

THERE is a tradition, that in the planting of New-England, the first settlers met with many difficulties and hardships, as is generally the case when a civilized people attempt establishing themselves in a wilderness country. Being piously disposed, they sought relief from heaven, by laying their wants and distresses before the Lord in frequent set days of Fasting and Prayer. Constant meditation and discourse on these subjects kept their minds gloomy and discontented; and, like the Children of Israel, there were many disposed to return to that Egypt which persecution had induced them to abandon. At length, when it was proposed in the Assembly to proclaim another fast, a farmer of plain sense rose, and remarked, that the inconveniencies they suffered, and concerning which they had so often wearied Heaven with their complaints, were not so great as they might have expected, and were diminishing every day as the colony strengthened; that the earth began to reward their labour, and to furnish liberally for their subsistence; that the seas and rivers were found full of fish, the air sweet, the climate healthy; and, above all, that they were there in the full enjoyment of liberty, civil and religious: he therefore thought, that reflecting and conversing on these subjects would be more comfortable, as tending more to make them contented with their situation; and that it would be more becoming the gratitude they owed to the Divine Being, if, instead of a Fast, they should proclaim a Thanksgiving. His advice was taken; and from that day to this they have, in every year, observed circumstances of public felicity sufficient to furnish employment for a Thanksgiving-day, which is therefore constantly ordered and religiously observed.

I see in the public news-papers of different states frequent complaints of *hard times*, *deadness of trade*, *scarcity of money*, &c. &c. It is not my intention to assert or maintain that these complaints are entirely without foundation. There can be no country or nation existing, in which there will not be some people so circumstanced as to find it hard to gain a livelihood; people who are not in the way of any profitable trade, and with whom money is scarce, because they have nothing to give in exchange for it. And it is always in the power of a small number to make a great clamour. But let us take a cool view of the general state of our affairs, and perhaps the prospect will appear less gloomy than has been imagined.

The great business of the Continent is agriculture. For one artisan, or merchant, I suppose we have at least 100 farmers, by

far the greatest part cultivators of their own fertile lands, from whence many of them draw not only food necessary for their subsistence, but the materials of their cloathing, so as to need very few foreign supplies; while they have a surplus of productions to dispose of, whereby wealth is gradually accumulated. Such has been the goodness of Divine Providence to these regions, and so favourable the climate, that since the three or four years of hardship in the first settlement of our fathers here, a famine or scarcity has never been heard of amongst us; on the contrary, though some years may have been more, and others less plentiful, there has always been provision enough for ourselves, and a quantity to spare for exportation. And although the crops of last year were generally good, never was the farmer better paid for the part he can spare commerce, as the published price currents abundantly testify. The lands he possesses are also continually rising in value with the increase of population. And, on the whole, he is enabled to give such good wages to those who work for him, that all who are acquainted with the old world must agree, that in no part of it are the labouring poor so generally well fed, well cloathed, well lodged, and well paid, as in the United States of America.

If we enter the cities, we find that, since the revolution, the owners of houses and lots of ground have had their interest vastly augmented in value; rents have risen to an astonishing height, and thence encouragement to increase building, which gives employment to an abundance of workmen, as does also the increased luxury and splendour of living of the inhabitants thus made richer. These workmen all demand and obtain much higher wages than any other part of the world would afford them, and are paid in ready money. This rank of people therefore do not, or ought not, to complain of hard times; and they make a very considerable part of the city inhabitants.

At the distance I live from our American fisheries, I cannot speak of them with any degree of certainty; but I have not heard that the labour of the valuable race of men employed in them is worse paid, or that they meet with less success, than before the revolution. The whalemens indeed have been deprived of one market for their oil; but another, I hear, is opening for them, which it is hoped may be equally advantageous. And the demand is constantly increasing for their spermaceti candles, which therefore bear a much higher price than formerly.

There remain the merchants and shopkeepers. Of these, though they make but a small part of the whole nation, the number is considerable, too great indeed for the business they are employed in. For the consumption of goods in every country has its limits. The faculties of the people, that is, their ability to buy and pay, is equal only to a certain

a certain quantity of merchandize. If merchants calculate amiss on this proportion, and import too much, they will of course find the sale dull for the overplus, and some of them will say that trade languishes. They should, and doubtless will, grow wiser by experience, and import less. If too many artificers in town, and farmers from the country, flattering themselves with the idea of leading easier lives, turn shop-keepers, the whole natural quantity of that business divided among them all may afford too small a share for each, and occasion complaints that trading is dead; these may also suppose that it is owing to scarcity of money, while, in fact, it is not so much from the fewness of buyers, as from the excessive number of sellers, that the mischief arises; and, if every shop-keeping farmer and mechanic would return to the use of his plough and working tools, there would remain of widows, and other women, shop-keepers sufficient for the business, which might then afford them a comfortable maintenance.

Whoever has travelled through the various parts of Europe, and observed how small is the proportion of people in affluence or easy circumstances there, compared with those in poverty and misery; the few rich and haughty landlords, the multitude of poor, abject, rack-rented, tithe-paying tenants, and half-paid and half-starved ragged labourers; and views here the happy mediocrity that so generally prevails throughout these states, where the cultivator works for himself, and supports his family in decent plenty; will, methinks, see abundant reason to bless Divine Providence for the evident and great difference in our favour, and be convinced that no nation known to us enjoys a greater share of human felicity.

It is true, that in some of the states there are parties and discords; but let us look back, and ask if we were ever without them? Such will exist where-ever there is liberty; and perhaps they help to preserve it. By the collision of different sentiments, sparks of truth are struck out, and political light is obtained. The different factions, which at present divide us, aim all at the public good; the differences are only about the various modes of promoting it. Things, actions, measures, and objects of all kinds, present themselves to the minds of men in such a variety of lights, that it is not possible we should all think alike at the same time on every subject, when hardly the same man retains at all times the same ideas of it. Parties are therefore the common lot of humanity; and ours are by no means more mischievous or less beneficial than those of other countries, nations, and ages, enjoying in the same degree the great blessing of political liberty.

Some indeed among us are not so much grieved for the present state of our affairs, as apprehensive for the future. The growth of

luxury alarms them, and they think we are from that alone in the high road to ruin. They observe, that no revenue is sufficient without œconomy, and that the most plentiful income of a whole people from the natural productions of their country may be dissipated in vain and needless expences, and poverty be introduced in the place of affluence.—This may be possible. It however rarely happens; for there seems to be in every nation a greater proportion of industry and frugality, which tend to enrich, than of idleness and prodigality, which occasion poverty, so that upon the whole there is a continual accumulation. Reflect what Spain, Gaul, Germany, and Britain, were in the time of the Romans, inhabited by people little richer than our savages, and consider the wealth they at present possess, in numerous well-built cities, improved farms, rich moveables, magazines stocked with valuable manufactures, to say nothing of plate, jewels, and coined money; and all this, notwithstanding their bad, wasteful, plundering governments, and their mad destructive wars; and yet luxury and extravagant living has never suffered much restraint in those countries. Then consider the great proportion of industrious frugal farmers inhabiting the interior parts of these American states, and of whom the body of our nation consists, and judge whether it is possible that the luxury of our sea-ports can be sufficient to ruin such a country.—If the importation of foreign luxuries could ruin a people, we should probably have been ruined long ago: for the British nation claimed a right, and practised it, of importing among us not only the superfluities of their own production, but those of every nation under heaven; we bought and consumed them, and yet we flourished and grew rich. At present our independent governments may do what we could not then do, discourage by heavy duties, or prevent by prohibitions, such importations, and thereby grow richer;—if indeed, which may admit of dispute, the desire of adorning ourselves with fine cloaths, possessing fine furniture, with elegant houses, &c. is not, by strongly inciting to labour and industry, the occasion of producing a greater value than is consumed in the gratification of that desire.

The agriculture and fisheries of the United States are the great sources of our increasing wealth. He that puts a seed into the earth is recompenced perhaps by receiving forty out of it; and he who draws a fish out of our waters, draws up a piece of silver.

Let us (and there is no doubt but we shall) be attentive to these, and then the power of rivals, with all their restraining and prohibiting acts, cannot much hurt us. We are sons of the earth and seas, and, like Anteus in the fable, if in wrestling with a Hercules we now and then receive a fall, the touch of our parents will communicate to us fresh strength and vigour to renew the contest.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A Stranger, often mentioned in the Dutch Papers under the name of the Prince of Albania, and who was lately imprisoned at Amsterdam for debt, and detained on a criminal prosecution, put an end to his life about the latter end of May, by opening a vein in his left arm with the tongue of his buckle. His body was exposed three days in the hospital for the gratification of the public.—Some particulars of the life of this extraordinary person shall appear in our next.

The Sieur Petracki, another adventurer, who was arrested at Constantinople about the same time, and committed to prison on suspicion of having defrauded the mint to the amount of 5 or 6 millions of piastres (which he had employed to oppose the election of the candidate for the principality of Walachia, whose interest his sovereign had espoused), was, on the 20th of April, publicly beheaded. His body was exposed three days on a platform, and then sold by the executioner to his friends. A paper, declaring he had robbed the public treasury, and committed other acts of enormity, was exhibited upon his breast. The unfortunate man had been a great favourite with the late Grand Vizier, and had been employed in the first department of finance, as well as the mint, for upwards of 14 years. He was a native of Poland, and had changed from the Christian to the Mahometan religion.

On the 3d of May the new-elected Hospodar, or Prince of Walachia, made his public departure from Constantinople; but, being a Christian, it is thought the Porte will be obliged to recall him. On the very night after he set off, fires were kindled in several parts of the city, and some very near the Seraglio. Much mischief was done, and the Grand Vizier wounded in the head.

On the 31st of May the parliament of Paris published an arret relative to the famous affair of the necklace, of which the following is the substance, viz. the word *approuve*, and the signature "Marie Antoniette de France," were fraudulently used in the bargain which took place relative to the diamonds, and those words are falsely attributed to the Queen. The Comte de la Motte is fully convicted of contempt of court, and condemned, when taken, to be whipped and marked with the letters G A L, and to be sent to the galleys for life. Madame Jeanne Valois de la Motte, to be whipped, marked with the letter V upon the two shoulders, with a halter round the neck, and confined for life in the Salpetrierre. Villette is condemned to perpetual banishment from the kingdom. The Cardinal de Rohan and M^r. de Cagliostro are discharged from all accusation; and Mademoiselle Oliva dismissed the court.

All Paris applauds the above arret. The Cardinal returned to his hotel the same even-

ing. The memoirs of Madame de la Motte are suppressed as false.

The Cardinal and Cagliostro left the Bastille the next day after judgement had been given.

The Swedish diet was held at Stockholm in the beginning of May, being the only one these eight years. It was opened by a pathetic, spirited, and patriotic address from the throne, after which they proceeded to the business of the diet, the principal part of which relates to the national finances, and some alterations in the penal laws.

On the 21st of June the sentence on Madame de la Motte was carried into execution. At a quarter after six in the morning, one of the turnkeys of the prison went up to her sleeping apartment, and, without any apology for disturbing her at that early hour, told her, in a brutal manner, to "rise and follow him." The affrighted Lady refused to obey; but when she was shewn a royal mandate, she, though reluctantly, followed the turnkey, and was by him conducted to the inner gate. She no sooner descended the last step of the stairs, than she was seized on by two satellites of the law, by them handcuffed, and inexorably embraced. When the Countess appeared before the Greffiers, and her sentence was read to her, it threw her into the most frantic rage; she uttered calumnious and unheard-of imprecations against the Court, the Parliament, and the Cardinal; but this same great spirit deserted her when she felt the hangman putting the rope about her neck; she was at that instant seen in tears. The instruments for her further punishment, the brand, some other tools, and a red-hot fire, called up all her former rage: she then cursed and swore in the most unwoman-like manner, and uttered alternate cries of grief and despair. It was with difficulty that the hot-iron could be applied to her shoulder; the executioner must have been an adept, to have succeeded in that part of his profession. She rolled herself on the ground, and kicked at him with such violence, that some strength was required to perform the ignominious operation. The very instant the execution was over, she was conducted to the Salpetrierre, where she is destined to spend the remainder of her days. All Paris is incensed at the barbarous conduct of the magistrates who presided at the execution of Madame de la Motte; their inhumanity reflects the greatest dishonour on them. The unhappy Comtesse was burnt in three places through the inattention of these guardians of our laws! She is now dangerously ill in the infirmary of the Salpetrierre; a burning fever deprives her of her reason; and, in the height of her delirium, she utters the most out-of-the-way imprecations. The superior of the house treats her with all possible humanity."

Notwitha

Agreeable to what was said in our last, p. 517, it is apparent, that the differences between the two Imperial courts and the Turks still remain undetermined; but it is positively asserted, that the Emperor has given orders for the march of 30,000 men, to take possession of the countries in contest without any farther formalities. In a few posts, therefore, it will be seen what part the Turks will take to ward off this blow. It is added, that her Imperial Majesty of Russia has caused it to be again notified to the Porte, that if the Tartars under her protection continue to molest the Georgians, and other inhabitants in the neighbourhood of Mount Caucasus, that have lately submitted to her Imperial Majesty, she will no longer negotiate with those people, but fall upon them with her whole force, and take possession of their country.

While the Turks are thus threatened by two formidable enemies, they seem not less inclined to fall upon the petty state of Venice, and to crush that Republic, by adding to the number of her enemies. By the latest dispatches which the Senate received from Constantinople, the Divan insists on a positive declaration on the part of the Venetians, never to enter into an alliance with either of the Imperial Courts on any pretence whatever; and farther requires an end to be put to the Tunisian war, by a stipulated sum for the purchase of peace, threatening the Republic, in case of refusal, with an open rupture. From this, and other appearances, the Senate are apprehensive of a sudden attack; but rely, in that case, on the protection of the Imperial Courts.

The troubles throughout the United Provinces increase daily, and are arrived at such a height in the city of Utrecht, that orders have been given not to suffer more than two persons to stop and confer in the streets together. Notwithstanding which, the delegates of that city have declared, that, in remembrance of their oaths, and the dignities conferred in 1749 on the Stadtholder, by the general and unanimous consent of all the regents of that time, as the only means of preserving the nation, they will be very cautious of offering the least attempt against the power of the Stadtholder; yet notwithstanding, if, with the consent of the Stadtholder, and all the members of the state, there was a wish to reform that regulation, or to introduce a new one, they profess themselves disposed to act in concert with the States.

As it is not yet clear what the people are aiming at, we shall defer any farther discussion of this very delicate affair till it is fully cleared up. In the mean time, the Prince Stadtholder remains with his family at Middleburgh in Zealand, where they were on the 29th inst. in perfect health.

GENT. MAG. July, 1786.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

State of Public Credit in Bengal, as by Letters by the King George Indiaman, dated January 28, 1786.

I hereby certify, that the highest rate of discount upon Company's paper to the 20th of December, 1785, is as follows, viz.

On Company's bonds	28 per cent.
On Treasury orders bearing interest	16 per cent.
On Treasury transfers, not bearing interest	18 per cent.

Calcutta, Jan. 9, 1786. W. LUARD.

N. B. Between the 20th of December, 1785, and the date of the last letters, the discount had considerably increased.

Servants, whose salaries are above 30l. a month, are obliged to take paper-currency, not payable in India, but to be transmitted to England for payment.

Fort William, Secret Department of Inspection, Jan. 16, 1786.

The Hon. the Governor-general and Council being very desirous to proceed, as soon as possible, on the discharge of some of the oldest paper outstanding, cannot permit any person having claims upon either of the offices in the civil-revenue, or commercial departments, for arrears, which shall amount, on the 31st instant, to more than the total sum of 300 current rupees, to be paid in cash; but all such claims are to be discharged with certificates, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, conformably to the regulations of 29th ult.

Published by order of the Hon. the Governor-general and Council. E. HAY, Sec.

PLANTATION NEWS.

A most diabolical plot, concerted by three new negroes, Alfred, Swift, and Edenburg, on the plantation of the Hon. Major Lockhart Ruffel, was happily discovered and defeated on the 24th of April last. Their plan was, first, to set fire to the out-buildings, and, in the confusion, to murder their master, and all the whites who opposed them; then to seize what plunder they could carry off, and endeavour to effect their escape, or perish in the attempt. This horrid plot was begun to be carried into execution about midnight. The stable was set on fire, but so slightly that the watchman soon put it out. Scouts were then sent out to discover the incendiaries; and the first had scarce got 30 yards from the stable when he was attacked by Alfred, who cruelly mangled him with a heavy bill. The villains then fell upon all they met; and the cry of murder became general. The ringing of the bells brought the people from the neighbouring plantations together, and the wretches took refuge among the rocks, but were presently dragged from their lurking-places. Swift had his head instantly severed from his body; but Alfred and

and Edinburgh were reserved for future trial. Alfred, on his trial, asserted his unconquerable aversion to labour: he had been a free man in his own country, and ill-brooked slavery in this. Edinburgh received his sentence with less fortitude, and was spared. Nine negroes were severely wounded; and with the death of Alfred this horrid plot closed.

AMERICA.

Philadelphia, April 1. His Excellency the Governor of South Carolina hath received a letter from France, signed by M. Chateaufort, informing, that his Most Christian Majesty was content with the terms offered by that State relative to the French debt, and proposing a mode of payment. This business, having been laid before the House of Representatives of the said state, was ordered to be referred to the committee of ways and means.

Frederick's-town, March 13. A letter from one of the commissioners for India affairs, to a gentleman in this town, dated Miami, December 21, 1785, contains the following extract:

"Two days ago we had a determinate answer from the Shawanese. They say they have been blinded and imposed upon by bad people, that they will give no more attention to their stories, but will collect their own nation, with others in their power, and will attend us immediately. If they are serious (which I think they are), we will be able to do business in a short time. There are here about 100 Delawares and Wyandotts, who seem much interested in forwarding the treaty."

Charlestown, March 21. The General Court of New Hampshire, at their late session, passed an act for supplying the treasury of that state with 10,500*l.* for the purpose of discharging the specie part of the requisition of Congress of the 27th of September last, said to be that state's quota of the interest of the foreign debt of the United States.

On the contrary, letters from Richmond in Virginia say, that all the Indians on and about the Wabash are for war, and that Col. Eden Christian, and Capt. Kellar, have lately fallen sacrifices to their barbarity.

They also appointed commissioners on the part of the said state, to meet such other commissioners as shall be appointed by any other of the United States, for the regulation of commerce.

IRELAND.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Castlebar, who was the intimate Friend of Mr. Fitzgerald.

"I have only to subjoin the following declarations; the one made by Mr. Brecknock, and written by his own hand, when he was engaged in the act of receiving the sacrament, just before he was carried out to

execution; the other made by Mr. Fitzgerald, after sentence had passed upon him, and a little before he received the sacrament, and attested by the clergyman who administered that ordinance to them.

June 12, 1786.

"I now declare, in the presence of the rev. Mr. John Benton, in the name of Christ Jesus, whom I am now going to meet, and through whose mercy and merits I look for a blessed resurrection, that I am as innocent of the crime of which I have been found guilty by the verdict of a jury of this country, and not of my own, as the child that is unborn.—So help me Christ Jesus. Amen. TIMOTHY BRECKNOCK.

"P. S. And I do further declare, that if my dying friend is guilty of the charge of which he was convicted, it was entirely unknown to me."

The dying declaration of Mr. Fitzgerald was to the same purport, and attested by the same clergyman.

June 21. Tho. Heney, alias Capt. Sledger, one of the persons concerned in the murder of Ambrose Power, esq. was brought up to the Court of King's Bench in Dublin, and received sentence of death, to be executed in the county of Tipperary. Mr. Power was a justice of peace for the county of Tipperary, and was killed Nov. 27, 1775, by a party of White-boys. He made a brave resistance, and defended himself until they got wet straw, and set fire to the house; upon finding this, he surrendered, after they had promised not to hurt him. They then swore at him, and departed seemingly contented, but in a little while returned again, when one of them discharged a blunderbuss at him, which immediately dispatched him. He was a gentleman of unblemished character, and an active magistrate. Heney made his escape to America, and only returned lately, when he was apprehended.

The White-boys are more desperate than ever. Scarce a post arrives without bringing an account of their depredations.

On the evening of Thursday the 22d of June there was, in the neighbourhood of Newry, a very great storm of thunder and lightning for two hours, attended with torrents of rain. About half-a-mile out of town, towards Armagh, the lightning entered the chimney of a small cabin, where two men and three women were sitting. They were all left insensible by the shock, and remained so till some neighbours came in. Four of them recovered; but the fifth, a girl of 21 years of age, was quite dead.—No other marks were left on the body than a blackness on the side of her face and head; the hair burnt. The poor girl being in an agony of terror, was on her knees at prayer when she received the stroke, which, it is conjectured, was unhappily concentrated by an iron hook which happened to be over her head. Two windows in the house were

blown

blown out, and a breach made in the wall behind the fire, just beneath the crook, which had, it may be supposed, conducted a body of the lightning. Part of it passed along the roof-tree, and threw down the top of the gable in its passage out.

The above is a very singular instance of the mortal effects occasioned by lightning in this country; when it is considered how few accidents of this kind happen in Ireland in an age, the fears entertained by some people seem very groundless. It is, however, a proper precaution, during the continuance of a thunder-storm, to keep at a distance from any pieces of metal which may conduct the matter to a point.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A letter from *Brightelmstone* brings a melancholy account of two dreadful accidents which lately happened there: A violent thunder-storm had such an effect on two young ladies, sisters, from London, that one of them jumped, in a transport of fear, out of a high window; and the other, though greatly shocked, reaching out her arms too far, in order to save her sister, fell after her into a paved yard, and both perished miserably on the spot.

A new copper coinage, for the *Isle of Man*, has lately been issued from the Mint, the first since that island became an appendage to the Crown of Great Britain. On the dexter side of the penny is the head of his present Majesty; in the circle, *Georgius III. Dei Gratia*, 1786. On the sinister side, the three legs of Mann, and the motto, *Quocunque jeceris stabit*. The impression on the halfpence is the same, and both pieces are milled.

Guestling, Sussex, June 25. The following melancholy affair happened this day at a farmer's house here: His son having been out early in the morning to shoot rabbits, brought his gun home loaded, and imprudently placed it in a corner of the kitchen, where it was afterwards taken up by the maid-servant, who, in amusing herself therewith, discharged it, and unhappily shot the house-keeper, an amiable young woman, through the head, and killed her on the spot. The unfortunate girl had not the least reason to suspect that the fatal piece was loaded, as she had seen the young man draw the charge over-night, and was ignorant of his having used it in the morning. She has been almost distracted ever since the shocking catastrophe. The remains of the unfortunate deceased were conveyed in a hearse to *Battle*, and there interred—a melancholy instance of the fatal effects that are at all times to be dreaded from the careless trick of leaving guns, after using them, loaded.

Oxford, June 26. Being the anniversary of the Radcliffe Infirmary, the Governors went in procession to St. Mary's church. In the choir service the *Te Deum*, *Jubilate*, and other music, were introduced. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Randolph, Regius

Professor of Divinity, and after the service was over, a handsome collection was made at the church-door. In the evening a very grand miscellaneous concert was performed at the Music-room, as the choral music for the term, selected chiefly from the works of Handel. On Wednesday, the commemoration of the benefactors of this University, according to Bp. Crewe's institution, was celebrated in the Theatre. The speech was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Crow, fellow of New Coll. The Chancellor's prize speeches were then recited by Mr. Le Breton, of Pembroke College, in Latin verse, on painted glass; and an English Essay on the Use and Abuse of Satire, by Mr. Abbot, of Corpus Christi College.—The following gentlemen were then presented to the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law: rev. Cha. Godfrey Woide, who lately published the New Testament from the Alexandrian MS. and Wm. Marsden, esq. author of the History of Sumatra, &c. At the same time the following gentlemen were presented to the honorary degree of M. A.: the Marquis of Worcester, and Lord Charles Henry Somerset, of Trinity College, sons of the Duke of Beaufort; Lord Henry Paget, of Christ Church College, son of the Earl of Uxbridge; and Daniel Webb, Esq. Gentleman-commoner of Oriel College.—In the evening, another grand miscellaneous concert was performed to a numerous and polite audience, selected chiefly from the most favourite chorusses lately given in Westminster Abbey.

Cambridge, June 27. The three gold medals, left by the late Sir Wm. Browne, Knt. value five guineas each, for the best Greek Ode in imitation of Sappho, best Latin Ode in imitation of Horace, and a third for the best Greek Epigram, after the model of Anthologia, were this day assigned to Jonathan Raine, student of Trin. Coll. Greek Ode—Abra. Moore, King's Coll. Latin Ode—Mr. Thompson, fellow-commoner of Trin. Coll. Epigram.

Narborough, in Leicestershire, July 14. During a violent thunder-storm the lightning struck the weather-cock spindle belonging to the church, from thence to the South-east corner of the tower, melting the lead on the inside, broke through stones of 2 cwt. and falling on the clock face, it passed through, and broke, the rollers, wires, &c. that go to the striking bell. It likewise went in at one of the South windows of the church, ran along the window-leads, tore the plaster off the wall in a semi-circular form, and passed out at the same window.

Extract of a Letter from Canterbury, giving an Account of the late VISITATION of his Grace the LORD ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY.

"On Thursday, June 29, his Grace set out from Lambeth Palace, accompanied by the Bishop of St. David's, on his primary Visitation of this diocese.

"On Friday he confirmed 1550 persons in the parish church of Sittingbourn, and held a visitation for the deanries of Sutton, Sittingbourn, and Ospringe, when a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Brydges, rector of Otterden. After which, his Grace pursued his journey towards Canterbury, three miles from which he was met by the Dean, Prebendaries, Six Preachers, Masters of the King's School, and Minor Canons of the Cathedral, in eight carriages; the Dean's coach preceded by an Apparitor on horseback, with his white wand. The Dean, with the rest of the Clergy, alighted on the green bank on the North side of the road, beyond Harbledown turnpike, the Archbishop having alighted also, followed by the Bishop of St. David's, his Grace's Chaplain and Vicar General both received and returned the compliments from the Dean and Clergy on his safe arrival. Then the Dean presented to his Grace the Vice-Dean, and the several Prebendaries, &c. of the Cathedral, by name, each of whom were separately noticed by the Archbishop. These ceremonies over, they all re-seated themselves in their carriages, and proceeded towards Canterbury, the junior Clergy first, and the Archbishop last. At Harbledown turnpike they were met by a deputation from the corporation of this city, consisting of two Sergeants at Mace, with their gowns and wands, on horseback, followed by the junior Alderman and the Sheriff of the city, in a carriage, which drew up by the side of the Archbishop's carriage, and the junior Alderman delivered to his Grace the respectful compliments of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Canterbury, informing him that they were waiting at the Guildhall to receive and congratulate him on his arrival, and entreating him to partake of the refreshment which they had prepared; which invitation the Archbishop, with much condescension, was pleased to accept. When the procession reached the Guildhall, which was at eight in the evening, amidst a great concourse of people, his Grace, on alighting from his carriage, was received by the Mayor, and conducted into the hall, the Dean, Prebendaries, and Clergy standing on one side, and the Aldermen, Common Council, and City Officers, on the other, where a very elegant entertainment, consisting of a desert, pastry, ice-creams, and fruits, was prepared, together with a variety of the richest wines. Tickets had been previously issued for the admission of ladies upon the huffings, which was completely filled by the wives and daughters of the principal citizens. The Mayor being seated at the upper end of the table, the Archbishop on his right hand, and the Bishop of St. David's on his left, the rest of the company sat down promiscuously, and the whole partook of the collation with cheerfulness; and mutual good wishes for the prosperity of the

church, and city of Canterbury, passed between the Archbishop and the Mayor, and the whole body expressed the highest satisfaction at this mark of respect shewn by the Corporation of this ancient city. After a stay of three quarters of an hour, the Archbishop, Dean, &c. left the Hall, and proceeded in their respective carriages to the Deanery, where his Grace rested that night.

"Saturday being appointed for the Archbishop's visitation of the cathedral, the morning service there, for that and every day during his Grace's stay, was delayed till eleven o'clock. Whilst the bell was tolling, his Grace, with his attendants, was conducted from the chapter-house, down the South side of the cloister, to the North door of the body of the church, where, on entering, he was received by the Dean, Vice-Dean, and Prebendaries, and immediately joined in procession the rest of the Clergy, Lay-Clerks, &c. belonging to the Cathedral, already formed in the centre of the middle aisle. The whole moved slowly towards the choir, the organ playing, and the Minor Canons, Lay-Clerks, and Choristers, singing "O praise the Lord," &c. in the following order, the juniors going first:

- Twelve Beadsmen, two and two.
- King's Scholars, two and two.
- Children of the Choir, two and two.
- Lay-Clerks, two and two.
- Minor Canons, two and two.
- Masters of the King's School, abreast.
- Six Preachers, two and two.
- Vestrymen, with wands.
- Vergers, with silver rods.
- Twelve Prebendaries, two and two.
- The Dean.
- Two Apparitors, with silver maces.
- Archbishop's Secretary and Gentleman.
- Registrar and Chapter Clerk.
- Apparitor General, with a silver mace.
- The Vicar General.
- The ARCHBISHOP, his train supported by his own Train-bearer.
- The Bishop of St. David's.
- The Archdeacon.
- The Archbishop's Servants, in livery.

"The King's Scholars, on their entrance into the choir, arranged themselves on each side before their own seats, followed by the Choristers, Lay-Clerks, Minor Canons, Masters, and Six Preachers, in order, on each side above them; while the remainder of the procession continued its progress up the middle of the choir, when the Dean and Prebendaries separated themselves in two rows across the same, in front of the Archbishop's throne, to which his Grace ascended, assisted by his Secretary and Gentleman, (the Bishop of St. David's taking his seat on the left hand, and the Archdeacon on the right,) and immediately knelt down, and pronounced his blessing; then they all retired to their respective seats, the Dean and Prebendaries first, and, lastly, the King's Scholars. The service

Service was read by the Dean and Prebendaries, the choral parts performed principally by the Minor Canons, joined by the rest of the choir. The sermon was preached by the reverend the Dean, from the 3d verse of Jude's Epistle, wherein he, with great earnestness, enforced the necessity of good example and diligence in contending for true faith in the Christian religion; and pathetically touched on the destructive effects of deism and infidelity, which in the present day prevail but too universally. The pulpit, upon this occasion, was removed to the North side of the choir, and when the Dean ascended, the Prebendaries left the stalls, and arranged themselves in the seats beneath, so as to face the Archbishop as he sat upon his throne. After the sermon, the Archbishop solemnly pronounced the grace to the congregation.

"Service being ended, the whole body preceded his Grace to the Chapter-house, nearly in the same order as before, where, having taken their respective seats, the Registrar read his Grace's citation, and called over the names of the whole, beginning with the Beadsmen and ending with the Dean; and the Chapter Clerk informed the Archbishop that the Dean and Chapter had received his Grace's Queries, and would answer the same as soon as possible.

"On Sunday his Grace preached a sermon at the Cathedral in the morning, for the benefit of the charity-schools in this city, from Deut. vi. 6, 7. Hence he particularly recommended, and placed, in many striking points of view, the great importance of an early religious education, and lamented the small part which religion possessed in the whole system of modern accomplishments. The church, both then and on Saturday, was uncommonly full, and the collection at the doors more than ordinarily productive. After the evening service, in which an anthem from the 139th psalm was performed, his Grace, assisted by the Bishop of St. David's, confirmed 713 persons at the altar.

"Yesterday the Archbishop held his visitation in the parish church of St. Margaret, for the deanries of Canterbury and West-here, where the sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Fagg, vicar of Chislet, from 1 Tim. iv. 16: in the mean time the Lord Bishop of St. David's confirmed 575 persons at the Cathedral.

"We hear his Grace will this forenoon consecrate an additional burying-ground to the church of St. George the Martyr, and another piece of ground to that of St. Alphage, both in this city. Afterwards the Mayor and Aldermen dined with the Archbishop, by his Grace's invitation, at the King's Head.

"To-morrow there will be a confirmation at the Cathedral, and the Archbishop will hold a visitation in the church of St. Margaret, for the deanries of Bridge and Adham. The sermon by the Rev. Mr.

Palmer, vicar of Adisham. Thursday, confirmation at Ashford, and visitation for the deanries of Charing and Lympe; sermon by the Rev. Dr. Ratcliffe, rector of Mersham. Friday, confirmation at Ramsgate. Saturday, confirmation at Deal. Monday, July 10, confirmation in the parish church of St. James, Dover, and visitation in the church of St. Mary, for the deanries of Sandwich and Dover; sermon by the Rev. Mr. Fielding, vicar of Shepherdswell. Tuesday, confirmation at Hythe. Wednesday at New Romney. Thursday at Cranbrook. And on Friday, the 14th, at Maidstone; from whence his Grace will return to Lambeth Palace."

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

June 10.

The preliminary articles of the commercial treaty now negotiating by Mr. Eden with the French Ministry were signed this day at Paris, by W. Eden, G. de Vergennes, and below, de Villeroy.

June 13.

About eight in the evening, it having been hot and sultry during the day, there came on a most violent storm at Agen, in France: the rain descended in torrents; and hailstones, of the size of a hen's egg, in a moment laid waste the labour of a year, and destroyed one of the most promising crops that ever came through ground. Sixty parishes in the Agennois have been ruined.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

June 15.

Came on to be argued in the Court of King's Bench, a question reserved on a special case at the late Salisbury assizes, in an action of ejectment brought to recover possession of a house in Salisbury from the defendant, who held it as tenant from year to year, upon giving him half a year's notice, "not ending with his year." The point was very ably argued on both sides, and was determined in favour of the defendant. So that in all cases where a tenant holds the premises from year to year, it is necessary for his notice to end with his year, or an ejectment will not be well grounded.

June 16.

By an estimate delivered into Parliament by the Accomptant General of the East India Company, the importation of tea so far exceeds the consumption, that there is the highest probability, if the ships should arrive as expected, that there will remain in the Company's warehouses, on the 1st of December, 1790, twenty-three millions of pounds of tea unfold. The consumption of tea of all sorts amounts annually to about sixteen millions of pounds, according to this estimate; and the imports to about eighteen millions.

June 24.

In pursuance of the King's commands, notice was issued from the Lord Chamberlain's

lain's Office, that the installed Knights of the Garter, Bath, and St. Patrick, who shall come to Court on the following days in the present year, are to appear in the collars of their respective orders: the Knots of the Thistle are of course to appear also in the collars of their order, viz. on Thursday the 29th of June, Thursday the 24th of August, Thursday and Friday the 21st and 22d of September, Wednesday the 18th and Wednesday the 25th of October, Thursday the 30th of November, and Thursday the 21st of December.

The felons in the hulks near Woolwich refused to obey their keepers, and barricaded themselves so as to prevent all access to them. Capt. Erskine, to whom the charge of them was entrusted, immediately came on board, and remonstrated on the absurdity of their conduct, but in vain. One man among the rioters, who seemed to relent, they instantly hung up; on which the Captain found himself under the disagreeable necessity of ordering his men to fire upon them, by which nine or ten were wounded, three of whom are since dead.

June 28.

Lord Sydney waited on Gen. Stewart, to signify his Majesty's pleasure, that the affair of honour between him and Lord Macartney may be carried on no further. See p. 528.

June 29.

A General Court of Proprietors of the East India Company was held at their house in Leadenhall-street, for taking into consideration their situation under the operation of the late act, when it was insisted, that the Board of Controul, by taking upon them to intermeddle with the civil concerns of the Company, and referring the same to a secret committee, whose tongues were locked up from any enquiry that the Proprietors might find necessary to make, usurped a power not warranted by the act, and might with as much reason take upon them the commercial concerns of the Company altogether, since it reduced the Directors to a mere cypher. It was therefore resolved, "That the assumption of the power of the Board of Controul over the Court of Directors, as had been made appear, is not justified by the act; and that the erecting a secret government for the management of India affairs, is subversive of the Company's rights, and equally injurious to the Company and the Public.

A very curious and interesting cause was determined in the Cock-pit by an appeal to the Lords of Council from the Court of Admiralty. The question was, Whether the capture made by Commodore Johnstone last war was prize or booty? and consequently, Whether the property then taken by the fleet and land forces under his command came within the prize act. As the destination of the armament was against the

Cape of Good Hope, and as a considerable land force under the command of Gen. Meadows was on board, and shared in the action; their Lordships determined, that the case in question did not come within the prize act. The consequence is, that the whole property is claimed by the Crown, and the captors must relinquish their hopes of prize money, and depend on the royal bounty for whatever compensation his Majesty may think proper or competent.

SATURDAY, July 1.

An action of trespass was lately tried in the Court of King's Bench, by which the right of following hounds in pursuit of game, by qualified persons, was clearly ascertained.

Tuesday 4.

This day the sinking fund bill, lottery bill, Exchequer loans bill, American loyalists bill, Ordnance compensation bill, hackney coach duty bill, and several other public and private bills, received the royal assent by commission.

Wednesday 5.

The St. Eustatius prize bill came on to be debated in the House of Peers.

There are sundry reports in circulation concerning this very singular matter. But the most authentic account seems to be the following:—When Lord Rodney and Gen. Vaughan seized upon St. Eustatius, they likewise seized and confiscated the property of many individuals. And upon searching the houses, and examining the books and papers of such individuals, they found, in those books and papers, what they judged to be sufficient authorities for such seizures and confiscations. And they sent home all those papers and books of accounts, to be lodged in the office of the Secretary of State for the American department, as vouchers, or documents, in justification of their conduct. And these books and papers were all received at the office: that fact is said to be admitted. Since signing of the definitive treaty of peace, several actions have been brought by various individuals against Lord Rodney and Gen. Vaughan, to recover their property seized and confiscated at St. Eustatius. Lord Rodney and Gen. Vaughan, being desirous of producing the above-mentioned books and papers in bar of all such actions, have upon enquiry been told, that none of them are now to be found in the office, and probably never will; so that those sums that are now in the Bank, and in the hands of agents, may probably be there for a series of years, perhaps for ever.

Thursday 6.

Aylett's [the attorney for perjury] writ of error was solemnly argued before the H. of Lords. There were nine assignments of error, all which their Lordships were pleased to set aside by the unanimous opinion of the Judges present. Earl Bathurst then moved, That the judgement be affirmed. Agreed.

Tuesday

Tuesday 11.

This day his Majesty went in the usual state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the crown lands bill, the ship owners bill, the distillery bill, the excise duties bill, the bill to rectify a mistake in the sinking fund bill, the bill to prohibit the exportation of tools, the bill for settling an annuity on Lady Carlton and her two children, Mr. Brook Watson's annuity bill, the bill for licensing places kept for slaughtering horses, and Mrs. Trefusis's naturalization bill: after which his Majesty closed the session with the following most gracious speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I CANNOT close this Session of Parliament without expressing the particular satisfaction with which I have observed your diligent attention to the public business, and the measures you have adopted for improving the resources of the country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the current year, and for the provision you have made for discharging the incumbrances on the revenue applicable to the uses of my civil government. The most salutary effects are to be expected from the plan adopted for the reduction of the national debt; an object which I consider as inseparably connected with the essential interests of the public.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The assurances which I continue to receive from abroad promise the continuance of general tranquillity.

The happy effects of peace have already appeared in the extension of the national commerce; and no measures shall be wanting on my part, which can tend to confirm these advantages, and to give additional encouragement to the manufactures and industry of my people.

Then the Earl Bathurst, by his Majesty's command, said:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the 14th day of September next, to be then held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued, &c.

The House of Commons have sat this session 101 days, which is thirteen short of what they did last year. The longest session that has been known for many years was 135 days.

Friday 14.

A cause was tried before Lord Loughborough, in the Court of Common Pleas, between Mr. Macquire, husband of La Belle Espagnolle, now acting at Sadler's Wells, plaintiff, and Mr. Wroughton, the manager of that place of entertainment, defendant.

The action was brought for damages against the defendant, in consequence of his having engaged La Belle Espagnolle with-

out the consent of her husband. In the course of the trial it appeared, that Mr. Macquire had given notice to Mr. Wroughton, that, if he engaged his wife, he should expect a salary of twenty guineas per week for her performances. Mr. W. in defiance of this notice, engaged her at the usual salary she had before, of four guineas per week. The marriage therefore being proved, a verdict was given for the plaintiff.

Saturday 22.

At the Quarter Sessions for Middlesex, Mrs. Elizabeth Wade was tried for setting fire to her lodgings near Cold-bath-fields. Many respectable witnesses were examined, who proved, that large quantities of gunpowder, and other combustibles, were found loose in boxes, drawers, &c. in her apartment, which she had left about half an hour before, under a pretence of going into the country; and one considerable explosion had actually taken place, when the fire was discovered, and happily extinguished, by which the house, and the people therein, narrowly escaped from being blown up. It was also proved, that she had, a short time before the accident, insured 1500l. with the London Assurance Corporation, and that her property found on the premises was not worth twenty pounds, so that her guilt was, after a trial of several hours, so clearly established, that the jury instantly found her guilty. The Chairman proceeded to pass sentence directly on her for this offence, by which the neighbourhood was in danger of being destroyed, and the London Assurance defrauded of a large sum of money; and directed that she should pay a fine of one shilling, and be imprisoned for twelve months.

Wednesday 26.

The sessions at the Old Bailey, which began on the 19th, ended, when 12 convicts received sentence of death; among whom was Samuel Burr, for forgery. This man, when he was asked what he had to say why judgment to die should not be passed according to law, addressed the Court as follows: "My Lord, I am too sensible of the crime which I have committed, and for which I justly deserve to suffer; my life I have forfeited, and wish to resign it into the hands of Him who gave it me. To give my reasons for this, would only satisfy an idle curiosity; no one can feel a more sensible, heartfelt satisfaction in the hopes of shortly passing into eternity; wherein, I trust, I shall meet with great felicity. I have not the least desire to live; and, as the Jury and the Court on my trial thought proper to recommend me to mercy, if his Majesty should, in consequence thereof, grant me a respite, I here vow, in the face of Heaven, that I will put an end to my own existence as soon as I can. It is death that I wish for, because nothing but death can exonerate me from the troubles which my follies have involved me in."

Thursday

Thursday 27.

This morning two malefactors were executed before Newgate: John Wilkinson, for stealing divers goods and money, the property of Owen Conolly, in his dwelling-house; and Mark Powell for forgery (see p. 523.) They behaved with becoming decency. —At the above execution the scaffold did not go down properly, and the sufferers were obliged to be pulled by the legs for a considerable time.

Saturday 29.

A gentleman, not far from Mansfield in Nottinghamshire (of the Antiquarian Society) has discovered three rooms of tessellated pavement, in digging among the ruins of a large Roman building, one of which being six yards square, and half of it perfect, is allowed, by those who have seen it, to be the most curious and beautiful of the sort ever beheld in this part of the kingdom; it is paved with quarter-inch squares; the whole length of the foundation is 20 yards by 14 odd measure, consisting of 9 or 10 rooms, standing in the middle of a corn-field. It is now filled up, to prevent further damage being done to the premises and corn-fields, till after the harvest is in, when further researches are expected to be made. The above is about a mile north of Mansfield Woodhouse in Nottinghamshire.

Monday 31.

The change that has lately happened in the conduct of the Prince of Wales will probably be handed down to posterity as one of the most extraordinary events that is to be met with in the annals of Royalty. Pretending to no other information than what is to be gathered from the public papers, we shall endeavour to collect, with our usual impartiality, those particulars relative thereto that appear to us the most authentic.

The Prince, finding his affairs embarrassed by the smallness of his income, applied to his Majesty for assistance; assuring his Majesty, that, if any part of his conduct was thought improper, he would, upon its being made known to him, alter the same, and conform to his Majesty's wishes in every thing that was becoming a gentleman. The King ordered a state of the Prince's affairs to be laid before him. A state of the Prince's debts was made out, amounting in the whole to about two hundred and thirty thousand pounds, to which was added twenty-four thousand pounds for completing Carlton-house, making in the whole two hundred and fifty thousand pounds; which account was laid before his Majesty. On the 4th instant, in the evening, Lord Southampton received his Majesty's answer, which was a direct and positive refusal. His Royal Highness, upon being informed of this answer, took his resolution to retire to a private station.

In consequence of this determination in his Highness, letters were on the 7th written to the gentlemen of his household,

stating, that their services would for the present be dispensed with.

The conduct of Lord Southampton, during the whole of the negotiation, has been exceedingly honourable and correct. The messages which passed between his Majesty and the Prince were all in writing, and the noble Lord conducted the business in the most impartial manner.

The four gentlemen whom his Highness has chosen to retain in his household, and to whom the management of the funds to be set apart for the payment of his debts is intrusted, are Col. Hotham, Col. Hulse, Col. Lake, and Henry Lyte, Esq.

Tattersal received orders to go to Newmarket, and take inventories of the horses which make up his Highness's stud, together with his carriages, &c. and to bring the whole to the hammer with all convenient speed; which was accordingly done on the 24th and 25th instant, when the whole stud, consisting of Brood Mares, Horses in Training, Yearling Colts, Yearling Fillies, Hunters and Hacks, and Coach Horses, sold for the sum of seven thousand two hundred and twenty-five guineas. The grand rooms, the furniture, &c. of Carlton-house, are to be cased, and the whole locked up, except two or three small apartments for his Highness's use when he may occasionally come to town.

The expence of his Royal Highness has been chiefly confined to his building and his stud; the latter of which cost him 30,000*l.* per annum.

The household of the Prince is now to be reduced from 25 to 5,000*l.* per annum; and it will amount to this sum in consequence of his Highness having settled small pensions on a number of old domestics, who depended upon him for subsistence. His stables, instead of 30,000*l.* will not now cost him more than 2,000*l.* per annum. His table, which was always managed with great oeconomy, and which, notwithstanding his superb entertainments, never cost more than between 9 and 10,000*l.* per annum; will be now confined within 2 or 3,000*l.*

The conduct of the Royal Father on the present occasion has been governed by the emergency of the times; that of the son proves the felicity of a ready submission to the dictates of his superior. The former, being convinced that his subjects were already sufficiently burthened by an unavoidable imposition of numerous taxes, was very naturally induced to advise his son to adopt the most eligible plans of oeconomy relating to his expenditure. The latter, feeling the propriety of the admonition, has very readily acquiesced; and, in consequence, the various retrenchments in his household establishment have taken place. No language can sufficiently praise the motives of the father; and every panegyric is inadequate to the honourable principles of the son.

P. 268, col. i. l. 58, for 'in the gift of the Lord Chancellor,' r. 'for that turn in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury.'

Epitaph for the tomb-stone of the late rev. Dr. Richard Conyers, of St. Paul's, Deptford. (See p. 353.)

HERE is deposited
the mortal part
of

RICHARD CONYERS, LL.D.
ten years rector of this parish.

In his ministry,
with singular wisdom and simplicity,
with equal fidelity and tenderness,
he most successfully displayed and enforced
the glorious Gospel of
the Lord JESUS CHRIST,
his God and Saviour,
and the tendency and power of it,
exemplified in his constant practice.
While publickly engaged in his Master's
work,

on the Lord's day, 23d of April, 1786,
ætat. 62,

he was suddenly called away
to behold his glory.

Blessed is that servant,
whom his Lord, when he cometh,
shall find so doing.

Sent by their Lord on purposes of grace,
Thus angels do his will, and see his face;
With out-spread wings they stand, prepar'd
to soar,

Declare their message, and are seen no more.

The following is expressive of his experience
and life:

Peccavi,
Resipui, Confidi,
Amavi, Requiesco,
Resurgam,
Et gratiâ Christi,
utut indignus,
regnabo.

P. 528 His Majesty of Portugal, Don Pedro Clement, was brother to the late King of Portugal; and married his niece, Maria Frances Isabella, daughter of the late King, by whom he had issue, Joseph Francis Xavier, Prince of Brazil, now King of Portugal, who married his aunt, Maria Francisca Benedicta, third daughter of the before-mentioned late King. The Queen Dowager (for so she must now be called, in consequence of the death of her husband) has retired to a convent. Her Majesty's son and sister are now King and Queen of Portugal. His Majesty Peter III. was F.R.S.

Ibid. Lady Malden was Mrs. Stephenson.

Ibid. Mrs. Wolferstan died Feb. 2, of an apoplectic stroke.

P. 529. The Duke of Northumberland was a very conspicuous instance of what great things may be done by common care, working upon large property. The establishment of his Grace was as magnificent as it was possible for any English nobleman to be. He

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had at all times three mansion-houses, and of late four, in occasional use. He spent immense sums in different sorts of very costly decorations; pictures by every master—even for copies he gave 500 guineas each; gardening by Browne; buildings by Adams. In the two last articles he is supposed to have spent sixty or eighty thousand pounds. In constant bounties and eleemosynary donations, both public and private, his munificence was too large to be concealed. In support of his friends' elections his out-goings were at times very large; and yet, notwithstanding all these calls upon him, so efficacious was order and management, that the estate accumulated considerably. More than fifteen years ago he was able to purchase the property on which Lord Percy had his seat in Yorkshire; and, a few years ago, the mansion, manors, and boroughs of Humphry Morice, in the West, all were sold to the Duke. In short, the rental, with the Dukedom, he left at above 50,000l. and to his second son 10,000l. per annum. The Duke had negotiated a further improvement of the Northumberland estate, but did not live to see it completed: this was, the change of property with the Crown, the ground about Tynemouth barracks, indeed the barracks themselves, for they had fallen into him as ground landlord, for an equivalent allotment of land in Scotland-yard.

P. 530. Mr. Winbolt was aged 64.

BIRTHS.

June 8. **T**HE Hereditary Princess of Baden Dourlach, a son, since christened Charles Frederic Louis.

17. The lady of the hon. and rev. Jacob Marsham, a son.

Inter 17 et 18. The Infanta Donna Mariana of Portugal, (married last year to the Infant Don Gabriel,) a prince, since christened Peter Charles Anthony Raphael Joseph January Francis John Nepomucene Thomas Mark Marceline Vincent Raymont Nonat Peter of-Alcantara Ferdinand.

... The lady of Sir Jas. Lake, bart. a son.

29. Lady of Richard Master, esq; M.P. for Cirencester, a son.

30. The lady of Richard Shubrick, esq; of Enfield, a daughter.

The wife of Mr. James Percy, sugar-baker, Friday-street, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Calcutta, Lieut. Arnot, of the Company's forces, to Miss Griens, who went out last year passenger in the Deptford.

June 5. — Mann, esq; to Miss Mann, eldest daughter of Sir Horace M. of Bourneplace, Kent.

7. At Lambeth chapel, by the Abp. of Canterbury, James Drake Brockman, esq; of Beachborough, Kent, to Miss Tatton, only daughter of the late rev. Dr. T. prebendary of

C. and great-grand daughter to Abp. Wake. William B. esq; once the proprietor of this seat, was married in Lambeth chapel, by Abp. Tillotson; an honour which is recorded in the inscription upon his monument, written by himself. See vol. LII. pp. 400. 448.

Mr. Rutt, of Thames-st. to Miss Patison.

20. Joseph Haycraft, esq; of Deptford, to Miss Wettbrook.

Rev. E. White, B.A. vicar of Newton-Valence, and rector of Greatham, co. Southampton, to Miss Blunt.

22. At Twyford, Hants, Sir H. P. St John, bart. of Dogmersfield, to Miss Mildmay, of Shanford.

25. By special licence, — Thorthorpe, esq; to Miss Shipley.

29. At Windsor, Capt. Allen Cooper, commander of the East India ship Atlas, to Miss Susannah Maria Moulai, of their Majesties' household.

By special licence, Lord Fairford, to Miss Sandys, niece to Lord S.

30. Hon. Mr. Baron Gordon, to Miss Baillie.

July 1. Col. Trelawny, of the Coldstream reg. of foot guards, to Miss Hawkins.

Andrew Berkeley, esq; a captain in the navy, to Miss Willis.

By special licence, in Dublin, the right hon. John Fitzgibbon, attorney general for Ireland, to Miss Whaley, daughter of the late Chapel W. esq.

4. Mr. John Bradney, apothecary in Cannon-st. to Miss Wathen, niece to Dr. W. of Clapham.

At Fulham, Mr. T. Baldwin, druggist, of Paternoster-row, to Mrs. Hanox.

5. At Gretna Green, Geo. Caswell, esq; of Lincoln's-inn, eldest son of Timothy C. esq; of Sacomb, to Miss Newman.

8. At Epsfield, Mr. Francis Osliffe, to Miss Elz Osliffe, dau. of Mr. O. brewer.

10. Capt. Leo, of the Royal Volunteers, to Miss Letitia Davies, of Llandwich, co. Denb. Blackett de Chair, esq; to Miss Isabella Beauvoir, youngest dau. of Olmund Beauvoir, D.D.

At Woodford, Edward Wilkinson, esq; of Leeds, to Miss Anne Pearce.

Boston Long, esq; to Miss Neave.

11. Dr. Blane, physician to St. Thomas's hospital, to Miss Gardner.

12. Drummond Smith, esq; to Miss Cunniffe, dau. of the late Sir Ellis C. bart.

13. John Farr Abbott, esq; of Lincoln's-inn fields, to Miss Pearce.

Mr. Leonard Hampton, of Luton, to Miss Smith, of Cardington.

Rev. Dr. Evans, of Harley-st. to Miss Howard, dau. of the late Gerard H. esq.

At Gretna Green, John Fuller, esq; of Uckfield, Sussex, to Miss Attree, of Newerk, in the same county.

17. Edward Thurlow, esq; of Rolleby, near Yarmouth, son of the late John T. esq; and nephew to the Lord Chancellor and the

Bishop of Lincoln, to Miss Thomson, of Norwich.

Anthony Ashley Earl of Shaftesbury, to Miss Webb, dau. of Sir John W.

19. At Tilehurst, rev. James Cullum, younger brother of the late Sir John and present Sir Thomas Geary Cullum, vicar of Great Thurlow, Suffolk, to Miss Blgrave, niece to John B. esq; of Collect-place, Berks.

20. Richard Corrie, esq; of Hartford, to Mrs. Jenkins, relict of the rev. Dr. J.

22. At Portsmouth, Wm. Fulden, esq; captain of Marines, to the hon. Mrs. Napier, relict of the hon. Col. N.

26. Thomas Walker, esq; late captain of the Lord Camden East Indiaman, to Miss Ludlow, of Bristol.

Henry Davis, esq; of Cerne, co. Dorset, to Miss Shuttleworth, daughter of the rev. Digby S. of Sherborne.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Hereford, aged 108, Mrs. Smith.

Mr. Kennedy, a gentleman who had been near 50 years upon the stage, and, if not of an eminent, had supported at least the character of an useful actor, and an honest man. His being well studied in a variety of characters procured him engagements in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, some years since; but this truly unfortunate man, in resolutely rushing through the flames to save his wife (who was lost in the fire which happened in King-street, Covent Garden, about 20 years ago) was so much burnt in the face, that it did him considerable injury in his profession; this misfortune was followed by a paralytic stroke. From that time he by degrees fell into distressed circumstances, which were in part relieved by the liberality of his friend the late Mr. Henderson. On this gentleman's death, the situation of poor Kennedy, who was a man of spirit and strict integrity, became insupportable; and he made his last exit with a razor, in the 66th year of his age!

At Upsal, in his 74th year, Dr. Charles Frederic Menander, archbishop of that city, and vice chancellor of the university.

At Spalding, in his 66th year, William Hawkes, treasurer to the body of adventurers in Deeping fen. He was of the society of Christians called Quakers.—This distinction was in him merely nominal, for he retained the moral purity of every sect without their formalities—he had a soul superior to pride, for he deemed it a meanness in the creature, and the extinction of the Christian—he discharged a multiplicity of private trusts with a peculiar sagacity, an indefatigable industry, and a rare fidelity—he stretched forth his hand to honest poverty with a secret liberality—he met with ardour the wishes of oppressed merit—he was a man of singular penetration in useful knowledge—so devoid of passion, that he seemed not to feel it—he had his foes and his faults, because he was a man—the

the number of the last was small, and of the first still smaller—his familiars must long lament him, and the necessitous for ever.—Go, reader, go, emulate a character so fair—and, if thy heart should labour for expression, say, There died the friend of man.

Her Serene Highness the Duchess Dowager of Saxe Hildburghausen.

May 6. At Kingston, Jamaica, Sir John Taylor, bart. F.R.S.

28. In the parish of St. Bersou, near Frigeac, in Quercy, Louis Pancon, a labouring man, aged 104.

31. Granville Wheeler, esq; of Otterden-place, Kent, who served the office of High Sheriff of that county in 1775. He was the grandson of Sir George Wheeler, knt. being the son of the late rev. Granville Wheeler, rector of Leeke, co. Nott. by Lady Frances Hastings, daughter of Theophilus Earl of Huntingdon.

June . . Near the monastery of Kaffungen, in Hesse, the Lady Francira, a lady well versed in botany, and nearly related to the late celebrated Don Francira, a Spanish subject and botanist, who was killed, about 12 months ago, by a rattle snake, as he was searching for plants.

At Farnham, Surrey, Daniel Eyre, esq.

W. Pym, esq; of Willow-bridge, co. Staff. formerly lieut. col. of the 64th reg.

At St. John's college, Oxford, Richard Green, D.D. F.R.S. rector of Bell Broughton, co. Worc. rector of St. Nicholas in Worcester, and commissary to the bishop of that diocese.

James Brusby, esq; formerly consul at Madrid.

10. At Paris, of an apoplexy, in his 114th year, Joseph Buller, a native of Savoy. He served several years under Prince Eugene, and had worked near 60 years on the quays at Paris. The only illness he ever experienced was a distemper in his eyes, occasioned by a fall from a pile of wood when about 50 years of age. He had lived 57 years with one wife, and renewed his marriage at St. Etrenne du Mont. He followed his business to the age of 105, and would not then have left it off, had not the charitable contributions raised for him enabled him to subsist without it. A print of him was published some years ago, at the bottom of which it is said, that his father died aged 123 years 10 months.

11. Mrs. Cox, relict of the rev. Hadley C. archdeacon of Bedford, and daughter of Gen. Parslow.

At Monks-eleigh, Suffolk, Mr. Robert Elliston, sen. uncle to the rev. Dr. E. master of Sidney coll. Camb. leaving a widow to whom he had been married 56 years. But, what is more remarkable, he had lived 86 years in the same house; having always lived in the house where he was born. His death was occasioned by a fall down stairs.

14 Rev. Ephraim M-goe, A.M. rector of Spexall, co. Suff. vicar of Worstead, co.

Norfolk and senior canon of Norwich cathedral, and also perp. curate of St. Martin at Oaks and St. John Sepulchre, in Norwich.

Anthony Norris, esq; co. Norfolk many years chairman of the Norfolk sessions.

15. At Lenkoping, in her 62d year, the Countess de Ekeblad, a lady distinguished for her literary accomplishments. She was a member of the Swedish Academy of Sciences—an instance only to be paralleled by another in Spain, and by the Princess Dashkoff, who is president of an academy at St. Petersburg.

17. Adam Drummond, esq; M.P. for Shaftesbury.

19. At Wanstead, Essex, Jeremiah Royds, esq; aged 76.

At Ashamstead, Bucks, aged 107, Anne Merritt.

21. At Koninburg, Mr. Joseph Green, an English merchant.

22. At Fulbrooke, co. Oxf. of a mortification in his foot, John Mawbey, esq; only brother to Sir Joseph M.

23. Mrs. Charlotte Smith, author of some beautiful sonnets*, eldest daughter of Nicholas Turner, esq; of Bignor Park, and of Stoke, near Guildford. Mr. Turner was the youngest son of a person who acquired a considerable fortune in trade (we believe as a miller), and had a good provision made for him, but, on the death of his elder brother without issue, succeeded to the whole fortune, which consisted of an estate at Stoke, where was a good mansion pleasantly situated, Bignor Park, where was a small house, a manor and estate in Hardham, and another manor and estate at Goreing, all in Sussex. He married a daughter of Mr. Favers, a linen-draper at Petworth, by whom he had one son, Nicholas, and two daughters, Charlotte and Catherine. Charlotte married Mr. Smith, son of a West India factor, by whom she had several children; Catherine married a Mr. Dorset. The son was placed in Mr. Smith's counting-house, but Mr. Smith was too much a man of pleasure to attend to his business, had a house near Southampton, and Mr. Turner followed his example, and, after his father's death, spent more time at Bignor and in running backward and forward, in horse-races, &c. than in his business, so that it is no wonder if they failed. Mrs. Smith was of course involved in many difficulties. Mr. Turner the father lived a profligate life, and dissipated almost the whole of his fortune, having sold Stoke, Hardham, and Goreing, and probably involved Bignor. He was reckoned one of the most complete swearers in the country. The late Lord Egremont got him an appointment as Provost Marshal of Canada, soon after the peace of 1763; but he never went thither, and perhaps never received any benefit from it. After the death of his first wife he married a lady of good fortune, which, however, she had the prudence to keep in her

own hands, and she survived him. By her he had no children.

25. In Gray's-inn, Peter Wilfon, esq; of Brigham, Cumberland.

26. In Dublin, W. Lushington, esq; late lieut. col. of Dragoons.

At the Deanry, in the Close, Salisbury, the rev. Rowney Noel, D.D. dean of Sarum.

At Whily, Suffex, rev. George Beard, rector of Poynings.

At Chelsea, Mrs. Lewelly, relict of Thomas Lewelly, LL.D.

29. At Mile End, aged 84, Capt. Henry Kent, formerly a commander in the East India Company's service.

Capt. John Stone, of the royal navy.

At Oitery, co. Devon, aged 119, Mrs. Heath. This lady perfectly recollected the landing of King William at Torbay.

30. At Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, aged 108, Mrs. Gwenllian Thomas, relict of the late rev. Evan T. of Ufk, co. Monmouth.

July. Thomas Mundy, esq; of Beads-hall, near Brentwood, Essex.

Mr. Meulton Messiter, attorney at Wincanton, and under-sheriff of Somersetsh.

At Kingdown, the rev. and hon. John Chair Butler.

Rev. Mr. Wood, chaplain to the Duke of Devonshire, and formerly vicar of Chesterfield.

In France, on his way from Italy to England, the Earl of Northington, Baron Henley, &c. one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, Master of the Hanaper, and Knight of the Thistle. His Lordship dying a bachelor, and being the only son of the late Earl, his titles are become extinct. He succeeded the present Marquis of Buckingham as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1783, and was himself succeeded by the Duke of Rutland in 1784. His father was created Lord Henley in 1760, (to try Lord Ferrars as Lord High Steward,) and Earl of Northington in 1764. By his death Lord Thurlow obtains a Tellership of the Exchequer, worth 4000l. per ann.

At Hitchenden, Heris, John Norris, esq.

1. The honourable William Tufton, brother to Earl Thanet, a student at Westminster school. He was drowned in the Thames, off Milbank, by being seized with the cramp when bathing. Grappling irons were immediately made use of, but his body remained two hours under water before it was recovered. This young nobleman was about 13 years of age.

At his apartments in Cannon-str. Henry Smeathman, esq; of Clement's-inn, author of the history of the Termites or Black Ants. See Phil. Transf. vol. LXXI. p. 139, and our vol. LI. p. 526. He was also author of the humane plan for the comfortable and free settlement of Black poor on the Coast of Africa (see p. 504), and of many ingenious treatises not yet published. He was sometime secretary to the London Chamber of Commerce.

At Hadleigh, Middx. the rev. Dr. Bur-

rows, rector of St. Clement Danes.

3. At his house in Chiswick, Dr. William Rose, a gentleman well known in the republic of letters, and highly esteemed for his public spirit, his friendly disposition, his amiable and chearful temper, and his universal benevolence. He published an edition of Sallust, and was largely concerned in the Monthly Review.

4. In Tavistock-court, Tavistock-str. in an advanced age, of a fit of the apoplexy and stroke of the palsy, the right hon. Lady Elizabeth Villiers. This noble lady, daughter to the right hon. John Villiers Earl of Buckingham, Viscount Villiers, Baron of Whaddon, Viscount Purbeck, and Baron of Stoke, was heir representative to George Villiers the great Duke of Buckingham.—Sir George Villiers, knt. of Brooksby, married to his first wife Anderey, daughter and heir to William Saunders, esq; of Harrington, co. Northampton, by whom he had two sons, Sir William Villiers, of Brooksby, knt. and bart. and Sir Edward Villiers, knt. who was president of Munster. Sir Edward Villiers was ancestor of the Earl of Grandison, and of the Earl of Jersey, and of the present Earl of Clarendon. To his second wife the said Sir George Villiers married Mary daughter to Anthony Beaumont, of Glenfield, a younger son of William Beaumont, esq; of Coleorton, co. Leicester, (she was by King James I. July 1, 1618, created Countess of Buckingham,) and by her had three sons, John, George, and Christopher, of which John the eldest, on the 19th of July, 1619, was created Baron of Stoke and Viscount Purbeck, and married Frances daughter of Sir Edward Coke, knt. Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench (widow of Sir William Hatton Newport, knt. Lord Chancellor of England), by Lady Elizabeth Cecil, daughter of Thomas Cecil Lord Burleigh and Earl of Exeter, by Dorothy, second of the four daughters and coheiresses of John Nevil Lord Latimer, by Lucy his wife, second daughter to Henry Somerset Earl of Worcester, by Eliz. dau. to Sir Anth. Brown, knt. standard-bearer to Henry VII. by Lucy, one of the daughters and coheiresses to John Nevil Marquis of Montacute.—Christopher the youngest, on Sept. 24, 1623, was created Baron of Daventry and Earl of Anglesey; George the second son was, on the 27th of August, 1616, created Lord Whaddon of Whaddon, and Viscount Villiers, and, on the 25th of Jan. following, was created Earl of Buckingham. These three honours, by the letters patent, were limited to his brother John, who was created Viscount Purbeck, and, on Jan. 1 following, was created Marquis of Buckingham, and on May 18, 1623, was created Earl of Coventry and Duke of Buckingham.—John the first Viscount Purbeck dying in 1657, left issue Robert the second Viscount, who in 1649, for treasonable and atheistical words spoken in the house of Lady Philadelphia

phia Wharton, and for having said, 'he hated the Stuarts; and, if no person could be found to cut off the King's head, he would do it himself,' was so ill advised, after the Restoration of King Charles II. to surrender his honours of Viscount Purbeck and Baron of Stoke into the King's hand, which his Majesty accepted of. His son afterwards, in 1675, petitioned his Majesty for a restoration of those honours. Robert the second Viscount Purbeck married Elizabeth daughter and coheiress to Sir John Danvers, of the county of Wilts, by whom he had Robert the third Viscount, who died in 1684, and married Lady Margaret Burke, who died in 1698, widow of Lord Viscount Muskerry, son of the Earl of Clancarty, daughter and sole heiress to Ulic Marquis of Clanrickard, Earl of St. Alban's in England, by Lady Anne Compton, daughter to William Earl of Northampton, which Ulic was son to Richard Earl of Clanrickard by Frances daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham, knt. Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, widow first of the great Sir Philip Sidney, and secondly of Robert Devereux Earl of Essex. Robert the third Viscount, by Lady Margaret Burke, left issue John the fourth Viscount Purbeck, born 1678, who succeeded in 1687, on the death of George Villiers the second Duke of Buckingham, to the titles of Earl of Buckingham, Viscount Villiers, and Baron of Whaddon. King William, in December, 1699, exemplified those titles under the great seal of England. His Lordship married, on the 23d of November, 1699, Frances daughter of the rev. Mr. Moyser, and widow of George Heeneage, esq; (his Lordship died August 10, 1723, and was buried at South Mimms,) by whom he left one daughter, his heiress, Lady Elizabeth Villiers, the subject of the present article, by whose death the noble family of Villiers, of the Buckingham line, is become extinct. Lady Elizabeth was also descended from the noble families of Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury, Hastings Earl of Huntingdon, the illustrious family of Stafford Duke of Buckingham, and from the high-born Prince Thomas of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester, sixth and youngest son of King Edward III. and from George Plantagenet Duke of Clarence, brother to King Edward IV. and from many other ancient and illustrious families.

Rev. Robert Tilyard, M.A. of Caius coll. Cambridge.

5. At Penshurst, Kent, Richard Ryecroft, D.D. rector of that place, to which he was presented in 1773, with the consolidated livings of Terring and Patching, co. Suffex.

6. Mr. Chinn, many years under water-bailiff of London.

Suddenly, rev. Dr. Horne, rector of Wanstead, Essex.

At Clapton, James L-grew, esq.

At Shirley, in Surrey, at the house of her son, John C. esq; Mrs. Claxton, of Peckham, relict of Browne C. esq.

7. At Kirkhanton, Cumberland, rev. Mr. Burn, vicar of that place, and brother to the late chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle.

Richard Wainwright, esq; of Homerton, aged 66. This gentleman was formerly a wholesale linen-draper in Cheapside, but, having acquired a genteel fortune, he retired from business in the vigour of life, whilst he had ability to enjoy the bounties of Providence towards him. Though he declined business, it was not to devote himself to indolence, for now his time was more than ever employed in the service of his friends. His extensive knowledge of men and things rendered him a valuable counsellor; and the many considerable executorships devolved on him proved the high estimation in which he was held by his friends. Though a dissenter from the established church, his liberality was not confined to a party; yet his peculiar worth was best known amongst that denomination. His name always appeared among the contributors to their benevolent institutions, and for many years acted as treasurer to the congregational fund, and to the society for educating young men for the ministry, in which stations he always acted with distinguished activity and liberality. Such was the life of this good man; and at his death he gave further proof of his love to mankind, by the benevolent manner in which he has disposed of his property. One kind benevolence in which he distinguished himself ought to be mentioned, as an example to those possessed of affluence, which is, the delight he always took in assisting young persons beginning trade, by lending them sums of money; their notes, &c. he directed by his will should be given up, both principal and interest. His death was occasioned by a paralytic stroke.

8. At Newington, Surrey, Miss Charlotte Isabella Derby, niece of the late rev. Mr. D. rector of Southfleet.

At Burwash, Suffex, Henry Cruttenden, esq.

9. At Kington, co. Hereford, Bridgwater Meredith, esq; sheriff for the county of Radnor.

10. At Halstead, Essex, in his 49th year, the rev. Sam. Disney, LL.B. upwards of 17 years vicar of that parish. His deep and serious piety, his exemplary discharge of the pastoral duties, and his benevolence to the poor, speak his just eulogium.

In St. Paul's church-yard, Mr. Parker, jeweller and goldsmith.

At Chiswick, Ruffel Bourne, esq.

At Acomb, near York, William Cooper, D.D. archdeacon of York, prebendary of Southwell, rector of Kirby Wiske, vicar of Mansfield, F.R. et A.S.S. and author of several sermons in print on public occasions.

11. At Leatherhead, advanced in years, W. Denne, esq; banker in the Strand.

12. John Mount, esq; many years a very respectable stationer on Tower-hill.

13. Thomas Pickering, esq; of Lincoln.

inn, an eminent conveyancer. His faculties were so clear, that he dictated a will of five sheets to his clerk the day before his death, and executed it, bequeathing to his only son, &c. near 40,000*l*.

In Richmond Park, Miss Charlotte Stuart, dau. of the hon. Col. James S.

14. In Bryanston-street, after a lingering illness, Joseph Gulston, esq. of Ealing Grove, Middlesex, well known for his collection of books and prints, formed at an immense expence, no price being spared for any article. No wonder the collector's fortune proved at last unequal to his extensive views; which, with his parliamentary engagements (for he represented the town and county of Poole in two sessions, 14 and 20 Geo. II.) brought on the disagreeable necessity of dispersing both his collections by auction. His books were sold by Mr. Compton, June, 1784; his prints and portraits in 38 nights Jan. 16—Mar. 13, 1786, by Mr. Greenwood. Mr. Gulston married Elizabeth-Bridgetta, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Stepney, bart. by whom his portrait and that of Dr. Francis Courayer, both painted by Hamilton, were etched 1772. There are larger portraits of Mr. Gulston and his lady, after the same painter, by James Watson and Richard Er- lom, in mezzotinto.

In Wimpole-street, Henry Lascelles, esq.

In Red-lion-square, Mrs. Crane, relict of that eminent surgeon, Stafford C.

17. Rev. Mr. Walker, curate of St. Sa- viour's, Southwark.

At Edinburgh, Wilhelmina Lady Glenor- chy, relict of John Lord G.

18. At Smalley, co. Derby, aged 107, Eliza- beth Hickton.

19. Rev. Thomas Meyler, rect. of St. Peter's, Marlborough, and v. of Presbute.

20. At Putney, right hon. Thomas lord Grantham, K. B. one of His Majesty's most honourable privy council, and F.R. and A.SS. late ambassador extraordinary and plenipo- tentiary to the court of Spain till the war in 1779. He was born Nov. 30, 1738, at Vi- enna, while his father, then Sir Thomas Robinson, was minister plenipotentiary to the Emperor Charles VI.; in 1761 was appointed secretary to the intended congress at Augiburg; in 1766 one of the lords commissioners of trade and plantations; and while a commoner represented the borough of Christ-church, Hants. In 1781 he was made first lord of the board of trade and plantations; and, on the abolishing of that board, July, 1782, secretary of state for the foreign department, which office he held till March, 1783. He married lady Mary Je- mima Yorke, second daughter of Philip earl of Hardwicke, by whom he left issue three sons, Thomas, Frederick, and Philip.

20. At Ramsgate, the hon. Sir George Nares, knt. one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas. His health had been for some months declining, and he was taken off at length, by a very gradual decay, in the

70th year of his age. Sir George was born in the year 1716, at Stanwell, in Middlesex; but the family removing afterwards to Al- bury, in Oxfordshire, he was educated at the school of Magdalen College, in Oxford, and afterwards at the New College in the same university. In 1737 he became a member of the Inner Temple, and a student of the law; and in 1741 was called to the bar. In 1751 he married Mary the third daughter of Sir John Strange, knt. then master of the Rolls. In Feb. 1759, he was called to the degree of serjeant at law, and at the same time went out king's serjeant. At the ge- neral election, in 1768, the city of Oxford voluntarily and very honourably elected Mr. serjeant Nares as one of their representatives in parliament; and, as a further mark of their high regard and confidence, in the close of the same year, chose him their recorder. In January, 1771, he was appointed one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas, in the room of the hon. Mr. Justice Bathurst, then created lord high chancellor, and re- ceived the honour of knighthood. His lady, by whom he had many children, died much and justly regretted in 1782. He has left seven-children. His only brother was Dr. James Nares, who died Feb. 10, 1783, in his 68th year*. Two sisters died unmarried some years before.—He was a man whom it is hardly necessary to praise: goodness of heart and pleasingness of manners made the number of his friends great, and reduced that of his enemies as near as possible to nothing; so that wherever he was mentio- ned, it was with a respect and esteem, which, whenever he shall be remembered, will surely be continued to him; strict inte- grity and steady piety were his conspicuous and characteristic qualities; nor is there often found a disposition more calculated than his was to feel and to communicate the warmth of every social and domestic affection. Without any powerful friends, he raised himself by his own diligence and me- rits: in the duties of his office he was active and indefatigable; and perhaps, by deferring too long a journey to Bath, fell in some measure a sacrifice to his assiduity. He per- ceived as soon as any about him the ap- proaches of his death, which was as resigned and calm, as his life had been exemplary.

21. Aged 77, Mr. Charles Bathurst, ma- ny years a respectable bookseller in Fleet- street, and some time a representative in Com- mon Council for the ward of Farringdon Without. He has left an ample fortune, a young widow, and one infant daughter.

In New Compton-street, Soho, Mr. Bell, attorney at law.

24. Mr. Thomas Whitaker, of Bride- well Hospital.

26. At Windsor, John Buller, esq. M. P. for E. Looe, one of the lords of the Treasury, and comptroller of the Mint.

SUMMER CIRCUIT. 1786.	HOME.	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND.	OXFORD.	WESTERN	NORTHERN
	E. Mansfield L. Loughbo	C B Skynner J. Afhhurft.	J. Gould. J. Willes.	J. Nares. B. Eyre.	B. Hotham. B. Perryn.	J. Buller. J. Heath.
Mon. July 24	Hertford	Buckingh'm		Reading		
Tuesday 25			Northampt.		Winchester	
Wednesf. 26	Chelmsford			Oxford		
Thursday 27		Bedford				
Friday 28			Okeham			
Saturday 29		Huntingdon	Linc. & City	Worc & City	South. & Sar.	York & City
Monday 31	Maidstone	Cambridge				
Wed. Aug. 2				Stafford		
Thursday 3		Bury St. Edm	Nott & Town		Dorchester	
Saturday 5			Derby	Shrewsbury		
Monday 7	Horsham	Norw & City			Exon & City	
Tuesday 8						Durham
Wednesd. 9			Leic. & Bor.			
Thursday 10	Guildford			Hereford		
Saturday 12			Cov & Warw			Newcastle & [Town]
Monday 14				Monmouth	Bodmin	
Wednesd. 16				Glou. & City		Carlisle
Friday 18						
Saturday 19					Wells	
Wednesd. 23						Aylesbury
Thursday 24					Bristol	
Saturday 26						Lancaster

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from July 10, to July 15, 1786.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans										COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.										
London	4	3	3	2	2	9	2	4	3	3	Effex	3	11	0	0	2	10	2	1	3
COUNTIES INLAND.																				
Middlesex	4	5	0	0	2	10	2	8	3	10	Suffolk	3	11	2	10	2	6	2	1	3
Surry	4	6	0	0	0	0	2	5	4	7	Norfolk	4	3	2	7	2	4	2	2	0
Hertford	4	4	0	0	2	10	2	5	4	0	Lincoln	4	5	2	11	2	7	1	11	3
Bedford	4	0	2	9	2	2	2	4	3	10	York	4	11	3	2	2	10	2	4	4
Cambridge	3	11	2	10	0	0	2	0	3	2	Durham	5	8	0	0	3	4	2	7	4
Huntingdon	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	5	Northumberld.	4	10	3	7	2	10	2	3	4
Northampton	4	4	2	9	2	9	2	5	4	0	Cumberland	5	5	3	10	3	0	2	3	4
Rutland	4	10	0	0	2	10	2	4	5	0	Westmorland	6	0	4	3	3	5	2	6	4
Leicester	4	9	2	11	2	11	2	6	4	5	Lancashire	5	9	0	0	4	0	2	5	4
Nottingham	4	9	2	11	2	7	2	3	4	0	Cheshire	5	4	3	9	3	5	2	6	0
Derby	5	7	0	0	0	0	2	6	4	10	Monmouth	5	11	0	0	0	0	2	8	0
Stafford	4	11	0	0	0	0	2	8	4	6	Somerfet	5	8	0	0	3	8	2	10	4
Salop	5	2	3	10	3	8	2	9	5	7	Devon	6	1	0	0	3	6	2	2	0
Hereford	4	8	0	0	3	10	3	2	0	0	Cornwall	5	10	0	0	3	5	2	1	0
Worcester	4	11	0	0	0	0	2	9	5	1	Dorset	5	3	0	0	3	4	2	2	4
Warwick	4	6	0	0	0	0	2	7	4	2	Hampshire	4	8	0	0	3	0	2	5	4
Gloucester	4	11	0	0	2	10	2	7	4	7	Suffex	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Wilts	5	0	0	0	3	0	2	6	4	7	Kent	4	2	0	0	2	8	2	3	3
Berks	4	0	0	0	2	8	2	8	4	5	WALES, July 3, to July 8, 1786.									
Oxford	4	8	0	0	2	9	2	8	4	8	North Wales	5	7	4	6	3	7	2	2	5
Bucks	4	3	0	0	2	10	2	7	3	11	South Wales	5	9	4	1	3	8	1	11	4

Bill of Mortality from June 27, to July 25, 1786.

Christened.		Buried.											
Males	682	} 1388	Males	746	} 1480	Between		2 and 5	122	50 and 60	116		
Females	706		Females	734				5 and 10	83	60 and 70	88		
				10 and 20	63			70 and 80	58				
				20 and 30	148			80 and 90	33				
				30 and 40	132			90 and 100	5				
				40 and 50	143			101					
Whereof have died under two years old						506							
Peck Loaf is. 11d.													

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1786.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct.	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds. 7os. pr	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct. 1751	New Navy.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Excheq. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
28		73	74 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$		92 $\frac{3}{8}$												2 dif.			33s. pr.	14 12
29		73 $\frac{1}{4}$	74 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		92 $\frac{3}{8}$							71		71 $\frac{3}{8}$						33	14 10
30		73 $\frac{1}{4}$	74 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		92 $\frac{3}{8}$							68		71 $\frac{5}{8}$						33	14 10
1	Sunday	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	74 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		92 $\frac{3}{8}$							68		71 $\frac{5}{8}$						33	14 10
2		73 $\frac{1}{4}$	74 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		92 $\frac{3}{8}$							68		71 $\frac{5}{8}$						33	14 10
3		73 $\frac{1}{4}$	74 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		92 $\frac{3}{8}$							68		71 $\frac{5}{8}$						33	14 10
4		73 $\frac{1}{4}$	74 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		92 $\frac{3}{8}$							68		71 $\frac{5}{8}$						33	14 10
5		73 $\frac{1}{4}$	74 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		92 $\frac{3}{8}$							68		71 $\frac{5}{8}$						33	14 10
6		73 $\frac{1}{4}$	74 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		92 $\frac{3}{8}$							68		71 $\frac{5}{8}$						33	14 10
7		73 $\frac{1}{4}$	74 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		92 $\frac{3}{8}$							68		71 $\frac{5}{8}$						33	14 10
8		73 $\frac{1}{4}$	74 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		92 $\frac{3}{8}$							68		71 $\frac{5}{8}$						33	14 10
9	Sunday	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	74 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		92 $\frac{3}{8}$							68		71 $\frac{5}{8}$						33	14 10
10		73 $\frac{1}{4}$	74 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		92 $\frac{3}{8}$							68		71 $\frac{5}{8}$						33	14 10
11		74	73 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		93 $\frac{1}{8}$							69		72						33	14 13
12		74	73 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		93 $\frac{1}{8}$							68		72 $\frac{3}{8}$						33	14 12
13		73 $\frac{7}{8}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$		93 $\frac{1}{8}$							68		72 $\frac{3}{8}$						33	14 12
14		74	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$		93 $\frac{1}{8}$							68		72 $\frac{3}{8}$						33	14 12
15		74	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$		93 $\frac{1}{8}$							68		72 $\frac{3}{8}$						33	14 12
16	Sunday	74 $\frac{3}{8}$	73 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$		93 $\frac{1}{8}$							68		72 $\frac{3}{8}$						33	14 12
17		74 $\frac{5}{8}$	74 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		94 $\frac{3}{8}$							69		70						33	14 12
18		74 $\frac{5}{8}$	74 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		94 $\frac{3}{8}$							69		70						33	14 12
19		74 $\frac{5}{8}$	74 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		95							69		70						33	14 12
20		74 $\frac{5}{8}$	74 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		95							69		70						33	14 12
21		75 $\frac{1}{8}$	74 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		95 $\frac{1}{8}$							69		70						33	14 12
22		75 $\frac{1}{8}$	74 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		96 $\frac{1}{8}$							69		70						33	14 12
23	Sunday	75 $\frac{1}{8}$	74 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		96 $\frac{1}{8}$							69		70						33	14 12
24		74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		95 $\frac{1}{2}$							80		73 $\frac{3}{4}$						33	14 12
25		74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		95 $\frac{1}{2}$							80		73 $\frac{3}{4}$						33	14 12
26		74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$		95 $\frac{1}{2}$							80		73 $\frac{3}{4}$						33	14 12

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For AUGUST, 1786.
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Embellished with various VIEWS and curious ANTIQUITIES at HASTINGS in Suffex;
a fine MEDAL struck in Honour of Lord ANSON and his glorious COMPANIONS;
a remarkable KEY, found in the Middle of a Chalk-stone; curious SEALS, &c. &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

Sept. Days.	Barometer. Inch. 120ths		Thermom.	Wind.	Rain 100thsin.	Weather in September 1785.
1	29	10	59		. 10	heavy clouds, rain.
2	29	10	58			clouds and sun.
3	29	12	60		. . 5	heavy clouds, thunder, rain. ¹
4	29	13	57	SW	. . 8	fair, rain.
5	29	12	58	SW	. 22	overcast, rain at even. ²
6	29	1	62	S		violent storm of wind, very warm
7	29	10	58	SW		clouds and sun. [air. ³
8	29	15	60	NW		overcast and still. ⁴
9	29	14	60	W		fog, fair and warm.
10	29	11	61	S	. 28	clouds and sun, very warm rain. ⁵
11	29	12	60	S		cloudy, warm and still. ⁶
12	29	14	60	SW	. . 5	rain, heavy clouds, warm air.
13	29	16	60	S		heavy clouds, warm air. ⁷
14	29	15	62	S		fair, and very warm air. ⁸
15	29	11	61	SW	. . 7	heavy clouds, warm air, rain.
16	29	13	57	W	. . 8	clouds and sun, rain. ⁹
17	29	14	58	W		overcast and mild. ¹⁰
18	29	16	57	W		clouds and sun, warm air.
19	29	15	61	S		clouds and sun, warm air. ¹¹
20	29	12	59	SW	. 35	rain, warm air, cloudy. ¹²
21	29	10	60	SW		cloudy, warm air.
22	29	9	60	W	. 14	rain, heavy clouds. ¹³
23	29	9	60	S	. 50	rain.
24	29	5	58	S		heavy clouds, sun. [rain. ¹⁴
25	29	1	58	S	. 82	heavy white dew, lurid sky,
26	29	9	46	W		white frost, cool air, fair.
27	29	16	43	W		white frost, fair.
28	30	1	43	NW		white frost, fair and still.
29	30	2	38	NW		white frost, fair and still. ¹⁵
30	30		39	E		fair and still.

OBSERVATIONS.

¹ Therm. 70 at 1 o'clock P. M.—² Colchicum in bloom. *—³ Hops destroyed, fruit blown down, and trees broken.—⁴ Swallows roost in the weeping willows, over the water.—
⁵ Therm. 70 at 2 o'clock P. M.—⁶ Some wheat still unreaped—⁷ Halo round moon.—
⁸ Therm. 72 at 1 o'clock P. M.—⁹ Grapes begin to ripen, they want sun.—¹⁰ Large halo round moon.—¹¹ Ivy (hedera helix) begins to blow. Therm. 70 at 2 o'clock, P. M.—
¹² Therm 70 at 2 o'clock P. M.—¹³ Horse-chefnuts have almost lost their leaves; elms still continue verdurous —¹⁴ Barom. 28, 16 in the afternoon.—¹⁵ Lighted first fire. Goffamer floats. * " Say, what retards, amid the summer's blaze,
" Th' autumnal bulb, till pale declining days?"

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for August, 1786.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 Morn.	Noon	11 Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1786	D. of Month.	8 Morn.	Noon	11 Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1786.
July	0	0	0			0	0	0	0		
27	64	72	61	29,95	showery	12	66	69	61	29,9	rain
28	60	71	64	30,	fair	13	59	69	59	29,57	showery
29	63	67	55	29,63	small rain	14	58	69	58	29,59	cloudy
30	57	68	55	29,9	showery	15	63	66	58	29,52	rain with thun.
31	54	59	55	29,97	rain	16	58	68	57	29,77	showery
1	55	66	57	29,84	cloudy	17	56	60	59	30,1	cloudy
2	57	65	54	29,9	showery	18	58	67	60	30,1	fair
3	54	69	57	30,9	fair	19	62	65	61	29,79	showery
4	57	70	60	30,1	fair	20	64	66	60	29,62	showery
5	59	68	60	29,7	showery	21	63	67	60	29,77	cloudy
6	62	69	56	29,9	showery	22	57	68	59	29,94	fair
7	60	71	63	30,4	fair	23	57	69	61	30,6	fair
8	59	71	62	30,16	fair	24	59	68	60	30,2	showery
9	61	74	65	30,18	fair	25	60	68	59	30,27	fair
10	64	77	68	30,14	fair	26	61	69	65	30,2	showery
	66	78	69	30,1	fair						

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For A U G U S T, 1786.

BEING THE SECOND NUMBER OF VOL. LVI. PART II.

MR. URBAN,

August 19.

✻✻✻✻✻ S I was charmed with
✻✻✻✻✻ the idea of erecting a
✻✻✻✻✻ statue to Mr. Howard,
✻✻✻✻✻ A I beg your acceptance
✻✻✻✻✻ of my mite towards so
✻✻✻✻✻ good a work; and this
✻✻✻✻✻ sentimental offering
should have been larger, were it not for
the expence of some living statues which
I am at this time raising to myself. A
plan so truly national meets my ideas in
every point of view; but its grand effect,
I hope and trust, will be, that, by this
pointed distinction, a door may be opened
for the revival of good-sense, and
for the restoration of that honour to
Virtue, which has so long been engrossed
by every thing that is opposite to it.

It is a melancholy truth, Mr. Urban,
that, for these last twenty years, the
epithets of *famous*, *celebrated*, &c. have
scarcely ever been applied except to
persons answering to some of the fol-
lowing descriptions, *viz.* 1st, rebels;
2dly, strumpets; 3dly, rogues, high-
waymen, &c. 4thly, atheistical or de-
istical writers. These, I say, have for
some time been the *ton*; but I flatter
myself, that the immortal honours, in-
tended to be conferred on our great
philanthropist, may be a means of sham-
ing the vicious from assuming those
titles which they and their dupes have
been so lavishly bestowing on each o-
ther. May we not, I say, indulge a
pleasing expectation that this, through
God's good providence, may become

an epoch in the moral history of man-
kind; and that, under such auspices,
the public man may henceforth become
what he always ought to have been,

—uni æquus virtuti atque ejus amicis?
in consequence of which pious hope, I
rejoice and exult in the opportunity of
contributing my humble sanction and
support to the business you have in
hand.

Besides this, I think the British na-
tion is very properly consulting its own
honour, by perpetuating that of Mr.
Howard. This is now the *third* time
that England has produced a worthy of
such eminence, as to be not only *unri-
valled*, but even, I think we may add,
inimitable: it is easy to suppose I refer
to the names of SHAKESPEARE, NEW-
TON, and HOWARD. These are men,
whose expansion of soul, and exaltation
of genius in their several lines, have
set them clearly, and *κατ' ἐξοχήν*, above
the rest of their species, of whatever
age or nation. Indeed, I was tempted
to have squared the circle, by super-
adding the name of *Alfred*, if our ideas
of him had been sufficiently precise and
incontrovertible.

I hope it will not be deemed too light
and fanciful if I add, that *H*, which
has been said to be no letter, bids fair
to become the most honourable letter in
the alphabet, since it has, in the pre-
sent age, produced, or rather intro-
duced, the names of a HOWARD, a
HANWAY, and a HETHERINGTON.

Yours, &c. B. N. T.

To the Committee of the Subscribers to the National Design of erecting a Statue to Mr. HOWARD.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE it in contemplation to erect a considerable building in St. George's Fields in the form of a Crescent, after a plan drawn by Mr. George Dance; and I should be well inclined it should receive the appellation of *Howard's Crescent*, or any other which you may think more conducive to perpetuate a name which does such infinite honour to our country and to human nature, and to the Bearer of which you are so very laudably engaged in endeavouring to raise a monument of public gratitude. The centre of this Crescent will be in a line with the Obelisk in St. George's Fields, and that standing at the top of Bridge-street, opposite to Fleet-market, as you will see by the plan * which I have sent for your inspection. Now, Gentlemen, it is for you to consider whether the centre of this Crescent may not be a very proper spot on which to erect this monument; or, if the spot of the Obelisk should be preferred, that erection might be removed to the centre of the Crescent; and then *Howard's Column* and *Howard's Crescent* would be separated but by space enough to prevent the two objects from being confounded.

Yours, &c. JAMES HEDGER.
St. George's Fields, Aug. 24.

TO DR. LETT SOM.

SIR, *Whiteford House, Callington,*
August 10.

THE very laudable design which I observe by the Gentleman's Magazine has been set on foot, greatly, if not chiefly, through you, of handing down to posterity the unexampled philanthropy of Mr. Howard, meets my sincere approbation; and, as I long since admired his conduct when he was sheriff of Bedfordshire, I beg leave to express my continued attachment to the character by adding five guineas to the subscription for erecting a statue to his unremitting exertions for the relief of misery and distress.

It was owing to his ideas, and the intercourse I had with him when sheriff of Cornwall in the year 1771, that I conceived the design of constructing a jail,

bridewell, and debtors ward, in this county. It has since been carried into execution; and I flatter myself the criminals, as well as the public, are greatly indebted to him for the respective benefits resulting therefrom. I am, Sir, with great esteem for this opportunity of subscribing myself your very obedient humble servant,

JOHN CALL.

To the Committee, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

Aug. 25.

AFTER contributing the trifle which accompanies this letter towards the grateful and generous plan of raising a memorial to my worthy Relation (for such I have the honour to style him), Mr. Howard; I beg leave, with great deference to the gentlemen who compose the Committee, to offer a thought or two on the subject of their proposal.

Mr. Howard appears to me, from my own observation, and from all I have heard of him, to be modest and diffident to an extreme—vanity has no share in his composition—his good actions spring from native benevolence alone, without any mixture of a wish for worldly applause.

To such a man, who shrinks from public approbation, will not the showy tribute intended to his merits be exquisitely painful? Statues are not very usually erected, in these modern times, to any persons (crowned heads excepted) during their lives, more especially when the person so honoured resides chiefly near the proposed situation of this elegant memorial. Should this excellently-well-intended monument give so much uneasiness to the person it commemorates, as to make him avoid the metropolis, which has hitherto been a conspicuous scene of his benevolence, would it not then in vain be wished, that the execution of the plan had been deferred until his ideas on the subject were at least guessed at?

I will hazard one more question.—Supposing that the sums *raised* and *to be raised* for the Statue were to be employed in alleviating the distress of prisoners, in rewarding and encouraging proper attendants on their souls and bodies, in liberating those confined for small debts; in short, in following up those plans for the welfare of the destitute part of mankind, which Mr. Howard's life and actions have always meant to inculcate, can there be a doubt of the superior pleasure which that Friend to Mankind would feel, when compared with his sensations when he finds, on his re-

turn

* This plan, of which an engraving shall be given in our next, may be seen at Messrs. Gossings, in Fleet-street. EDIT.

turn to Britain, an ostentatious token of gratitude, which can neither extend his fame, or aid the accomplishment of his designs?

It will give me sincere concern, should I find that my ideas on this subject should give offence to a set of gentlemen so well-intentioned, so liberally-minded, as the Committee to whom I address myself; their candour will, I hope, excuse a variation from their opinions, a variation in which I am by no means singular, since the same idea has struck many who have perused the papers published on this affair, and among these are some who seem to be well acquainted with the sentiments of my excellent Relation. I am, Gentlemen, with true respect, your devoted humble servant,

J. P. ANDREWS.

MR. URBAN, *Newbill, Aug. 26.*

I THINK very differently to your correspondent in p. 357 of your Magazine, who is of opinion, that it would be more to the honour of the nation that a Statue to Mr. Howard should be voted in full senate. In that case a Statue would have been forced from the public; in the present, it is their voluntary act; and the voluntary commission of an honourable deed is infinitely more praiseworthy, than when such deed is only the effect of compulsion; besides, had the senate voted a Statue, the senate's would have been the honour, and the public's the expence.

I wish his apprehensions in regard to a portrait be not too well-founded; but perhaps some artist of Mr. Howard's acquaintance may execute from memory a portrait of tolerable fidelity. Should that be found impracticable, what you have already hinted in your note may be adopted, and that would doubtless have the least tendency to wound the good man's modesty.

As to the extravagant praises mentioned, too much I fear has been, and will be, both said and printed; but where is the justice of supposing a man disgusted by the virtuous praise of his countrymen, as the friends of Dr. Johnson by the impertinence of those from whom friendship and gratitude demanded better things? The causes of disgust are so much more obvious in one case than the other, that I wonder your correspondent should offer to compare them.

I conceive, Mr. Urban, that in the erection of a Statue more honour arises to Britain than to Mr. Howard. Never

since the beginning of time was a public tribute paid to universal benevolence! Rome honoured her narrow-minded patriots, whose most exalted idea was that of aggrandizing her empire at the expence of human nature; and she eternized in sculpture the memory of her heroes; men of blood, and rapine, and proscription!!

Hicne, salus rerum, felix his Sylla vocari,
His meruit tumulum medio sibi tollere campo?

Inclosed you receive five guineas, which you will place to the account of the intended Statue; and, having contributed my mite, you will excuse me when I offer the following lines, not as an inscription, but a hint for a better writer.

To patriot worth, and praise atchiev'd in war,
Did martial Rome the trophied Statue rear;
Superior virtues Britain bids enshrine,
She plumes to fame Philanthropy divine:
Bids Attic wreaths her God-like HOWARD
crown,
And in his greatness dignifies her own.

Yours, &c. P.

MR. URBAN, *August 26.*

SOMETHING to be erected in honour of Mr. Howard. Permit an obscure individual to recommend the erection of a STATUE. To inscribe a column, is a poor and ordinary mode of perpetuating a name. Columns, as usually built, are no more than bodkins: there are not above three or four in the world which are worthy of the names they are called after. An allegorical relief, which indeed may be combined with a column, or an inscription, which may accompany either, are arduous tasks. Allegory is unintelligible to the many—how few know how the little Genii are employed which are placed on the front of the Sarcophagus of Newton's monument! I mean, how few of the thousands that look upon it! Inscriptions are best turned in the Latin tongue; but thousands ought to edify by an inscription who are ignorant of that language. For this reason I could wish that there was a double inscription on each monument; one before and one behind, where the situation will admit of it; as is the case on the pedestal of the statue of Edward VI. in St. Thomas's Hospital; or, at least, on the front and on one side in Latin and English respectively, that all who look upon it may read, and, if possible, be made better men by some pithy admonition or incitement to virtue. But I apprehend that, in this case, the features and person of Mr.

Mr. Howard are the objects to be commemorated : his name and character will probably outlive any monument. Let this something then by all means be a Statue, that posterity may know the mien, countenance, and person, inspired by so benevolent a mind.

But of the place where it may be erected, and the materials of which it may be composed, I wish to say a little. In my mind, the latter should depend upon the choice of the former; and, if a Statue is to be erected *out of doors in this climate*, it ought to be made of bronze, and not of marble. Let any one examine a few of the marble statues standing in the open air in and about London, and he will immediately discern the ravages of the weather. There is something of an acid in the smoke of sea-coal which has a very bad effect upon marble; it honeycombs the surface, after forming a blackish incrustation upon it; it first disfigures, and then corrodes it. Marble will calcine into lime; but stone that may be burnt into lime ferments with an acid; and therefore marble, exposed to the open air in the atmosphere of London (to say nothing of the effect of moisture and frost) is peculiarly perishable. The equestrian statue at Charing-Cross, the statue of James II. behind the Banqueting-house at Whitehall, and that of Edward VI. in the quadrangle at St. Thomas's Hospital, which are three of the finest things of the kind in this country, are of bronze, and resist all the attacks of an harsh climate, an air impregnated with the smoke of sea-coal, as well as the casual mutilation of unthinking youth. But marble has a beauty and a delicacy in it which bronze cannot equal; and, for this reason, I wish some suitable place were fixed upon for setting up a marble statue under cover. For this purpose I know of no place equal to St.

Paul's cathedral. It is high time that we cease to load the walls of Westminster-Abbey with monumental furniture: a new monument can hardly be advantageously erected there, without displacing or disfiguring an old one. There can be no reasonable objection to the admission of monuments or statues into St. Paul's. The plain massiness of the pillars, and the wide pannels of the walls in the aisles, seem to invite ornaments of this kind. I would not have a promiscuous multitude crammed into the church; I would have their admission subject to certain regulations, and corresponding symmetry more consulted than in the Abbey. It is hoped that the Committee will have taste enough to determine upon a Statue, with proper ornaments, which shall not disgrace even St. Paul's. If, on the other hand, a place in the open air shall be preferred, give me leave to mention a situation or two where a Statue would not be in the way, nor yet out of the way. There is a noble site for such a thing at the head of Cheapside, between Pater-noster-Row and Newgate-street, but a little nearer the former. Was this the place where the conduit formerly stood in Cheapside? or the cross built by Edward I. in memory of Queen Eleanor? Another place, not improper for a Statue of Mr. Howard, is the head of the Old-Bailey. St. Sepulchre's church-yard is not a bad one, within the posts towards the church upon the flat pavement. A Statue too might not be thought ill-posed if set up at the end of the Bank-buildings, facing the Poultry. However, of what materials soever composed, or wheresoever set up, the intention is a noble one, and reflects as much honour upon this country as the erection will on Mr. Howard. I heartily wish success to the design, and am, Sir, yours, &c. D. N.

* * * Another Correspondent informs us, that a friend of his is struck with the opening on the City side of Blackfriars Bridge as a place for the Statue, equal, if not superior, to the proposed spot of the Obelisk in St. George's Fields, for its being more constantly under the public eye, and its central contiguity to all the capital prisons, together with the probability that the inhabitants, who, he has some time ago heard it hinted, thought of having some ornament there, would do themselves the grace of embracing that, and perhaps date themselves for the future from *Howard Place*.—Another Correspondent advises us by no means to think of closing the Subscription by the end of September; for that now, when, as the very elegant Poet to whom we are so much obliged expresses it, speaking of the wondrous man, "*A spirit like his own begins to move*," and, "*A thousand virtues kindle at his name*," we must give them time to work: that there are many people now abroad who will be at home in the course of the winter, and, he is sure, be happy to contribute to a design that will do them honour: that Ireland is not come in at all yet, and but very little of Scotland; though he admires the spirit of *Scotus*, who is resolved

solved to be above *Anglus*. He treats as a joke the idea of Mr. H's being displeased with the design, and endeavouring to prevent it, instead of kindly lending his features to be copied, if it should not be executed before his return; and thinks the grand affair is only to take care that before that time the Subscription be worthily completed, as he does not doubt it will, in full confidence that the purposes for which it is destined will be joyfully, nay, tenderly acquiesced in by him. He cannot conceive that, though he has refused his likeness to many individuals whom he highly values, he could refuse it to an admiring NATION; but is on the contrary persuaded, that a man of his feeling, so far from being able to withstand such a request as this, made to him by the abovementioned *Howardian* Poet, in the Nation's name, would, with a heart too full for utterance, grant it with an according tear:

THOU, TO WHOSE PRAISE THESE HONOURS GATHER ROUND,
RECEIVE THIS TRIBUTE FROM AFFECTION'S HAND;
THOU, WHO ART THUS BY ALL THE VIRTUES CROWN'D,
ACCEPT THE HOMAGE OF THY NATIVE LAND.

—Another Correspondent says, that, if we find Mr. Howard makes any efforts in obstruction to our design of erecting a Statue to him, of which he thinks it likely he may by this time be apprized, we must make literal use of the figurative words of the Wise Man, and say to him in the name of the country that produced him, "*My Son, give me thy heart*;" that we must bargain with him that he really bequeath us his heart, when it shall cease, which our Correspondent hopes will be many years hence, to throb with the love of human-kind; that, in the mean time, our Corinthian column is to aspire towards the skies, terminated with a superb urn, wherein this heart, after being first inclosed in a chrystal vase, shall be solemnly deposited, in the hope that, by its benign influence, like that of some friendly star, rays of the Divine Philanthropy by which it was invariably animated throughout his life may be shot into the heart of every beholder of the sacred shrine. HOWARD'S HEART! There rests HOWARD'S HEART! What man, that deserves the name of Man, could withstand its influence! Nay, what most merciless and unrelenting creditor, that ever shut up wretched debtor in the neighbouring prison, could pass the spot without finding his heart turn within him, and that his repentings were kindling together!—Another Correspondent hopes that we have appointed some person to receive Subscriptions in Scotland and Ireland, as he knows Mr. H. has many warm admirers in both those kingdoms.—Another Correspondent suggests the having a print of the Statue engraved by one of the first artists, and sold for the benefit of the Fund, a very considerable benefit to it; apprehending that such a print would become a very desirable and fashionable piece of furniture.—Another Correspondent, and who is a subscriber of five guineas, desiring, should there be any want, to be called on for five more, says, that "Mr. H. appears to him to be a man of such magnanimous humanity, that it so debases him that he appears contemptible to himself."—Another Correspondent, by way of reply to A. A. in our last, asks if, when a magnificent Subscription, which he expects to see, shall be raised, Parliament might not be applied to, not only for the appointing trustees or curators of the Howardian Fund, but "to vote this Statue, as the Romans did to their worthies, in full senate;" and thinks, should it be feasible, that it would be done with more propriety and more mercy from the national voluntary contribution of individuals, in a country so taxed as this is, than if it had been voted him from the public money; of which, alas, he says, when wrung in part from every wretched struggler for life, the demand is too great, for paying the very necessary salaries of auditors, tellers, pensioners, with a long list of equally useful members of the community, to admit of any part of its being idly dissipated in sentimental, visionary schemes, for the reward and encouragement of virtue.—*Adeliza*, with a subscription, sends some benevolent ideas resembling those of Mr. Andrews.—I hope of J. A. (whose letter came to us at *second-hand*) are not dissimilar.—Another Correspondent wonders that so little has been said against this design, apprehending that, even in *this* country, of which he has a better opinion than of any other, there is no want of illiberal, penurious, envious, malevolent, and unfeeling characters, and of minds too little and too narrow to grasp the magnitude of Mr. H's virtue; all of whom should naturally treat the idea of distinguishing him by public honour with ridicule and contempt; but yet that he has seen nothing against it, except from one writer in the Morning Chronicle, who signs himself *Philanthropus* too, and says that, if carried into effect, "it will be an eternal disgrace to the government of this country;" but indeed without adducing any reasons

reasons—which are not to be expected for unreasonable assertions. Our Correspondent thinks that what Marmontel said of a work of one of his virtuous countrymen, breathing a warm spirit of philanthropy, may well be applied to this design, though yet so little nibbled at—*C'est une pâture qu'il faut laisser à la malignité envieuse. Il y a long-tems qu'il n'a paru d'ouvrage plus digne de l'affliger.*—The letter signed **ICONOCLASTES**, which has appeared in an evening paper, with a view to abate the zeal of the public for paying a debt of public gratitude to a singular character, who has hitherto had no rival, can only be dictated by a spirit of **ENVY** or *malignancy*; envy at the success with which the Plan has been honoured; or malignancy, because intended to perpetuate the memory of deeds the most illustrious and praiseworthy that ever entered into the heart of man. Are statues solely to be appropriated to the destroyers of mankind? That man must be dead to the feelings of humanity, who is not warmed with the God-like virtue of sacrificing the ordinary pleasures of sense to the nobler and more glorious gratification of doing good! And what man, of such a disposition, can be offended that there are many, who, by this testimony of their approbation, discover a like benevolent temper of mind? It is not the man, but the **PHILANTHROPY** of the man, that is intended to be commemorated.—Another Correspondent says, Among all the arts and sciences, that of liberally rewarding indubitable merit is one of the most respectable. I need not mention Mr. Howard's name on this occasion. But it may be asked, “Why not mention your intended mite to the good purpose of a permanent eulogy to so good a man?” I assure you, mine is ready, and shall come in due time, if made necessary. The hand now writing hath often in prison administered to distress; nay more, hath trembled at scenes which the eye proclaimed “agonizing?” I approve your Plan; honour greatly Dr. Lettsom; and, when it shall be evidently required, will appear in your respectable list under the signature of **SPONTANEOUS**.—**A PROTESTANT DISSENTER** in our next.—Mr. Howard, according to one of the foreign prints, took up his residence in a street called the Adrianople, in the city of Constantinople, when he first got there; but removed to the suburb of Pera, which is delightfully situated, and the place where the English ambassador resides, as well as those of France and Holland. The first public effort of Mr. Howard was to be an attempt to cleanse thoroughly the streets, which amount to 3770, and which are generally filthy.

*** Mr. **HICKEY**, Mr. **SANDERS**, and Mr. **FLAXMAN**, Artists, have, in a most liberal and disinterested manner, testified a great desire of being favoured with the instructions of any of the friends of Mr. Howard, intimately acquainted with his features, in order to furnish the Committee with a likeness of him.

MR. URBAN, *Lichfield, Aug. 3.*
FROM the extreme readiness you have ever shewn in giving the contributions of your correspondents a place in your truly valuable Repository, I am fully persuaded the drawings I now send may occupy a corner in your miscellaneous plate. One of them (*pl. II. fig. 1.*) is taken from a medal in honour of Lord Anson and the glorious partners of his famous voyage. The other (*fig. 2.*) is an exact copy from a copper seal which has been lately added to my Museum.

Yours, &c. **RICH. GREENE.**

MR. URBAN, *Guildford, Aug. 8.*
ENGRAVINGS of the following drawings in your next will oblige

Yours, &c. **T. B.**

The first (*fig. 3.*) is an iron key found in the middle of a chalk stone, 130 feet from the surface, in a chalk quarry in the parish of Shalford, near Guildford, Surrey: in the possession of the rev. Cha. Bartholomew, vicar of

Shelford. The other (*fig. 4.*) is the tooth of a fish*, found in the month of June last in the middle of a solid block of chalk: in the possession of Mr. Gumm of Guildford.

MR. URBAN, *Aug. 12.*
I SEND you impressions of seven more ancient seals (all brass) in the possession of H. G. Fauisset, esq. and am,
 Yours, &c. **CANTUARIENSIS.**

Fig. 5. **S. AULICA CATERINA.* ***

6. **SPONSA MI QUERO BONAM
TU DE NATO SUME CORONAM.**

7. *** ECCE AGNUS DEI.**

8. **HIS TRINUS ET UNUS
DEI VENIE MUNUS. IE.**

9. *** AVE REGINA CELORUM.**

10. **JESUS EL BOMELE.**
 Found at Canterbury 1758.

11. **✠ AVE MARIA GRACIA.**

* This is by no means uncommon. **EDIT.
MR.**



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig 8

Public & Conventual Seals



Fig. 6.

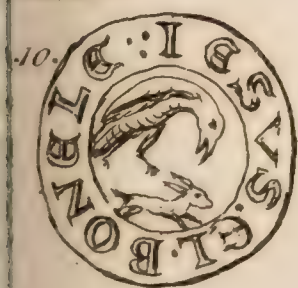


Fig. 9.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 3.

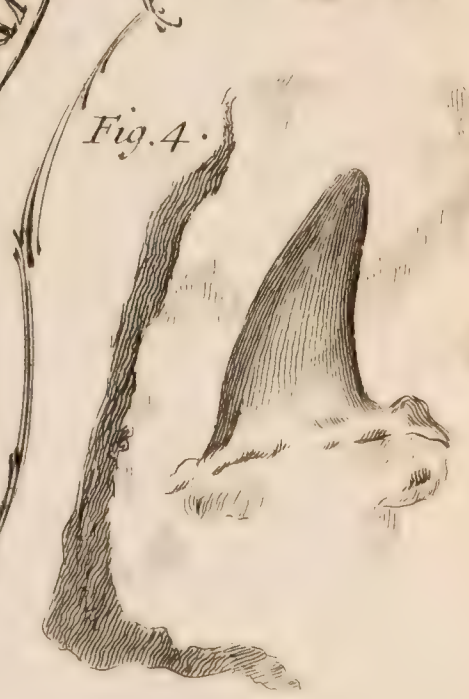


Fig. 4.

MR. URBAN,

July 29.

IN the course of this correspondence (see p. 567) my antagonist has been a very zealous, and sometimes not an un-able defender of the established church of Scotland, and of the Presbyterian dissenters in England; and yet, by his too great eagerness to destroy those, whom, without any visible provocation, he has been pleased to consider as his enemies, he has more than once aimed a rash and mortal blow even at these his dearest friends. If it be really true, that "those only are ecclesiastics who derive their mission to preach the gospel from an establishment of *one hundred years*," then is it certain that the *only* body of ecclesiastics, at this day in the kingdom, are the clergy of the *established church of England*. In the space of three years hence indeed the ministers of the *established church of Scotland* will constitute *another* ecclesiastical body; but the period at which the Scotch bishops, and the English dissenters, shall arrive at this honour, is probably very far distant. Should this strange position be in another letter explained away, and the *establishment* give place to a *toleration*, still the English dissenting teachers will want *three years* of their spiritual authority, and the primitive bishops and priests wanted *three hundred*; whereas Bishop Seabury and his clergy want *not quite one hundred*; at the end of which, if the civil powers in Connecticut continue without interruption that toleration which at present they grant equally to all Protestants, the episcopal church in that state may, notwithstanding the *impure source* whence it has sprung, be a *good, sound, orthodox* church; and every thing which your correspondent has said against the validity of its prelacy has been said in vain.

"From its not being endured that the Scotch episcopal clergy should hold the smallest preferment, or even officiate in an English church, I leave the reader to judge (says my antagonist) whether the idea of their being already duly ordained is prevalent on the south of the Tweed." Had he reflected on the late act which empowers the Bishop of London for the time being, or any bishop by him to be appointed, to admit to the order of deacons or of priests persons being subjects or citizens of countries out of his Majesty's dominions, without requiring them to take the oath of allegiance, he would not have left this matter to the

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decision of the reader's judgement with an air of such confident triumph. In that act is the following clause: "Provided always, and be it hereby declared, that no person, ordained in the manner herein before provided, shall be thereby enabled to exercise the office of deacon or priest within his Majesty's dominions;" from which it is evident, that subjects or citizens of any of the Thirteen United States, admitted to the order of deacons or of priests by the Bishop of London, in "the manner therein before provided," would not be endured to hold the smallest preferment, or even officiate in an English church; but I leave the reader to judge whether the idea, that such persons would *not* be *duly ordained*, is prevalent on the East of the Atlantic;" and, if he be an *episcopalian*, I leave him to say, whether he thinks there is in the whole world a bishop, who understands the duties of his office, and does not believe the Popish fable of the Nag's-head, that would *dare* to ordain them again.

Indeed this matter might be left to the judgement of readers who are not episcopalians. It was some years ago not very uncommon for young men educated in the Scotch universities to go into England, and, in the space of a month or two, to return to their own country licensed and ordained by the Presbyterian dissenters. On the 28th of May, 1779, the General Assembly made "a standing act, prohibiting all licences obtained in that manner from being received, or having any effect, in the church of Scotland; and they farther declared, that all such preachers as should contravene that act" (I suppose by going into England for ordination) "should forfeit the licence formerly given them, and be no longer entitled to the privileges which belong to a preacher of the gospel in the church of Scotland;" but does it follow, that "the idea of the Presbyterian ministers in England *not* being *duly ordained* is prevalent on the North of the Tweed?" No, surely; the assembly, which is just now sitting, has given a proof of brotherly affection to the Protestant dissenters in the county of Northumberland; and that which sat in 1779 only exercised the right of prescribing the terms upon which men should be admitted to certain privileges in the church of *Scotland*—a right which is and must be lodged in the supreme governors of every society, whether civil

or ecclesiastical. The *peculiar* severity of the laws of 1746 and 1748 consists not in their having deprived the clergy, ordained by the Scotch bishops, from all possibility of preferment in England, of which they were previously not incapable; for, when church preferments are accompanied by emoluments from the state, no man has a right to complain that the state prescribes the terms upon which they are to be holden; but that which in those laws I cannot help deeming rigorous is, their having deprived the Scotch episcopalians of what is commonly thought the unalienable right of every man—the liberty of worshiping God in public in the manner which their consciences approve.

Your correspondent is pleased to call me “petulant and fanatical” for insinuating in express terms, “that the spiritual rulers of my country are, as ecclesiastics, superior to nobody, and that the sacraments administered by them are of a very doubtful nature, if not absolutely invalid.” How any thing can be *insinuated* in express terms I do not know; but I did *more* than insinuate, that, *upon his principles*, the clergy of the established church of Scotland are, as ecclesiastics, superior to nobody; and that, *upon the same principles*, there are in the whole island no ecclesiastics but the clergy of the church of England, I have *now* no hesitation to *affirm*. “That sacraments administered without episcopal authority are of a very doubtful nature, if not totally invalid,” is no assertion of mine. I asserted indeed, that such is *my opinion*, as well as the *opinion* of the *church* of which I am a clergyman; but I have not the foolish arrogance to consider my opinions as the standards of truth, or to pour contemptuous epithets upon those who differ from me. A Presbyterian surely thinks *very* differently, and, if he has been at due pains to inform himself, he has an equal right to declare—not that “bishops are lazy and luxurious, and that they possess the subtlety of the serpent”—but that, *in his opinion*, episcopacy is an unscriptural usurpation. Such a declaration shall never lessen him in my regard; I may think him mistaken, but his integrity in avowing his principles must command my respect. Still, however, if there be any truth in the saying, that “whatever is not of faith is sin,” he who believes episcopacy to be an apostolical institution, and doubts the validity of Presbyterian orders, cannot with innocence join the Presbyterian commu-

nion. By my antagonist this may be called “intemperance of speech;” but it has, in every age of the Christian church, been the *speech* of men, who, from intemperance of all kinds, were at least as free as either he or I, and compared with whom, in respect of knowledge, we are probably both of us less than children. In the third century St. Cyprian after defining a church to be “a people united to their priest, and a flock adhering to their pastor,” adds, *unde scire debes episcopum in ecclesia esse, et ecclesiam in episcopo, et si qui cum episcopo non sint, in ecclesia non esse*; and before him, Tertullian speaking of baptism, says expressly, *dandi quidem jus habet summus sacerdos qui est episcopus; debinc presbyteri et diaconi, NON TAMEN SINE EPISCOPI AUCTORITATE*; and, long before either of these writers, St. Ignatius had said of the other sacrament, *ἐκείνη βίβρατα εὐχαριστία ἡγεσθω, ἡ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐπισκοποῦν ἔστα, ἡ ὡς αὐτὸς ἐπίσπεσθω*. In perfect harmony with these venerable fathers, all the clergy of England who have had the appellation of *high churchmen*, have uniformly expressed their doubts of the validity of the Presbyterian ministers; and the words of Swift in particular are so similar to those which I used, that I should have the vanity to quote them, were I not apprehensive that my antagonist might call the Dean of St. Patrick’s “a ranting fanatic,” and prove the justness of the epithet by citing the *tale of the tub*!

The purpose for which the battles of Preston and Culloden are introduced into this debate are obvious. The prejudices entertained against the Scotch episcopalians are well known, and I am afraid they are too deeply rooted, and too generally spread, to be removed by the protestations of an anonymous individual. Yet it may not be improper to observe, that no political test is by a Scotch bishop required of a candidate for holy orders. I have been ordained a deacon and a priest; but in politics my opinions were never asked by any man who had a right to expect an answer. I am indeed a *non-juror*, as all my brethren are; for why should we *swear*? Such of the episcopal clergy in Scotland as took the oaths to government in obedience to the law of 1746, and thought themselves, in consequence, intitled to a legal toleration, were afterwards *imprisoned*, for having presumed to officiate to a greater number at once than four persons and their own families. It is not because

because we "swear not at all" that our public worship is not tolerated, but because our letters of orders are not registered in the books of the county or borough in which we reside; and yet the very law which requires this of us has a clause prohibiting the registration of all letters of orders which are not granted by a Bishop of the churches of England or Ireland. To Bp. Maddox, "my mitred oracle," whose attachment to the principles of the Revolution are well known, and whose affection to the present family was never called in question, "that clause appeared fraught with such consequences to the publick, and such great hardships upon private men, that he declared, in the House of Peers, he could neither, as a Christian, a Churchman, an Englishman, a faithful subject to his Majesty, or a man of any humanity, give his consent to its being passed into a law." So different, however, is the opinion of your correspondent, that he seems to be grieved that the law is not more rigorously executed, and has now continued, for a whole year, to load with the most opprobrious epithets the whole race of Scotch Episcopalians, to whose principles, at the same time, he appears to be very much a stranger, who surely never injured him, and who are the only Protestant society in the kingdom which is at present liable to be legally persecuted. If he shall think fit to persevere in his outrage, I hope he will not fancy himself invincible, if the cause which I have attempted to defend be henceforth intrusted to a mild government and a generous publick; for I am sensible that too much of your Miscellany has been already occupied by

*An Episcopal Presbyter of the
Scotch Church.*

MR. URBAN,

July 17.

ANY communication concerning the literary affairs of India cannot, I am sure, fail to be acceptable to the Editor of a Magazine, the professed intention of which is to preserve memoirs of all that is curious, useful, or meritorious in science or amusement; and I the rather prefer your Miscellany, because I observe that you preserve the spirit and intention of your original plan, and that what alterations you introduce constitute material improvements.

Since the press has been established in the European settlements in the East Indies, we have had occasion to observe its rapid progress and its growing utility, in

diffusing knowledge throughout that country, as well as in drawing, from the sources of Eastern learning, some valuable materials for the history of India.—By one of the last arrivals I received, from my correspondent at Calcutta, the two first numbers of a new work begun there, under the title of *The Asiatic Miscellany*, no account of which, as far as I have seen, has yet appeared in this country. If you think what I have to communicate is worthy of a place in the Gentleman's Magazine, I shall feel myself happy in having the opportunity of contributing it.

It is printed in English and Persian, on a large paper, and in the quarto size, each number containing about 130 pages, consisting of original productions, translations, fugitive pieces, imitations, and extracts from curious publications. It is published in quarterly numbers, four of which will make a volume. The periods for publication are, the 1st of September, 1st of December, 1st of March, and 1st of June. Those of the 1st of September and the 1st of December, 1785, are what I have received.—An extract from the preface will explain the intention of the Editors.

"The great changes that have of late years taken place in the political state of Hindostan, and the manifest alteration they have produced in the character of the natives, those especially with whom Europeans have opportunities of intercourse, are circumstances by no means favourable to the attainment of that acquaintance with Eastern affairs which every one would wish to possess, who has resided any time in this country. But learned and ingenious travellers from Europe have visited the different parts of Asia at periods, when the original character and manners of its inhabitants were more strongly marked than now; at times when the prosperity of its native governments, and the affluent condition of its leading men, produced fashions and customs, among the people at large, of a nature totally different from those of Europe. Great stores of useful intelligence respecting the geography, government, revenues, institutions, manners, and customs of different parts of the East, are dispersed throughout the works of those travellers; but some of them have long been out of print, others are written in language that is now unpleasing, and many are only to be found among large collections of travels, and in unwieldy volumes, to which it is troublesome

troublesome to refer, and which are not easily procured. One object, therefore, of this Work is, to rescue from this state the most interesting parts of such productions, by bringing them forth in detached extracts, from time to time, in such a manner as may best suit the taste of the present age. And it is obvious that this cannot but afford much useful entertainment to an English reader in India, who may compare several of these accounts with what he sees upon the spot; may trace the changes which time and events have made in the political and civil state of the countries under our government and influence; and from these premises may draw conclusions more just, respecting their present state, than the most sagacious politicians have been able to do at home.

“But the works of past times are not the only writings which we wish to draw forth, to receive the praise they deserve. Though gentlemen in India are seldom without such a share of employment as may be said to constitute a man of business, and may therefore be supposed to have little leisure for study, or for works of genius; it is yet well known that some have distinguished themselves by attainments which are not to be acquired but by long and arduous application, and others have employed the little leisure they enjoy in the production of miscellaneous pieces, the merit of which can only be fully known by being submitted to the public eye. From these two classes we hope to be favoured with such performances as will render great part of our publication original, and, we will venture to add, truly valuable also.

“Some gentlemen have promised, and others have actually supplied us with, some genuine extracts from Persian authors of repute, translated with so much care as to admit of being published with the original and translation on opposite pages. And though this part of the work may, at first sight, seem particularly designed for those who study the Persian language, and will undoubtedly be of singular use to them, it is yet by no means, on their account alone, that the extracts appear in that form. The translations will, we trust, be always matter of curiosity and entertainment to English readers also, who, in seeing them accompanied by their respective originals, will have reason to be satisfied, that what is presented to them as a specimen of Eastern history, or composition, is neither spurious nor disguised by borrowed

ornament, but is genuine, pure, and unadulterated.

“The head of fugitive and miscellaneous pieces allows a wider range than the foregoing, as it will comprehend free translations, imitations, essays, and more especially all poetical pieces that have any relation, near or remote, to Oriental subjects.”

Such are the professions of the Editors of this Asiatic Miscellany, the first, I believe, of the kind ever published in India. They very properly begin the work with the present Bishop of Landaff's (then Dr. Watson) “Discourse delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Ely, on May the 9th and 10th, 1780, on the Necessity and Importance of establishing an Institution at Cambridge for the express Purpose of translating and publishing Oriental Manuscripts.”

The other contents of this number are,
2. A Hymn to Camdeo. By Sir William Jones.

3. A Hymn to Náráyená. By the same.

4. Reflections on viewing the Mausoleum of Sheersham, at Sasseram. In a Poetical Epistle to a Friend. By Thomas Law, Esq.

5. Thevenot's Account of his Journey from Cairo to Suez, in the Year 1658.

6. An Account of the Arabian Astronomy, from the Rev. Mr. Costard's History of Astronomy.

7. Fatal Effects of Precipitation, Two Tales, taken from the Ayar Danish of Abulfarel.

8. An Account of the Preadamites, and the History of the World to the Death of Adam. Extracted from the Khelasfut ul Akhbar, of Khamdemeer.

9. An Account of the Embassies and Letters that passed between the Emperor of China and the Sultan Shahrokh, Son of Amir Timur. Extracted from the Malte us Sadein of Abdur Rezak, and translated by William Chambers, Esq. With Notes.

10. A Story from the Gulistan of Sadi.

11. A Tale from the Baharistan of Jami.

12. Softly, an Ode from Hafez. By the late Capt. Thomas Ford.—Ode from Khoosro. By W. K.—Extract from the Yousef Zolekha of Jami. By Thomas Law, Esq.—Lines from Khoosro. By the same.

The second number consists of,

1. Mujnoon; or, The Distracted Loves. A Tale, in Imitation of Jorimi. By Captain William Fitzpatrick.

2. His-

2. History of the World (continued).

3. The Voyages and Travels of M. Cæsar Fredericke, Merchant of Venice, into the East Indies, and beyond the Indies. Translated from the Italian, in A. D. 1598.

4. A Hymn to Serefwaty.

5. The Enchanted Fruit; or, The Hindu Wife. An Antediluvian Tale, written in the Province of Bahar. With other pieces relative to the History and Antiquities of Hindostan.

The obvious utility of a publication of this nature in India, as well as the amusement it must afford when the plan becomes more perfect, assures me that you will be happy to record this attempt in the Gentleman's Magazine. If leisure and health will permit me, I shall send you a transcript of one or two of the poems; and from your insertion of this I may judge whether my labour will be acceptable. Mean time I am, Sir, with great regard for the interest of your Magazine, an humble VOLUNTEER.

MR. URBAN,

June 2.

THE continual changes which appear in modes of dress are neither surprising nor blameable; I will even affirm they are praise-worthy in a commercial nation like ours. But that physic should be subjected to a kind of fashion is a matter of more serious consideration. The modern practice is greatly changed from what prevailed some years ago. New medicines are substituted; the essential ones are reduced to a small number; and, if we take a retrospective view of the solemn pharmacopolist in his shop of the last century, surrounded with alligators, &c. dried and stuffed, pillars of boxes, drawers, pots, and musty herbs, which served either to impose upon or raise the admiration of the vulgar, we ought to esteem ourselves happy that, in the present enlightened age, the whole *materia medica* is capable of being comprised in a single chest. Chemicals have waged war with Galenicals, and both together have nearly driven out the old-fashioned salutiferous juices of our fields and gardens. If the ancient practice was more tedious in its course and operation, the effects were certainly less dangerous. I would always prefer a gentle sanative to a more active and violent medicine, which, in the hands of inexperience, might do fatal mischief. I speak here only in a general line, without pretending to disallow that, in acute and certain cases, more subtle, and even forcible,

medicines are required. At the same time, we ought to reflect that, independent of the known powers and efficacy of such, we should not lose sight of the various degrees of operation in different habits and under changeable circumstances. I shall, for the present, confine my observations to the use of Opium only, that fashionable *vade mecum*, that wonder-working nostrum. To refuse it the title of 'valuable,' would be doing an injustice to its approved merit. This merit is, however, in my opinion, too far exalted, and that by a kind of medical enthusiasm. Become familiar in the closet of the hypochondriac, it is the cradle which rocks life away;—a temporary friend, with whom too long an acquaintance is more or less dangerous. In short, it is not to be administered, in any quantity, except in the greatest emergency, and with the greatest precaution, as a conscientious and intelligent practitioner assured me he never did without trembling. It has been known, sometimes, not to answer the intended purposes; in which cases it frequently acts in opposition, producing an *insomnia*, or, what is worse, *alienatio mentis*. I shall add no more, and only beg to be understood that I do not condemn the use, but the too general abuse, of this appeasing medicine. Perhaps some of your medical correspondents may join with me in these sentiments. Their learned opinion on this subject, communicated through the channel of your Magazine, will be highly acceptable to PHILOMATHES.

MR. URBAN,

"Nec *castra liquidi* corrumpitur *usus*
"olivi." VIRG. Georg. II. 466.

USUS olivi is here a poetical periphrasis for *olivum*, or oyl, so much used by the ancients. The oyl used by the wealthy and luxurious was often mixed, medicated, and enriched with spices and perfumes; a point, or circumstance, so well known that I presume it needs no proof. But now let us consider the purport or tenor of this passage. The poet is here observing, that though his happy rustic wants *varios pulchra testitudine posses, illasque auro vestes, Ephyræique ara*—though his wool be not dyed with purple, nor his oyl improved with spices or perfumes, after the manner of the rich and great, yet he had his comforts, his pleasures, and delights—*At secunda quies*, &c. *Corrumpitur*, therefore, can never stand here; it might suit with the pen of a satirist; but the author

has no intention of that sort; but only to express that bettering or improvement of common oyl, as practised by the rich people of *Rome*, which his rustic could well do without.

There is no variation in *Servius*, or the *Medicean MS.*, and I know not how to correct the passage. *Componitur*, or *confunditur*, in the sense of mixing, would be departing too far from the duct of the letters of *corrumpitur*, or else one of them would much better accord with the poet's drift. T. Row.

MR. URBAN,
I SHALL consider myself as much obliged to any of your readers who will inform me, through the channel of your Magazine, whether there exist any engraved heads, pictures, or medallions of Collins the poet and Chatterton.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

MR. URBAN,
THE passage in Dr. Horsley's Sermon, censured in a late Magazine, p. 222, by your correspondent T. Search, goes thus: "That she, who in these terms was saluted by an angel, should, in after-times, become an object of superstitious adoration, is a thing far less to be wondered, than that men," &c. Whereupon Mr. Search observes, "The Proposition at ought to have been inserted after *wondered*. We cannot say to wonder a thing."

But now, Mr. Urban, there is an ellipsis in the case, as not uncommon in our language, and the passage is not the less, but rather the more, elegant for it. "Mr. ——— has destroyed himself, says one, though he was in good circumstances." The friend says, *I am amazed*; that is, *at him*, or *at it*.—Again, though we cannot say, *I wonder a thing*, yet there are several phrases wherein *wonder* is used without *at*; as, "*'tis strange, and I much wonder*;" that is, *at it*. "*I wonder whether he will return to-night or not*."—"I wonder he did not send word," &c.

Another passage in Dr. Horsley, remarked upon, is this: "The incarnation of the Divine word, so roundly asserted by St. John," &c.; which is called a *vulgarism*: but, with submission, it is far from being such in this case, as it is expressive and energetic. Thus, if I should say, "there is a world, therefore there is a God," I gain the existence of a God by inference, or deduction; but

should I say, *There is a God*, I assert it at once, clearly and explicitly; and this is what we mean, according to my apprehension, by asserting a fact or proposition roundly. T. Row.

MR. URBAN, July 16.
I HAVE by me an old conveyance or grant, which is indorsed with these words: The Graunt of my Lord þor & hys Cōvent, for the gyfte of certen lands to the M̃ of Corp⁹ X^{ti} Gilde for the kepyng of ov^r Lady fiste. It begins, *Universis & singulis, &c. Richardus Crosby, prior eccle Cath' bte Mariæ de Couentrie & ejusdem loci Conventus, salutem in Dño semp', &c. concessisse Wiltmo Gontham, Ricardo Knolles, mercatoribus, & Johi Heydon, capellano de Couentrie.* Then follows the grant of one messuage, one mill, four acres of land, and four Propter redditum unius floris rosarum assignavimus magro, fratribus, et sororibus, Gylde Corpis Xpi de Couentrie, &c. Dat' in capllo nro apud Coventrie sexto die mensis Octobris año Dñi millimo cccc^o quarto, & anno regni Regis Henrici quarto post conquestū sexto. The seal is of green wax, and oval, like most conventuals, not quite one half remaining, whereby it appears to have the figure of the Virgin Mary, and inscribed "Sigillum Sanctæ MARIÆ de COVENTRIE."

I think Dugdale would have taken notice of this deed, had it been presented to him. It is of too small consequence to transcribe at length; the abstract above will be sufficient to perpetuate the names; and the registering it in some corner of your Magazine will, I doubt not, last longer than the original.

Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

MR.

MR. URBAN,
I SEND you a few corrections, &c. relative to the parishes in Middlesex; and
am, Sir, Yours, &c. A. B. C. D. June 20.

Parishes.	Patrons.	Incumbents.
ELTHORNE HUNDRED.		
Arlington, in Eton spelt Hardington, <i>alias</i> Har- lington, R. }	Rev. Mr. Williams	Rev. Mr. Williams
Greenford Magna R.	King's College, Cambridge	Mr. Paddon
Greenford Parva, <i>alias</i> } Perivale, R.	John Schreiber, Esq.	Mr. Shury
Hanwell R.	Bishop of London	Mr. Glasse
New Brentford Chapel	Rector of Hanwell	Mr. Randall
Great Hillingdon V.	Bishop of London	Mr. Milles
Ickenham R.	Rev. Mr. Clarke	Mr. Clarke
Northolt V.	Bishop of London	Mr. Archdeacon Eaton.
GOARE HUNDRED.		
Harrow on the Hill, V.	Sir J. Rushout	Rev. Mr. Evans, or Mr. Williams. (<i>Qu.</i>)
OSSULSTON HUNDRED.		
Rolls Chapel	Master of the Rolls	Rev. Mr. Hughes, precep- tor to P. Ernest Augustus
Paddington C.	Bishop of London	Rev. Mr. Boucher
Chefwick V.	Dean of St. Paul's	Mr. Trebeck
Eling V.	Bishop of London	Mr. Sturges, preben- dary of St. Paul's
Old Brentford Chapel	Vicar of Eling	Mr. Coates
Fulham V.	Rector of Fulham	Mr. Jepson
HammerSmith Chapel	Bishop of London	Dr. Smith
St. Paul, Covent Garden	Duke of Bedford	Dr. Bullock
Twyford C.	—— Cholmondeley, Esq.	Mr. Shury
Willesdon V.	Dean & Chapter of St. Paul's	Mr. Wight
St. Paul, Shadwell, R.	Ditto	Mr. Butler
Bedfonte V.	Bishop of London	Dr. Whitfield
Hanworth R.	Lord Vere	Dr. Gabriel
Teddington C.		Dr. Cozens.

MR. URBAN,
IF it be not presumption to cavil at a criticism of your ingenious correspondent T. H. W. whose observations often adorn your Magazine (yet not half so often as every lover of science and information must wish), I would beg leave to observe, that Shakspeare, certainly, never meant a *sneer* at the art of grafting, when the garrulous Justice invites Falstaff to eat "the pippin in the "arbour," any more than he did in a passage which follows, to condemn the air of Gloucestershire, when the same

person says, "Marry, a good air."— They are both casual expressions, without any pointed meaning; the mere chit-chat of the play.

The *feelings* of a Botanist and a scientific gardener, like the Shakspearian *enthusiasm* of your present correspondent, are alive to *trifles*; and we perhaps think

———"It is not to be truly right,
"Never to stir without great argument;
"But quickly to find *cavil* in a word,
"When our favourite study is at stake."
Yours, &c. A.

HISTORY of the MYRICA GALE, or DUTCH MYRTLE.

MR. URBAN, July 14.
THE plant mentioned by your correspondent OBSERVATOR, in May Mag. p. 409, under the name of *Gale*, or *Sweet Gale*, and of which you have engraved a small figure in last month's

plate, has, from its agreeable odour, attracted the notice of many travellers, since curiosity has been more awake, and excursions so much more frequent, in this island. This shrub has, more than once, been a subject of discussion in your extensive

five repository. It was largely treated of, as a plant mistaken for the *Eleagnus*, in your Magazine for 1772, p. 12. I will add (if it be agreeable to you to insert them) some further observations, to illustrate the history of this plant, to such of your readers as are desirous of information in this way.

At the revival of botany in Europe, the commentators, desirous of referring this shrub to some of the plants described by *Theophrastus*, *Dioscorides*, and *Pliny*, (whom *Linnaeus* emphatically styles *Patres Botanici*,) hazarded many conjectures on that head, which probably would have been spared, had they known that the *Gale* does not seem to be a plant of the Southern latitudes of Europe, and could scarcely have been an object to those ancient writers.

Euricius Cordus, one of the first botanists, at the revival of letters in the 15th century, had named it *Eleagnus*; and *Belon*, the famous Oriental traveller, who had been the scholar of *Cordus*, in his book *De Neglecta Plantarum Cultura*, 1558, considers it as that *Eleagnus* mentioned by *Theophrastus*, lib. iv. c. xi. growing, with many other plants there specified, in the *Lacus Orchomenii*. *Ruellius* thought it the *Dryophanon*, described by *Pliny*, lib. xxvii. cap. ix. *Clusius*, *Dodonæus*, and the Authors of the *Historia Plantarum Lugdunensis*, judged it to be the *Rhus*, or *Sumach*, of the same author. But later writers, and modern botanists, have not been satisfied with these applications of the above names to the plant in question. Its fine odour led others to call it a *Myrtle*; and *Caspar Bauhine* acquiesced in the name of *Rhus Myrtifolia Belgica*; and from its growing in great plenty in *Brabant*, subsequent writers named it *Myrtus Brabantica*.—When, afterwards, the systematic botanists came to examine it, they found that it differed from the *Myrtle* genus very widely, in having apetalous flowers, and in being of that class which is now called *Dicæious*, comprehending plants, which have *staminiferous* flowers on one plant, and *pistilliferous* flowers on another plant, of the same species. It was afterwards, by *Linnaeus*, discovered to agree, in the fructification, with the *Candle berry Myrtle* of North America, and is enumerated in the Works of that author, with five other species, under the name of *Myrica* (Gen. Plant. N° 1107.) Among these, that which is common in gardens, under the erroneous name of *Oak-leaved Myrtle*, is one: of the others, two were

brought from the Cape of Good Hope, and one from *Æthiopia*. The *Candleberry Myrtle*, or *Tallow-Shrub*, described and figured by *Catesby*, I. tab. 69, resembles exceedingly, in the shape of the leaves, the plant now treated of.

The *Gale*, among the natural orders in botany, belongs to the *Amentaceous* shrubs, or such as bear *Catkins*, being in the 50th order of the Linnæan arrangement.

In the System of *Ray*, it belongs to his *coniferous* division of the 28th class, containing trees, and shrubs which have apetalous flowers, and bear the fruit on a different plant of the same species. In that of *Tournefort*, to his 3d division of his 18th class, containing the trees with apetalous flowers. In the System of the great Swedish botanist, it ranks in the class *Diæcia*, and the order *Tetrandria*, or such as have four stamina, and bear the fruit on a different plant.

With these characters it is easily distinguished as an English plant, since there are no other in the *tetrandrous* order of that class, except the *Viscum*, or *Mistletoe*, which is parasitical; and the *Hippophaë*, or *Sea Buckthorn*, which is a maritime plant.

This little shrub grows erect, and to the height of two, and sometimes three, feet. The bark is smooth, and of a deep brown colour in the mature plant, and not unfrequently thick set with small white spots, or points. The leaves are lanceolated, or rather cuneated, being broader at the extremities, where they are also serrated. The catkins stand at the extremities of the branches, and when the flower is past, the leaves push out below, so that the ends of the branches only are thick set with leaves, the stalks below being nearly naked. The catkins are short, oval, and of a brown colour; and singular in being sprinkled over with shining gold coloured particles; the fruit is a dry coriaceous berry, with one seed.

In *England*, and I believe elsewhere, it is only found in bogs, or in very marshy grounds; and therefore, in common with other bog plants, will not admit of culture in gardens without an appropriate soil and situation. It flowers in May and June.

The *Gale* seems to have been hitherto found only in the Northern parts of *Europe*, and of *America*. The most Southern parts of Europe, in which I find any notices of it, are, in the duchy of *Zell*, in *Hanover*, as mentioned by *Haller*, *Zinn*, and *Murray*, in their respective *Floræ* of the

the plants growing spontaneously about *Gottingen*, and in the environs of *Paris*, by *Tournefort* and *Vaillant*. *Scopoli* does not record it among the plants of *Carniola*; nor *Kramer* among those of *Lower Austria*. It is not found among the plants of *Switzerland*, in *Haller's History*; nor among those of the South of *France*, in *Gouan's Flora*: neither is it mentioned by *D'Affo*, among the plants of *Arragon* in *Spain*.

On the other hand, the writers on the plants of Northern *Europe* speak of it as a common plant. *D. de Gorter*, in his *Flora Ingrica*, says it grows in the islands of the river *Neva*; but it does not occur among the plants of *Siberia*, as described by *Gmelin*. *Bishop Gunner* says it grows abundantly in *Norway*, which is confirmed by *Linnaeus*, who adds, that it is extremely common in the Deserts of *Lapland*, and in the bogs and moors of *Sweden*, especially in the Northern provinces. It is common in *Denmark*, in *Holland*, and *Flanders*; in *Brabant*, particularly, so frequent as to have obtained the name of *Myrtus Brabantica*, among the early writers.

Amongst our English writers, *Robell* and *Gerard* seem to have known the plant well. The latter says it grows in fenny counties, and in the Isle of *Ely* so plentifully that they heat ovens with it. He adds, that it grows also in *Colebrooke*. *Parkinson* says it grows in *Suffex*, *Hertfordshire*, and *Kent*; and by *Old Windsor Park Corner*. *How* mentions it in his *Phytologia*; and *Ray* in his earliest writings records its growing in the Fens, and the Isle of *Ely*. He afterwards found it near *Wareham* in *Dorsetshire*, and observes, that it grew in the Northern counties: *Merret*, that it grew on *Hounslow Heath*: *Mr. Vernon*, that it grows so plentifully near *Whitchurch*, in *Cheshire*, as to give name to a moor, called *Gale-Moor*. *Mr. Jacob* found it near *Ashford* in *Kent*.

It is very probably no uncommon plant in many other parts of *England*.—*Hampshire* and *Dorsetshire* afford it plentifully. It grows on the boggy grounds and heaths near *Poole*; about *Wareham*, and in *Purbeck*; and there is a large quantity of it in the inclosures about midway between *Ringswood* and *Wimborne*. It is not lost in the spot where probably *Mr. Ray* saw it near *Wareham*; about half a mile north of that town it grows plentifully, in a marshy tract, with many other of the rarer plants, such as

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the *Osmunda regalis*, *Hypericum elodes*, *Utricularia vulgaris*, *Pinguicula villosa*, *Gentiana filiformis*, *Littorella lacustris*, *Pilularia globulifera*, *Scænus albus*, *Drosera longifolia*, *Lycopodium inundatum*, &c.

I have seen it growing plentifully in *Westmorland* and *Cumberland*, and in the county of *Galloway*, in *Scotland*; and *Mr. Lightfoot* has informed us, that it is common in the Highlands, and in the *Hebrides*. *Threlkeld* mentions it in *Ireland*, in the provinces of *Ulster* and *Munster*, and particularly about *Wicklow*.

I subjoin the indigenous names of this plant, and the *synonyma* of the several authors who have treated of it.

In *England* it is called *Gale*, *Goule*, *Gaule*, *Sweet Willow*, or *Dutch Myrtle*.

In *France*, *Piment Royal*.

In *Sweden*, *Norway*, and *Denmark*, *Pors*.

In *Holland*, *Gagel*.

In *Scotland* it is called *Gaul*; and in the Highlands *Roid*.

The *Irish* call it *Riudeog*; in *Ulster*, *Raodagh*; and in *Munster*, *Rileogagh*.

SYNONYMA.

Gagel Germanorum vel *Gold Anglorum*, *Myrtus Brabantica* quibusdam. *Lobel. Adv. p. 416.*

Myrtus Brabantica five *Elæagnus Cordi*. *Ger. 1228. Ger. em. 1414. Threlkeld. Syn. Stirp. Hiber.*

Rhus sylvestris, five *Myrtus Brabantica* vel *Anglica*. *Park. 1451.*

Elæagnus Cordi. *How. Phyt. Brit. p. 36. Raii Cat. Cant. p. 47. Raii Cat. Plant. Angl. p. 97.*

Gale, *Fristrex odoratus septentrionalium*, *Elæagnus Cordo* *J. B. I. 221. Raii Syn. ed. I. p. 230. ed. II. p. 312. ed. III. p. 443. Boerb. Ind. alt. Pl. II. p. 261. Dillen. Gen. p. 154. Blackst. Spec. Bot. p. 25. Jacob. Plant. Faversh. p. 40. Tournef. Hist. des Plant. aux Environs de Paris, vol. II. p. 364. p. 1707.*

Rhus myrtifolia Belgica. *C. B. pin. 414. Raii Hist. Pl. II. p. 1707.*

Gale florifera et fructifera. *Vaill. Bot. Par. p. 77.*

Myrica foliis lanceolatis fructu sicco. *Lin. Flor. Lapp. N° 373. Hort. Cliff. p. 455. Flor. Suec. ed. I. N° 817. Mat. Med. N° 451. Royen. Prod. Flor. Leyd. p. 527. Haller. Hort. Gotting. p. 12. Zinn. Cat. Gott. p. 11.*

Myrica (Gale) foliis lanceolatis subserratis caule suffruticoso. *Lin. Spec. Plant. ed. I. p. 1024. ed. II. p. 1453. Fl. Suec. ed. II. N° 907. Gorter. Fl. Ingr. p. 159. Hudson. Fl. Angl. ed. I. p. 368. ed. II. p. 432. Gorter. Fl. Belg. N° 785. Gunner. Flor. Norweg.*

Norweg. N^o 142. *Lightfoot. Fl. Scot. II.*
p. 613. *Relban. Fl. Cant. p. 368. Flor.*
Dan. N^o 327 cur. Icone bot. *Lin. Syst.*
Veget. a Reich. vol. IV. p. 243.

The figures of this shrub in *Gerard's* and *J. Baubine's* Histories are, for that time, very good. That in *Parkinson* is a very bad one. The parts of fructification are delineated in *Dillenius's* Appendix to the *Cat. Giffens.* p. 154. The only good figure that I can refer to is that in the *Flora Danica*, N^o 327.

The sensible qualities of the *Gale* are those of a bitter, and aromatic, but of the strong, or graveolent kind. Its odour is powerful, though generally agreeable, being so much of the myrtle kind as to have given rise to one of its names. The effects of the *Gale* on the human system are those of the lighter narcotic kind; all authors having agreed in ascribing to the internal use of it an intoxicating quality, and say, particularly, that it occasions an head-ach. *Lobel, Gerard, and Parkinson*, and the more modern writers, universally agree in this account. From time immemorial it appears to have been in constant use in the Northern nations, where it grows plentifully, to drive away insects from beds and apparel; and *Simon Pauli* says, it has the same effect on vermin; even rats, he tells us, are driven off by it; which is confirmed by *Bishop Gunner*.

The use of this shrub, instead of hops, in the brewing of beer is, probably, not less ancient. *Linnaeus* informs us, that this application of it was universal in *Sweden* before the cultivation of hops, and is yet practised by the poor in the remote provinces; and he observes, that the intoxicating power of the plant, or its effect on the head, is lessened, or destroyed, by well boiling it; *Bishop Gunner* says, by clarifying the decoction.—From hence it is probable, that this noxious quality resides in the camphor, and resin, or wax, of the plant, which, by long coction, is evaporated, or separated by sufficient despumation. It is very probable that the inhabitants of the Highlands of *Scotland* learned this use of it from their Northern neighbours, *Mr. Lightfoot* having acquainted us, that in some of the Western islands it is yet used for the same purposes as hops.

Medical writers have not disregarded a plant endued with such sensible qualities. *Simon Pauli*, a Danish physician of the last century, was so strongly persuaded that the *Dutch Myrtle* was the true *Tea Shrub*, that, in a treatise pub-

lished in 1665, he attempted to prove it, and shew the folly of importing, from such a distance, what might be had at home. But his error was soon detected; nevertheless, he has spoken of it as a medicine, when internally exhibited, powerful against worms, and, in the form of an ointment, against the scabies, and inveterate eruptions on the skin.

As a medicine of this class it has obtained a place in the *Materia Medica* of *Dale*; and, since, in that of *Linnaeus*, who considers it as a plant, the virtues of which have been greatly neglected. In the *Censura Simplicium*, printed in the *Amoenitates Academicæ*, vol. V. he has introduced it as one of the euphoristic medicines, deserving the notice of physicians, and has ranked it among the *Graveolentia amara debiliora*.

The odour and exhalation from this plant justifies *Linnaeus* in the suspicion (*Flor. Lapp. p. 297*) that a camphor might be procured from it. Like that of the *Candleberry Myrtle* of *America*, of which it is a species, the fruit yields wax, by proper treatment in boiling water. Of this process see *Kalm's Travels*, edit. 1770, vol. I. p. 192.

It is not without economical uses in other ways. *Linnaeus* tells us, that the natives of *Scania*, in *Sweden*, make a dye from this plant, of a yellow colour, for woollen garments; and *Gunner*, that it is used for the same purpose in *Norway*. In *Holland* they scent the casks that salted meats are kept in with *Gale*; and *Gorter* adds, that the country people still continue to lay it under their beds, for the purposes before mentioned. The *Bishop of Drontheim* remarks, that, additional to this last use, which the Norwegians also make of it to this day, they hang it about their beds, under the idea that it procures sleep; a circumstance that tends to confirm the opinion of its narcotic quality. R. P.

MR. URBAN,

I HOPE some of your ingenious correspondents, through the channel of your Magazine, will favour your readers with the natural history of that valuable and useful vegetable the POTATOE; since I find but little satisfaction upon this subject in any book I have yet met with. The most desirable points to be known, I imagine, would be, whence it came; how long since introduced into this country; what kind of vegetable in the country from whence it was introduced; how much it has been improved by

by our cultivation; the causes that tend to improve it; the causes that tend to degenerate it, &c. &c.

There prevails a traditional story in the country, that the *Potatoe* came from North America, but was there reckoned not good for food; was first introduced from thence into Ireland, and from thence into this kingdom, by a vessel wrecked upon the Western coast, called North Meols, in Lancashire; a place and soil, even at this period, famous for producing this vegetable in great perfection; and from this place its general utility has caused it to spread almost, if not entirely, over the whole kingdom. J. H.

MR. URBAN,

AS I am personally acquainted with Colonel O'B—e, and have had frequent conversations with him relative to his long life and gallant actions in the service of the Empress Queen, I hope your correspondent O. V. R. (p. 571) will excuse my stating some facts in which he has been misinformed. The Colonel is still at Brussels, where he is so much caressed that it was but seldom I could prevail upon him to eat his soup with me. He is called King O'Burne. He is a man much above the usual standard; and though he does not know his exact age, he is certain that the first action he was engaged in was in the year 1719; and I think he has been more than once thrown into a cart among dead men, to be carried out of the field of action for burial.—When the present Emperor came to the throne, there were almost as many state pensioners in that country as there are in this (unworthy objects of it); and as, in such cases, the deserving are often not distinguished from the undeserving, this gallant old officer's name was struck out of the list, with many others, and consequently he was left destitute. He, however, found means to get to Vienna, with his petition to the Emperor; but being told, that a *certain lady in the palace* (if he could obtain an audience of her) would be the most likely method of gaining attention to his prayer, he went secretly to court, and enquired for her apartments, which were not in the *most conspicuous part of the palace*, and while he was blundering up a darkish staircase, he met a man coming down, of whom he enquired for Madame la Comtesse ———'s apartments. The man, struck with the general outline of the Colonel's person, asked him his business with that lady. O'B—e

told him; and, I think, offered him an *Imperial crown* to procure him an audience; but he being in a line of life above accepting either crowns or any such *glittering ornaments* to adorn his brow, promised to put O'B—e in a more ready way to obtain the boon he sought for *gratis*, and accordingly desired the petitioner to accompany him down stairs, and, as they passed one of the quadrangles, where there was an officer's guard, who instantly turned out, and saluted him, he began at first to think (being dressed *en militaire*) that they had mistaken his rank; but, upon second thoughts, it occurred to him that he had mistaken the *rank of his companion*. It is scarcely necessary to say, that his pension, about *four score pounds a year*, was renewed to him, and he assured me it was quite sufficient for his wants; for, in an illness he had at Brussels, I took the liberty to question him upon that subject. He is related to a well-known gentleman of the same name in England, who, I believe, almost every summer calls on him at Brussels, and takes him to Spa, by way of change of scene.—O'B—e is a good Catholic; but lamented to me that he was not a good Protestant, that his bones might be deposited in the very elegant vault at Brussels, where the poor heretics' bodies are buried, and where the late Lord Kelly's remains lie.

Yours, &c.

Z.

MR. URBAN,

Azof, Nov. 13,
O. S. 1785.

LIFE is not very long to any of us, and the part we have to perform upon this earthly stage is in general but short. Yet how few go through it with such success as, at their exit, to deserve the plaudits of the spiritual spectators that are said to surround us! When we cast an eye on the succession of events that compose this little life of ours, it looks like a confused chaos of actions, huddled together, without order, rule, or moral fitness, by the petulance of passion and the volatility of whim. It is this that renders the study of man more difficult than all others. In vain would you endeavour to reduce to fixed and certain principles the theory of a being who wanders farther and farther, at every step, into the illusions of folly, or the obliquities of vice; who confounds all opinions together, and, distinguishing neither times, nor circumstances, nor seasons, runs through an extemporary kind of life, and is determined in his conduct more

more by instinct than reason. We are very glad to shift this charge of levity from ourselves; and, in our whining humours, are apt to make our lamentation:

*“Ludit in humanis divina potentia
“rebus,*

*.. “Et certam præsens vix habet hora
“fidem.”*

But the poet needed not to have gone out of himself for finding its cause.

To hear us continually complaining of the inconstancy of fortune, of the severity of fate, and the crosses of life, it should seem as if there were a sort of combination formed against us in nature; that some undefined powers, inimical to the happiness of man, were striving for ever to destroy it; and that it is a vain attempt to struggle against such various and such stubborn foes. Under shelter of these vague and unintelligible terms, and by declaiming against these empty phantoms, we discharge ourselves, or at least are as satisfied as if we were discharged from all blame and reproach; throw the misfortunes and inconsistencies of life to the account of some external and inevitable principle, inducing, as far as we are able, others to do so too; while, at bottom, they are almost always the handy-work of our own imprudence, the consequences of our foolish conduct. Placed in a world so subject to perpetual revolutions as we allow this to be, we pretend ignorance in the manner of making them conduce to the true point of concentration; and this because we will not take the pains to compose a connected system of manners, to adopt the rules of prudence, and to settle our principles of action.

We have a propensity to imagine that nothing exists but what is the object of sense. So that when the causes of events are not immediately in view, we conclude that they proceeded from none. Never was error more palpable than this; but never was any more generally adopted, or more fertile in ruin. Falsely persuaded that certain accidents happen in life which no penetration could foresee, nor prudence avert, that proceed from no cause, and depend upon nothing, three-fourths of mankind confine their views to the present, deliver up their souls to the moment, and think neither of its connection with the past, or its influence on the future. Their life is a motley work, which we cannot suppose the production of an intelligent master, as his would infallibly be who should make a right use of his reason.

I have been led into these reflections by the encomiums on the late Dr. Johnson, with which one of your latter volumes abounds. Whenever I meet with his Rambler, I read it with fresh delight; a book that cannot be too much perused, nor too frequently recommended. It contains lessons of life which all that read them will allow to be just, and he who puts them in practice will feel to be right. Its superiority to the Spectator is immediately apparent on the first general idea of them both; though that was the work of several persons, and they the greatest wits of the age. Many papers of the Spectator are trifling, and many others indifferent; even those of morality, by his clerical colleague, though admired for their style, are too vague and diffuse to interest the heart, and too feeble to influence the practice. The character of Sir Roger, as justly drawn as it is well supported, may be presented as a picture, and applauded for its keeping. But surely it offers no pattern for our manners, no example for us to follow. The Rambler, though the work of one man, is strong and nervous throughout; it contains not a paper but is highly instructive; but, while it engages the reader to resolve to be better, also shews him the distinct and infallible means.

Yet the writings of a man are no data towards his character. There is a wide difference between spinning in the closet and fighting in the field. No rule of comparison can be drawn between making a book and the management of life. The Doctor has merited great fame by his writings*; but, with regard to his conduct, his head is not highly discernible above the generality† of mankind.

And now, for your encouragement to bear with my extravagancies, and for fulfilling the promise I made in my last, I begin my account of the Krim.

The peninsula of the Krim, or Krimia, is situate directly to the South of St. Petersburg, between the 51st and 54th degrees of latitude, and in 46 of longitude. Its Southern and Western coasts

* I say nothing of the Doctor's great Dictionary, which, though in its kind far above all praise, yet, as I mean not to criticise his literary productions, it does not lie in my way.

† As the Doctor wanted not the accession of fame that proceeds from his Meditations and Prayers, it is pity they fell into such weak hands as let them drop into the world.

lie in the Euxine; its Northern and Eastern in the Rotten Sea and the Palus Mæotis. It is joined, however, to the continent, on the North, by a small neck of land, not more than nine versts broad; the mean length and breadth of the peninsula itself being about 200 versts.

From the abovementioned isthmus, on which is built the fortress of Or-kapi, or Perekop, to the first rising of the hill at Karasubasar, the country is one continued flat, elevating itself, by an easy gradation, to the summit of the hill, which forms the South side of the peninsula, and the shore of the Euxine Sea. The surface of the soil is almost all of one kind, a reddish-grey loam; on digging, you find it more or less mixed with a black earth, and the hills abound with marle. The whole flat, from Perekop to the river Salgir, which may be an extent of 120 versts, is full of salt-marshes and lakes, from whence the neighbouring Russian governments, as well as the Krim itself, Anatolia, and Bessarabia, are supplied with salt. The most remarkable of these lakes are five in number: Koslof and Keffa, so called after the towns near which they lie, are very large; the Tusla, about 15 versts from Perekop, on the road from Keffa; the Red Lake, not far from the last-mentioned; and the Black Lake. Besides these, there are many other swamps and lakes, from whence the inhabitants get salt for their own consumption.

The greatest part of the peninsula is so level that a man may travel over the half of it without meeting with a river, or even the smallest brook. The inhabitants of the villages, therefore, make a pit in the yard of every house for receiving the rain, or the water that runs from the hills. The whole tract is bare of every kind of tree. Not a bush or a bramble is to be seen; and the herbage is extremely scanty. This, however, does not proceed so much from the unfruitfulness of the place, as from the vast herds of cattle which rove, the whole year long, from place to place, by which means all the grass, in spring, summer, or autumn, no sooner appears, through the long drought which succeeds the rainy season, but it is immediately devoured or trodden down. The universal prevalence of this custom of keeping cattle to wander up and down, joined to the slothfulness of the Tartars, with their inaptitude and aversion to agriculture, is the reason of the total neglect of that science here. Otherwise, were the

land divided into portions, and properly managed, there would be a sufficiency for the cattle, and the rest would be fruitful in corn and grain. By this means alone the Krim would become a fertile country, and no natural defect would be found in opposition to the welfare of its inhabitants. The truth of this is well known by their neighbours; where, of a hundred Tartars, one perhaps follows husbandry, who finds it answer to so much profit that he has not only enough for his own use, but wherewith to sell to the ninety-nine.

This peninsula, which is indeed but a little district, yet, from the many advantages conferred upon it by nature, may be esteemed peculiarly rich, I shall divide into two parts, the hilly country and the flat. The latter, which extends from Perekop to Koslof and the river Bulganak, to Karasubasar, Keffa, and Yenicali, is strewn here and there with little Tartar villages, maintained by cattle and the produce of the salt-lakes. The highlands, or hilly country, form the Southern part of the Krim, along the straight coast of the Black Sea, and stretching Westward, in a right line from Keffa, to the vicinity of Belbek. These hills are composed of layers of chalk, which, in the headlands and promontories, is soft, but more inland quite hard. The strata of the highest hills are like those of the promontories, and take a direction from North to South. These qualities of the strata prevail not throughout the whole hills, but only in the large and lofty ones, such as the two that rise near Karasubasar, and one very high by Achmetshed, which bears the name of Aktau. The other smaller hills lie scattered and dispersed, but take the names of the greater ones, to which they seem to belong; as the great ridge of Caucasus does, which extends beyond the Donau, through Bulgaria, and are named Palkans.

The state of the hilly part of the Krim is taken chiefly from my own observations, and the rest I have taken from the friendly communications of others. All agree in this, that nature has favoured these highland countries with great advantages, and blessed them with abundance of all things; a number of springs that flow from the mountains form the two considerable rivers Salgir and Karasu, that run into the Rotten Sea. The former, which takes its rise from a cavern in a high hill near Achmetshed, falls straight into the plain below, and

waters a great part of the Krim; the other, commencing behind Karasubasar, falls likewise into the plain, and mingles with the Salgir. The many other little rivers and streams, which run Eastward, and either join the two forementioned, or fall immediately into the Rotten Sea, I shall not here particularly mention, but observe, in general, that all the streams, for the whole length of the hills, which begin at Keffa, and proceed in a chain of the same height, flow to the North, or the North-east, excepting one behind Achmetfched, where the great mountain Aktau is, which falls on the other side; I mean the river which, rising on the Northern side of this mountain, flows, as was before observed, towards the North-east, to the Salgir and the Rotten Sea; as likewise those which spring on the Western side, take their course Westward to the Bulganak, and thence straight to the Black Sea, which also receives all the other little rivers that arise from these hills, as the Amma, the Katscha, the Belbek, the Kasulkioi, &c. &c.

The mountains are well covered with woods, fit for the purpose of ship-building, and contain plenty of wild beasts. The vallies consist of fine arable land; on the sides of the hills grow corn and vines in great abundance, and the earth is rich in mines. But these mountaineers are as careless and negligent as the inhabitants of the deserts, slighting all these advantages, and, like their brethren of the lowlands, are sufficiently happy if they are in possession of a fat sheep and as much bread as serves them to eat.

About 18 years ago, this peninsula was uncommonly full of inhabitants and wealth. They reckoned at that time at least 1200 villages; but, from the late troubles in the Krim, it has lost more than a third part of its inhabitants; and now, wherever we turn, we meet with the ruins of large villages and dwellings. The people was composed of various nations, who lived together under the Tartars in the most unbounded freedom; but, in the late Turkish war, they either put themselves under the Russian government, and were transferred to that empire, or fled to Abcasia and the Tschirkassian hills.

The houses in the towns, as well as the villages, are, for the most part, of square timbers, having the interstices filled with brick work, if the possessor can afford it, and those of the poorer sort with turf. The chinks and crannies are

made tight with clay, and then plastered within and without. The covering is commonly either of brick or of turfs. Only the medscheds, minarets, and baths, are of stone, and a few extremely handsome, of marble. They have chimnies in the chambers, at which they likewise dress their victuals; but stoves in the Russian manner none. In extreme frosts a great iron pan of charcoal is brought into the room, for making it comfortable. Their custom is, to sit upon low sofas, with Turkish coverings and cushions, or upon a clay seat, somewhat raised above the earth, and spread with a carpet. In these rooms are cupboards and chests, often covered with cushions, to serve as seats, in which they keep their gold, silver, and valuables. Such are the inner apartments, or harems, in which the women generally live; the others are not so fine. These contain only a sofa, or a bank of clay, covered with a carpet, as in the chimney rooms.

The cloathing of the Tartars is so well known, that I shall not give myself or your readers the trouble of going through its description.

The rich Tartars, and their nobility, or murzas, (excepting only such as are about the person of the khan,) commonly dwell, all the year round, in the country, coming only to town when they have business there. There are but few towns in the Krim, at least in comparison of its former population. The Krimskoi Tartars have no tribunal of justice, controversies and quarrels being seldom heard of among them; and if a dispute should arise, it is immediately settled by an appeal to the Koran. Little differences in the villages inevitably happening, about property, or other matters not taken notice of in that code, are amicably adjusted by the eldersmen, or abeses; but in the towns all weighty concerns, excepting the single case of murder or homicide, are brought before the kaimakan, or commandant, who settles them absolutely, without appeal.

The residence of the khans of the Crimea was formerly Bachtschisarai, in which city they held their seat for upwards of 200 years. They went thither from Eski-Krim, or Old Krim, the capital city of the Genoese, upon Bengli Ghireikhan's plundering the sea-ports, and driving all the Genoese from their stations. Before Eski-Krim, and indeed upon the first coming of the Tartars into this peninsula, the sovereign residence was at Koslof, but here they remained

not long. Under the late khan Schagin Ghirei, it was held at Keffa, the ancient Theodosia, which is 15 versts distant from Eski-Krim, said to be the Cimmerium of the ancients.

The principal cities or towns of the Krimea are :

Bachtschi-Sarai, an extensive and wealthy city, lying in a vale between two high mountains, and surrounded by a number of gardens. From this circumstance it has its name; Bachtschi signifying, in the Tartarian language, a garden, and Sarai, a palace. It formerly contained 3000 houses, and many sumptuous medscheds. The palace of the khans, with its gardens and ponds, were much improved under the government of khan Kerim Girei, under whose government the last Turkish war took its rise. In this palace is the burial place of all the khans of Krimea, wherein all the khans that have reigned here lie interred. The fine Krimskoi vines, with their large clusters of grapes, grow in great plenty all about this town, and a profusion of other delicious fruits, from whence the neighbouring parts of Russia are supplied.

Keffa, the present residence of the khans, stands on the shore of a large harbour in the Black Sea. Its site is on the declivity of a long ridge of mountains, and is mantled by a stone wall, fortified by several towers, and encompassed by a deep ditch. On both sides of the city formerly stood castles, and in the middle of them a lofty turret, for the purpose of giving signals by fire. Before the wall were wide extended suburbs, containing, among other considerable buildings, medscheds, churches for the Greek and Armenian worship, of all which now only the vestiges remain. The castles and towers lie also in ruins, and not one third part of the houses of the city itself are now remaining, and those chiefly built of materials taken from the aforesaid ruins. They formerly reckoned Keffa to contain 4000 houses, including the suburbs, with a number of medscheds and christian churches; but this number has been much diminished by the last Turkish war.

I perceived in the walls of the houses a great many blocks and slabs of marble, with inscriptions and ensigns armorial, chiseled in the time of the Genoese. The present inhabitants consist mostly of Tartars, who carry on a trade, by no means inconsiderable, in commodities brought from Turkey. The late khan,

an intelligent and enlightened personage, made this city the place of his residence, and brought hither the mint from Bachtschegarai, built himself a palace, and erected a divan, which assembled three times a week, and the fourth time was held in the palace of the khan, in which he always personally assisted. Here is also a custom-house, the management of which is farmed out.

Karafubasar, likewise a very rich city in former times, stands at the beginning of the mountains, about half-way between Keffa and Bachtschegarai. It is a large trading town, contains a considerable number of dwelling houses and medscheds, but the greatest part of them in decay, and many fine gardens. This place is the most famous in all the Krim for its trade in horses, and has a market once a week for that article of traffic; to which are likewise brought great numbers of buffaloes, oxen, cows, camels, and sheep, for sale. Near this city flows one of the principal rivers of the Krim, called the Karasu, that is, The Black Water. Of this river they have an opinion in Russia, that one part of it flows upwards for several versts together. But this is in some sort true, not only of the Karasu, but of all the rivers of the Krim that have a strong current. The Tartars, who dwell either in the vallies, or on the sides of the mountains, (frequently without considering whether the place is supplied with water or not,) dig canals either from the source of the next river, or from that part of it which lies nearest to their particular habitation, about an arshine in breadth, for their gardens and domestic use. From these they cut smaller ones through the villages, to supply them with water, and not unfrequently to drive a mill. These canals appear, to the imagination of the common people, to run in a contrary direction to the current of the river; and in fact these canals do lie, in many places, for a verst in length, some fathoms higher than the level of the stream from whence they are supplied.

Achmetsted, a pretty large city, not far from Bachtschegarai, now made the capital of all the Krimea, by the regulations of Prince Potemkin, in the summer of last year.

Koslof, formerly a very considerable trading town, lies on the Western side of the peninsula, in a bay of the Black Sea, which, as well as the sound at Keffa, might rather be called a road than a haven. This was the first town the

Tartars

Tartars possessed themselves of on their first entrance into the Krim, and established a custom-house therein, after the example of the Genoese, which is now farmed out.

The other remarkable places are, Sudak, which is built on the hills upon the shore of the Black Sea, at the South side of the peninsula, and is famous for its excellent wine, resembling Champagne, both in colour and strength; Alushti, on the same side, among the hills on the sea-shore; Baluklava, where there is a fine harbour, and perhaps the only one on the Black Sea, containing ample room for a very good fleet; Inkerman may be noticed for its commodious, though not very large, haven, called Achtiar; and Mangup, the old Chersonesus; which were all formerly very flourishing towns, but are now either in ruins, or dwindled into small villages.

All these places, so long as the Genoese remained masters of the Krim, were well fortified; but the Tartars, in taking them, demolished all the works. While they were under the Turks, they left the fortresses of Keffa, Kertsch, and Koslof, and built the fort Arabat, on the neck of land between the sea of Azof (or Palus Mæotis) and the Rotten Sea, where Perekop also is.

In Arabat are but few houses; but here the warlike stores of the khans were kept.—Perekop, called by the Turks Or-kapi, is a fortress of moderate strength, standing about the middle of the neck of land that joins the peninsula with the continent. This isthmus, which is at least nine versts broad, is cut through with a wide and deep ditch, lined with stone, and reaches from the Black to the Rotten Sea. This was formerly kept without water, but now it is filled from both seas. On the Krimean side a high wall of earth runs the whole length of it, straight from one sea to the other. You pass over the ditch by means of a drawbridge, and through the wall by a gateway. The walls of the fortress are some fathom from the road-side, of which the ruins are only now discernible, namely, large brick houses, with a number of bomb-shells and cannon balls about them, which were formerly kept in the fortresses. At least three versts from this is the pretty populous, but miserable, place which was probably the town to which this fort belonged. Near the gate is a custom-house, where all imports and exports pay duty.

This peninsula was formerly extremely populous; the number of its inhabi-

tants, in Tartars, Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and others, amounted to above 200,000 men. Since that, however, the greatest part of the Christians have betaken themselves to the other parts of the Russian empire, particularly the government of Azof; and many other inhabitants, particularly Tartars, have gone to Taman and Abchasia; so that the present population of the Krim cannot now be reckoned at more than 50,000 men at most.

The Krim was heretofore divided into 24 kaduliks, or districts, namely, Yenikali, Kertsch, Arabat, Eski-krim, Keffa, Karasubasar, Sudak, Achmetsched, Yaltof, Bachtschisarai, Balaklava, Mangup, Inkerman, Koslof, Or, Mansur, Tarkan, Sivasch, Tschongar, Sarubulat, Barun, Argun, Sidschugut, and Schirin. Several of these districts are named after the town or village wherein the murza, their governor, dwells; and many of them are at present in a state of total decay.

And now, Mr. Urban, I will relieve the attention of you and your readers, by breaking off at this place; praying you to observe that I might draw my apology for the tediousness of my description from this circumstance, that it is the only account of the Krimea ever given to the publick; and, if you consider it in no other light than as a lesson of patience, it may not be totally unproductive of fruits. *Nil sine labore Deus dedit mortalibus.*—With regard to myself, in the present instance, I may add the word *magno*, without shocking my meekness. My friend the captain, above courting popularity by the means of a fine hand-writing, as he has so many nobler, has written my original in such a scrawl, and on such ragged scraps, that I have sometimes compared myself to the restorers of the lost books of Livy, or the editors of Bossuet, while I was making it out. Add to this, that all the parts he has got from others are in the German tongue, as they were uttered, and, owing to the haste in which he took them, much worse chirographed than any of his own. For the rest, let it suffice to say, that to have traversed the Krim three times over, and made my own observations, would have been three hundred times more pleasant to me than this task of translating. If my perseverance holds out (which I cannot answer for), you shall have the rest of it in my next.—I live not without hopes, Mr. Urban, of one day drinking a bottle of Burton ale with you. *Forjan & hæc olim meminisse juvabit.* Yours, &c. M.M.M.

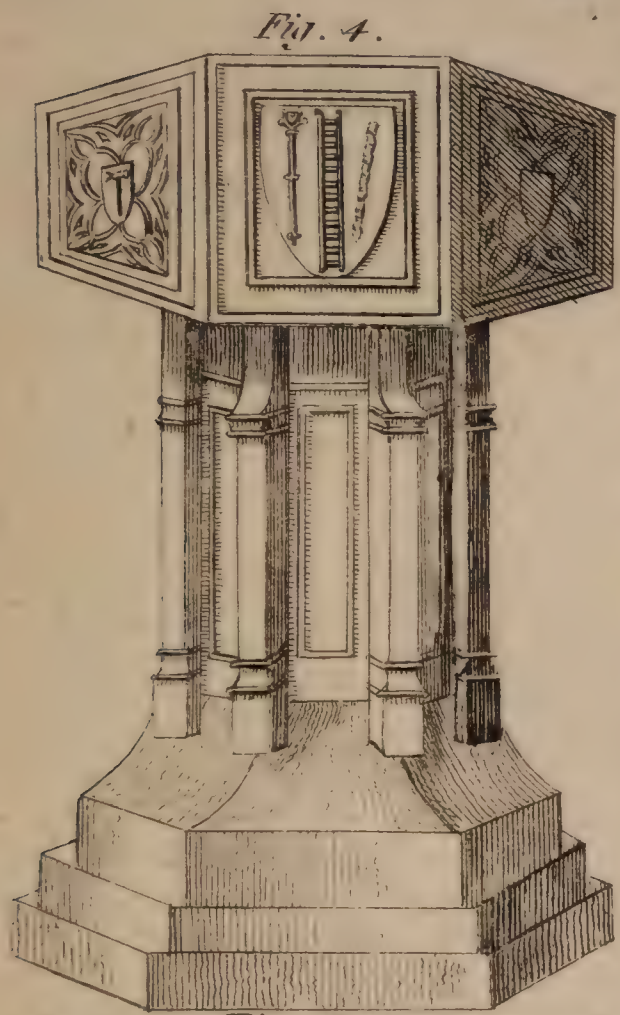
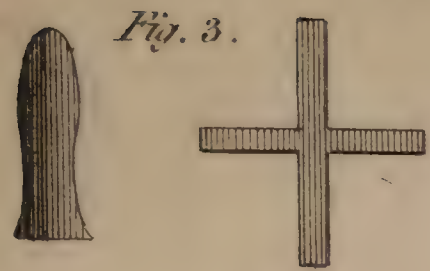


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Camden-street, Islington, June 6.

MR. URBAN,

AS time and opportunity offered to indulge a favourite inclination for things remarkable and rare, more especially those of antiquity, my chief amusement in the places I have visited has been to observe and take sketches of such antiquities or other remarkables as may be found there. Many such still remain, and unnoticed, which to a serious and contemplative mind will afford great satisfaction and pleasure.—Inclosed you have a few drawings, with observations, on some antiquities, &c. collected in a late journey (1785) to Hastings in Sussex. This is an ancient incorporated town, and one of the cinque ports. It is situated north and south between two high hills, and consists chiefly of two parallel streets, about half a mile in length, divided by gardens, at the division of which runs a mean brook, called by the inhabitants *The Bourne*, which flows into the sea. The town has two churches: the first, at the entrance, and east side, is named All Saints; the other, on the west side, and near the bottom of the town towards the sea, St. Clement's: divine service is performed in the first at morning, and evening prayer at the last, at both of which the mayor of the town attends, with a white rod in his hand, preceded by two serjeants at mace, in silver laced blue cloaks and hats, each bearing a silver mace on his shoulder, but unattended by any other of the corporation. The town-hall, over the market-place, is a modern building, erected in 1700. In a frame hung up in it is a long list of its mayors, the first of which was sworn as such in the year 1560, before which time a bailiff was the chief magistrate: the list commences in 1500. Near it the arms of France is fixed, largely carved on wood, and painted in proper colours, with embellishments, and was presented to the corporation by one of the officers (a jurat of Hastings) who was at the reduction of Quebec, where it was fixed over one of the gates of that city, all which is inscribed in a tablet under the arms. Over the mayor's seat in this hall are the arms of King Charles II. with the date of his restoration, 1660. This port had anciently a strong pier, built of maffy stones and piles of wood: the remaining stones (of which there are a great number) are of a prodigious

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bigness, and the piles of wood still appear in rows at low water. This pier has been long ago demolished by the raging sea and violent storms; but at what period I could not learn. Near this ruined pier is a strong pallisaded platform, with several large pieces of cannon on it; and a little to the west is a neat room built for the reception of company who frequent this place, and adjoining is a well-gravelled walk, and sheltered seat for repose after walking. This town, from its pleasing situation near the sea, its bathing machines, the many pleasant walks and rides about it, diversified with the most agreeable prospects, is become, in proper season, the resort of a numerous and genteel company.

On the summit of the western hill, towards the sea, are the ruins of an ancient castle (*Pl. I. fig. 1*); but, of what antiquity, history, and even tradition, are silent regarding any memorials of it. The fragments of walls surrounding the ground within are extensive; and towards the west are more entire, with pretty lofty remains of two towers: a deep ditch to landward renders the approach to the castle on that side almost inaccessible. There was a parish church or chapel within its walls, dedicated to St. Mary, now united to St. Clement's in the town; but though there are many remains of ruins dispersed over the ground, no part can with precision be fixed on as the spot where it stood. Within memory a large part of the wall of this castle, projecting over the cliff, fell down, and though falling from so great a height, the stones were so strongly cemented together, that the whole lies on the strand beneath yet disunited, and is supposed to weigh more than fifty tons. On the side of the same hill, to the right of the castle, at a little more than a quarter of a mile distant, is a cavern (*fig. 2*) which an old man and his wife have made their habitation from the year 1783, having been discharged from the town work-house for repeated misbehaviour. The company who come to this town frequently visit this gloomy abode, and from them the poor creatures pick up a few pence, and, with what they can otherwise collect, drag on a miserable existence, sleeping on the bare rock, without any door to their cavern, or any other cloaths to cover them than the rags on their bodies. The cavern is of

no

no great extent, reaching but a few yards to the left from the entrance: to the right is their fire-place, the fuel for which they collect from the neighbouring fields and brakes. The smoke is discharged from an aperture into a channel cut in the rock, which is seen in the drawing. I incline to think that this cavern has been in ancient time an hermitage, as on the inside, opposite the entrance, there is a cross cut in the rock, and by its side a niche for the image of some saint (*fig. 3*).

In St. Clement's church is a curious octogon antique font (*fig. 4*), on the squares of which are carved, in relievo, the instruments of our Lord's passion (*fig. 5*). There are also in this church some ancient gravestones, most of which are robbed of their brasses, with which they were once inlaid. There are two brass chandeliers: that towards the east has the following inscription engraved on it.

"The gift of Edward Milward, William Ashburnham, John Pelham, Luke Spence, Richard Ridout, and Rose Fuller, Esqrs. Barons of this port, who supported the canopies at the coronation of King George III. and Qu. Charlotte, Sept. 22, 1761."

The lower chandelier was given by the three parishes of All Saints, St. Clement's, and St. Mary in the Castle. The front of the pulpit is covered with flowered silver tissue, with a gold fringe at the bottom, and silver ditto at the top, and was part of the canopy held over King George I. at his coronation.

On the south side of the chancel is a well-carved monument, with this inscription:

SACRED

To the memory of
John Collier, esq.

Who (tho' not a native) yet was an
Inhabitant of this corporation for
Upwards of fifty years, many of which he
was town-clerk,

And several times mayor thereof.

He had also the honour of being one of the
Canopy-bearers at the coronation of their
Majesties King George II. and his royal
Consort Queen Caroline.

He was bred to the practice of the law, by
which

He acquired an ample fortune with a fair
character,

And at the same time eminently displayed
His benevolence and hospitality.

Tho' possessed of these and many other moral
virtues, yet

He thought the duties of religion indispen-
sable,

Therefore constantly attended divine service.

He was an active and humane magistrate,
An indulgent husband, a tender parent,
A kind master; and, respecting the commu-
nity,

A worthy member of it.

Thus happily endowed whilst living,

He died lamented,

On the 9th day of December, 1760,

In the 76th year of his age,

Leaving behind him a widow and

Six daughters.

At the upper end of the south aisle is
a small monument thus inscribed:

TO the memory of Capt. Thomas Delves,
brother of Nicholas Delves, of London, al-
derman.

He had the honour of being one of the
barons of this antient towne and port
who carried the canopy over King
Charles the Second at his coronation.

He was Capt. of the trained bands for
many years, and he was five times
mayor of this towne. He finished his
course the 4th day of Septem. anno Dom.

1669, aged 57 years.

To the memory likewise of

Nicholas Delves,

eldest son of Nicholas Delves, of London,
alderman, who departed this life the 4th
day of March, anno Dom. 1682, aged

34 years and 11 moneths.

To the memory likewise of

Mrs. Anne Delves,

wife of Thomas Delves, capt. shee finished
her life the 23th of Febararey, anno Dom.

1686, 3 scor yeares and 10.

Under this monument, on the floor,
is an ancient tombstone, with a Calvary
cross on it, but no inscription. A large
vault is under the chancel, which had
a door and stairs descending into it on
the north side, now covered with wainf-
cotting. What the use of it was an-
ciently is uncertain, but at present it is
used as a cellar for liquors.

The church of All Saints has no
monuments, and but one ancient grave-
stone (*fig. 6*), at the higher end of the
north aisle: the figures of the man and
woman on it are cut in lines, as drawn:
it had an inscription round the edge,
which by the wear of feet is quite ob-
literated, excepting the word *anno*.
The lower end of this aisle is partitioned
off for a vestry room. On a ledge un-
der the window are placed two human
sculls, but when or why placed there I
could not be informed. Fine painted
glass was in the windows within the
parish clerk's remembrance, but now
gone, their stone imposts and Gothic
tracery demolished, and wood frames
inserted in their place. Over the south
porch

porch is a cross and two small niches (*fig. 7*), in which anciently were two figures, probably of Mary and John, which with the crucifix composed what was called the rood, and was in all churches before the Reformation. In the wall on the south side of the communion table is an ancient seat of three arches (*fig. 8*); by the perforations in the sides of the middle arch, it is supposed to have been a seat for hearing confessions. At the head of a grave in the church-yard is a stone thus inscribed:

IN memory of Thomas Noakes *.
He died May 22, 1783, aged 24 years.

May it be known, tho' I am clay,
A base man took my life away;
But freely him I do forgive,
And hope in heaven we shall live.

A very large silver punch bowl, weight 166 oz. 18 dwt. is kept at the Swan inn, and is called the corporation bowl. It has an inscription engraved on it, intimating that it was made with the silver covering the canopy staves used at the coronation of King George II. and Queen Caroline. The figures of the King and Queen are also engraved on it, sitting in the ancient chairs, as at their coronation, in their royal robes: the weight of the bowl is engraved on the bottom. It is remarkable, that there are no dissenters from the church of England of any kind here, though a pretty large town, and computed to contain near 3000 inhabitants.

Some time since, mention was made in some of the public papers of an ancient subterraneous vault lately discovered in the borough of Southwark: it would doubtless give great satisfaction to your antiquarian correspondents, if any person who has visited the place would favour them with their observations on it, opinion of its use, and a sketch of it.

Yours, &c. MATT. SKINNER.

MR. URBAN,

Stafford.

WILLIAM PERKIN, concerning whom enquiry was made by D. P. in the Index Indicatorius of your Mag. for April last, was bred a farmer. For many years before his death, which happened about ten years ago, he taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, in a little charity-school at Forbridge, joining to Stafford. He was an inoffensive,

honest man; and seemed always lost in contemplation. He once went to London, and shewed his scheme for finding out the longitude to the Astronomer Royal. What few books and papers he left behind him are in the possession of his daughter, who now lives at Forbridge.

J. S.

MR. URBAN,

I HAVE some doubt about the etymology of the word *Lurdaynes*, as given in your Miscellany *, where it is supposed to be derived from *Lord-danes*. This derivation suits with modern ideas, but I have great doubt if it would accord with those of our ancestors; for I suspect, at the period of the Danish eruptions into Britain, the word *Lord* (equivalent to *Dominus*) was not adopted into the English language; and if so, it could not form at that time a part of a compound having that meaning annexed to it. I find also that the word is used by old authors in a sense not entirely corresponding to that orthography—for instead of signifying haughty, overbearing, insolent, which I imagine it ought in that case to do, it signifies rather, false, cunning, deceitful. When the Lord Lindsay was accused of bearing arms against James IV. of Scotland, in the battle in which James III. was killed, he made his defence before the King in the following blunt but undaunted manner:—"Ye are all Lurdanes, my Lords (addressing himself to the rebels his accusers); I say ye are false traytors to your prince; and that I dare prove with my body on any of you which holds you best, from the King's grace downwards: for the false Lurdanes and traytors have caused the King, by your false seditions and conspiracy, to come against his father in plain battle, where that noble prince was cruelly murdered among your hands, by your advice, though ye brought the King in presence for your behoof, to make him the buckler of your enterprize, &c." In the course of the speech this word occurs several times with the same signification.

I am much pleased with the anecdotes of men eminent in any respect which frequently occur in your Magazine; and will be much obliged to some of your learned readers for any account that can be got of Lord Chief Justice Anderson, who held that office with

* He was a smuggler, and was shot by an officer of the customs on the sea.

* See vol. LIII. p. 212. 231. 331.

dignity under Elizabeth—and of Dr. Butts, physician to Henry VIII.

IGNORAMUS.

MR. URBAN,

NOTHING, in my opinion, can be more entertaining, and even instructing, by way of emulation to others, than the memoirs of great and eminent men: but, in the name of Truth, let the delineation of characters be founded in facts, and not as the fancy of a biographer will be pleased to draw it. It is unfair, to say the least of it, that a person not entitled to a praise-worthy character should be classed with those who are. Where can be the inducement to those who are ambitious of honest fame, (the most laudable ambition of any,) if they are to be ranked and confounded with those of an opposite character?—I allude to “Some Memoirs of the late Rev. Jonathan Toup,” published in your Magazine for March, 1785.

Mr. Toup’s eminence in classical erudition, and his critical knowledge of the Greek language, are universally acknowledged and established. I confine my observations therefore to his personal character only.

I have reason to believe that his biographer (or perhaps with greater propriety his eulogist) never saw Mr. Toup, unless it might have happened by chance at a visitation: I am sure he had not the least acquaintance with him. He must therefore have been imposed upon by partial representations, the goodness of his heart being ever open to every favourable impression.

So far from Mr. Toup being “a good neighbour,” he was quite the reverse. He was so violent, haughty, impetuous, and imperious, that he disagreed with *all* his neighbours; and the writer of this hath seen him and his niece, in a heavy shower of rain, in the town of East Looe, in his own parish, to take shelter under a shed, as none of the inhabitants would invite them into their houses.

He was so capricious, that he would fall out with his most intimate acquaintance; and although they would desire his reasons, and, with a becoming liberality of sentiment, assure him, that, if he would convince them, that they had given him any just cause of offence, they would make the necessary concessions—Answer—a surly silence*.

He was extremely low in sentiment, being very fond of encouraging the idle and false tales of the meanest persons, particularly of his barber and mason, two of the most ignorant creatures in the country, except in the art of managing him, as they were seldom suffered to leave him without being ordered something to drink; and a country schoolmaster: and whatever impressions those people made on his mind, it was not in the power of any person to efface. His ideas in this respect were so contracted, that he would even quote them as authority in the best of company—“D—le told me so and so,” and “H—ge and V—l told me so and so,”—and not the united arguments of all the company could instill into him that he was imposed upon, or that, while he attended to those counsellors, he never could live friendly with his neighbours.

In his conversation he was dogmatical and morose, and was seldom known to smile, unless it tended to something lewd; then he would laugh most heartily, as if under the full enjoyment of the subject. So far from having general knowledge, I may safely hazard the assertion, that he was ignorant in every thing but books.

His biographer draws his own amiable character; for *he* is particularly distinguished for his humanity and tender feelings. *He* will not permit, as far as he can prevent it, the children of his parish of (not to confine

severe and overbearing disposition, even in his younger years, if the following well-known anecdote be true, and it is universally received as such. Before he had the rectory of St. Martin’s, he was curate of St. Ives in Cornwall, where there were at that time many dissenters. The incumbent died, and the inhabitants applied for Mr. Toup to succeed him. Walking under the garden-wall of the leading man of the corporation, who was also a dissenter, he was met by a gentleman who congratulated him on his prospect of succeeding to the living. “I thank you,” said he; “and, when I am fixed, I will scourge these dissenting rascals.”—“Will you so?” replied the leading man, who accidentally happened to be on the terrace above; “then, I tell you, I will save you the trouble:” and immediately wrote to contradict the first application. His uncle afterwards purchased for him the rectory of St. Martin’s, for which he gave his bond; and it was many years before he cancelled it, although he lived in a penurious manner, considering his income.

* It seems as if he was naturally of a

it to his glebe) to take birds' nests; nor will he molest the birds themselves while they are eating his fruit: but we that live in the parish of St. Martin know of no such anecdote of Mr. Toup.

I believe he was "a good master"—but, agreeably to his natural temper, an ungracious one; for he never would call his servant by his name—"Here, you fellow, bring me some bread;" or, "My fellow told me such and such a thing."

Whether he was "affectionate to his relations," they best can tell. He certainly bestowed his property on a niece, whose mother was his half sister, whilst his nephews and nieces by a full sister and another half sister, although they visited him, were not considered in his will. His affection to them was certainly partial.

The story of the old cow I find to be in some degree true.

"The *dog* who was the guard of his court," should have been *dogs* of all denominations; greyhound, cur, hound, pointer, &c. from *whim and caprice*; for as he never was a sportsman, so he never made use of them in their respective qualities. They were admitted into his parlour, attended him in his walks, on his visits, and to church.

He was a very careless reader in church, and with such seeming indifference to the solemnity of the service of it, that if any of his *tribe* of dogs should scratch at the door of the reading desk, although in the middle of the Lord's prayer, it was most assuredly opened to them. The same attention was also paid to them in the pulpit, in the middle of his sermon.

That "he preached plain and forcible," we will allow: he had a mode peculiar to himself, which had a good effect on his audience; for he delivered his discourses in the same manner that he conversed, which was always in a scolding tone. A stranger coming to church while he was preaching, would imagine he was angry, consequently it made an impression on him.

One thing, however, I must not omit to his praise, which he certainly deserved. If the paupers of his parish were suffered to want, particularly in sickness, or too small a pittance given them by the parish officers, which perhaps is too often the case, he would order them a more liberal allowance; and this not once or twice accidentally, but constantly, although he was himself

of a covetous disposition. *Render unto Cæsar the things which be Cæsar's.*

"His self-complacency" ought to have been a churlish and supercilious temper. I have known a neighbouring clergyman or two, from a conviction of Mr. Toup's proficiency in Greek, ask his opinion of a Greek word or epithet. His reply was (if such it may be called), "What do you know of Greek! where did you learn Greek!" and then, with a most contemptuous sneer, turn short round on his heel, notwithstanding one of them at least is admitted to be a good classical scholar, and both paid some attention to Greek.

He had not the least degree of candour belonging to him; he would confound all objects to gratify his spleen; for if any person offended him in any one article, it destroyed, as if by magic charm, all the other qualifications he possessed. To support this assertion, let me, out of many instances, state two or three. Thus have I often heard him pass the highest encomiums on Mr. Warton for his learning and eminent abilities, and that he was preparing some notes for his *Theocritus*, which was soon to appear from the Oxford press—but ah, unlucky note! alas, ill-fated Warton! that thou shouldest in a moment, in a twinkling of an eye, be deprived of all thy shining abilities!—Instead of confining himself to censuring Mr. Warton on the particular subject, and insisting, as he always did, that "he ought to let *all* his text be printed as his (Mr. Toup's), without any alteration, or to exclude it altogether," he would add: "The fellow may do very well for a common professor of poetry in an university, where any thing will pass; but when he aims at criticisms in Greek, he attempts things above his understanding; and thence he is governed by that fellow Lowth. He may do very well to teach Greek as a schoolmaster."

Doctor Kennicott coming to take possession of his living of Minchinot, about five miles from St. Martin's, happened to pass by Mr. Toup's gate, as he told me, without calling on him. This was sufficient to destroy *that* gentleman's abilities. In vain was it urged, that, by every rule of ceremony and politeness, as the Doctor was a stranger, he ought to be waited on first. "There is *another* fellow aiming at more than he can accomplish. He is busy

busy about his Hebrew collation forsooth, which he knows nothing of. He is picking other people's pockets to fill his own with, and afterwards betray his own ignorance. Nobody, in my opinion, knows any thing certain about Hebrew." The Doctor, I suppose having heard of his disposition, called on him,—his abilities were in a great degree restored—at least he was allowed to be sensible, and to have ingenuity.

He was so remarkably fond of a surgeon at his first coming into his neighbourhood, that he appeared unhappy unless they were together, repeatedly declaring he was the most sensible and most successful practitioner that ever was in the country.—He quarrelled with him, but would never assign the cause, although often requested; and mark the event—this same surgeon was instantly rendered unfit in his profession even to attend his dogs. But not to tire the reader by multiplying instances, these, I trust, are sufficient out of many to prove the assertion.

He was, poor man, unhappy in his disposition. He fancied all the world insulted him, while in reality he was insulting all the world. "As long," said he, "as I can hold a pen between these fingers I will scourge those fellows." Who he meant besides Bishop Lowth he did not explain. It was soon after he had written his "*Curæ posteriores*," to which he thought the Bishop, "or some of his fellows for him," would have publicly replied; but his Lordship took too severe a revenge by his silence, which mortified his pride in the highest degree: and I really think it was greatly conducive, with his impetuosity of temper, his quarrelling with all his neighbours; and perhaps his former studies, to his insanity.

He addressed the above declaration to the late Doctor Musgrave, when I was present, to whom he appealed as to the propriety of the note to Theocritus, which was the subject of dispute. The Doctor, in his usual easy manner, gave an evasive opinion, and turned the conversation to his favourite Euripides. Mr. Toup not having critically considered that book himself, observed, according to his custom, that there were so many obsolete texts, that, he believed, *no man* understood it properly; to which the Doctor replied, there were but three or four passages he was dissident of. "Then you are a mighty

clever man," returned the other, with a sneer.

He never would admit any person to be so well versed in Greek as to be qualified to publish. He accidentally met in company the late Sir Joseph Copley—at it they went to Greek—Sir Joseph was allowed to be *a very good Grecian*—but then Sir Joseph did not mean to *publish*. He would be a monopolizer of Greek.

Whether he was "a Christian from conviction," could surely be known to none but himself; we can only take notice of his levity in church with respect to his dogs, and that, from the moment he took a curate, although he lived within a few yards of the church, he never went thither as an example to his parishioners.

He certainly shewed a degree of prudence in one circumstance, and he seemed for once "to know himself." He knew that he could at a distance carry on a tolerable friendly correspondence; but that if he went from "his retirement at St. Martin's" into public life among the learned, his impetuosity of temper and pride would soon cause him to quarrel with them; and he was too vindictive ever to be reconciled—it was therefore prudent in him to have staid in his retirement.

The author of this account writes from a most intimate personal knowledge of Mr. Toup; and to every matter related in it he was a witness, and will vouch for their authenticity. He doth not include the *note* about St. Ives; to that he was not a witness, and therefore hath given it as generally believed to be true. And lest any doubts may arise, it must also be understood in the most positive sense, that during the whole period alluded to above, Mr. Toup was perfectly in his senses, without the least symptom of insanity, otherwise it would be uncandid, unjust, if not inhuman.

St. Martin's,

VERITAS.

June 3, 1785.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 5.

EVERY reader will, I doubt not, unite with you in wishing success to Mr. Paterson's very laudable labours (see p. 334). Such a catalogue would be, I conceive, the most likely means to put a stop to a practice which has of late become very prevalent, and a great nuisance, I mean that of book-making, or dressing up thoughts which have been

been repeatedly served before, in somewhat a new dress, and forcing them upon us again. You, Mr. Urban, could, I am persuaded, give us numerous instances of this unfair proceeding; and I conceive it would be among the most beneficial communications you could make to us, both for our heads and pockets. The only one I shall at present particularize is, "The Philosophical Rhapsodies," where what might honestly be comprized in two duodecimos, is spun out into three octavo volumes, chiefly composed of extracts from other books which are in every body's hands; or in the attempts to establish opinions diametrically opposite to the present belief.

Yours, &c. E. R. R.

THE TRIFLER, N° VIII.

Vincit amor patriæ. VIRG. *Æn.* VI. 824.

The noblest motive is the public good.

ANONYMOUS.

HAVING in No. 5, given some account of the motives which induced the ancients to travel, we shall now proceed according to promise with the middle ages.

The reign of Charlemagne, which began in 768, gave rise to a new species of travelling, so irrational and romantic, that it may not be improper to give some account of its original. The invasion of the northern barbarians had obliterated every trace of Roman politeness, and, as is usual among uncivilized nations, superior power was a sufficient title for oppressing the weak or the unfortunate. In such times it is not to be wondered at that the fair sex, unable to vindicate their rights by arms, were degraded, insulted, and oppressed; nay, even their intellects were doubted, and they were accordingly excluded from the throne of France by the celebrated Pharamond*. The gallant Charles, however, saw them in a different light; he was at once susceptible of their charms, and sensible of their abilities: in Charles were united all the great qualities which constitute the hero, all the good ones which adorn the prince†; nor was he more ambitious of

rivalling the glory of his predecessors, than desirous of polishing the rugged manners of his subjects; their Gothic rusticity he clearly saw proceeded from the little intercourse that was preserved between the sexes, a restraint which he succeeded so far in removing, that his court became the resort of all who had any pretensions to wit, to beauty, and to gallantry; he even carried with him into the field many of the wives and daughters of his nobility and officers, thus at once alleviating the toils of war by the softer enjoyments of peace, diffusing courtesy and politeness in a camp, and stimulating the valour of his soldiers, since they must necessarily fight in the presence of those who were most dear to them, whose smiles after victory would reward the brave, whose frowns would stigmatize the coward with disgrace; but as the arms of Charles, though generally victorious, were not invincible, so, by the chance of war, they were often thrown into the hands of the enemy, from whence they were only delivered by the intrepidity of their lovers or relations, who penetrated the hostile territory in disguise, sought out the castles that concealed the captive fair, scaled the lofty walls, and restored them to their weeping families. It must be observed too, that the gallantry of these times was somewhat different from the present; the man who then wished to gain the favour of his mistress, was first to prove himself deserving of it, he was to signalize his valour at tilts and tournaments, he was to obey implicitly all her commands, though at the expence of a seven years exile, and to defend from flight and aspersions, not only her chastity and honour, but even her beauty, which he was to maintain, where-ever he went, unparalleled by any. From these two causes arose those wonderful tales of knight-errantry which, however incredible they may seem to these times, and to such altered manners, were nevertheless founded in fact, though exaggerated in circumstance; nor was this romantic spirit entirely subdued till the beginning of the 15th century; for who can deny that Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, by public challenge in the various courts of Eu-

* By the Salic law, substituted in 418.

† His massacre of the Germans, after causing them to be baptised, and some other actions of his life, may be thought perhaps to detract from the character here given; but these were rather the faults of the times than of the man. Virtues and vices, like

wealth and poverty, are not to be estimated by any certain rate, but by the circumstances which accompany them; the rich commoner would be a poor nobleman, and the illustrious Czar Peter, the glory of Russia, would have been a detestable tyrant in a more polished country.

rope, offered to engage in single combat with any who dared to dispute the superiority of his mistress's charms? Thus were the several kingdoms of Europe penetrated and explored; nor were these expeditions without benefit to society; for though the motives which caused them were oftentimes ridiculous enough, yet, as they travelled with their eyes open, they could not fail to observe the different manners and customs of the different nations they passed through, and, by comparing them with their own, feel an inclination to improve by them. Exclusive of these champions for love and friendship, were other adventurers, who exposed themselves to equal dangers and fatigue from a religious motive, not indeed like the primitive Christians, to propagate their faith, but to atone for their sins by a pilgrimage to the Holy-land, which superstition had persuaded them would expiate every crime however heinous and unnatural; and hence, from the capture of Jerusalem by the Saracens, ensued the ever-memorable crusade. In whatever light this wild, yet lasting instance of enthusiasm may now appear, though in this more enlightened age we may pity the millions who fell, or the folly that led them to destruction; however dreadful the evil to the times in which it happened, yet succeeding ages have reason to rejoice in the event which, whether it be considered with regard to the annals of Europe at large, of the particular states that compose it, of literature, or, in short, whatever may be treated of, must form a distinguished æra. At this period we first meet with expeditions undertaken merely to gratify the curiosity, or improve the minds of the adventurers among the most distinguished of whom must be ranked Marco Paulo, the Venetian, and Sir John Mandevile; to the labours of the former we owe our first history of China, and the latter was absent from his country five-and-thirty years; the hazards they ran, and the difficulties they encountered, will best be conceived by a perusal of their travels; and it is only to be lamented that men, so justly entitled to the thanks and praises of posterity, should have exaggerated the truth, or trusted to hearsay, to swell their volumes, or increase their reputation. From this time there have never been wanting men, to whom the advancement of knowledge has been a sufficient inducement to follow their examples, though their number for some centuries was inconsiderable when com-

pared with those who have quitted the repose of domestic life in pursuit of military fame; a circumstance that is not to be wondered at when it is considered, that ambition is the ruling passion of the human soul, and that those who had displayed their courage in the field, were almost the only persons who stood any chance of arriving at pre-eminence in the state; for, though the clergy certainly possessed a very extensive and undue influence, yet they were rather the secret movers, than the ostensible agents, of any of those actions which have been laid to their charge; the perpetual jealousies that subsisted between the sovereigns and the people, rendered it highly necessary for the former to cherish and pay particular attention to military prowess, whence every department, without any regard to propriety, was filled with soldiers, that all might be ready personally to assist in cases of emergency. Those therefore who wished to succeed at court, if opportunities were wanting to distinguish themselves at home, usually went abroad, and served as volunteers in the wars of foreign potentates; this custom at length became so fashionable as to form a very essential part of education, and no one was considered as altogether accomplished who had not hazarded his life, and the hopes of his family, in two or three campaigns, and been present at some memorable siege. How this would be relished by our modern filken beaux, is a question that perhaps does not require an answer; but, thanks to our stars, that have reserved us for such happy times, it is fashionable to do nothing that is attended with either hazard or fatigue; to enumerate the perfections that are requisite in this age to form the character of the accomplished gentleman, would be like describing the colour of the camelion, or the shape of a Proteus, so various and so changeable are the opinions that are formed of it, though all agree that a thorough knowledge of the world is a principal ingredient. As soon, therefore, as a young man of fortune has gone through his school and college gradations, which is always as soon as the forms will admit, he is equipped with a tutor, and sent to visit foreign countries, though too frequently unacquainted with his own, an ignorance which cannot fail to impress on the minds of strangers very untavourable ideas of English understanding; nor is the progress directed with more prudence than the onset. On his

His arrival at Paris he gives into (for what is falsely supposed the honour of his country) a thousand fooleries and extravagancies, inconsistent with his character and situation, whilst he entirely defeats the very intention of his travels, by keeping company only with the English. After six months spent in this gay metropolis, he proceeds, as fast as post-horses can drag him along a certain beaten track, to the next place of eminence and resort, where new scenes of folly and dissipation again employ all his time and attention; and, in the end, he returns home with his taste vitiated, his affection for his country alienated, his morals corrupted, and without even acquiring that so desirable knowledge of the world for which he has sacrificed so much of his time, fortune, constitution, and virtue; unless indeed we agree with him, in supposing that it consists in knowing the exact dimensions of the Venus de Medicis, the aquæduct of Nismes, or the Pantheon of Rome: he has travelled, it is true, through countries that were once the scenes of great exploits, over mountains that were topped with snow, and precipices that were dreadful to look down from; he has heard the howling of distant wolves, and suffered all the hardships of bad roads, uncertain relays, hard beds, and unfavoury dinners: but, if this is knowledge of the world, it must be allowed that the valet is at least as knowing as his master, who, besides, it is ten to one, contrived to cheat himself of the information his eyes might have afforded him, by reading some English novel, or falling fast asleep. He may perhaps give you a pretty correct list of Parisian filles de joye, or Italian pictures; but ask him of the laws, constitutions, and interests, of the several states he has visited, and you might as well expect an account from him of the kingdoms in the moon, for really his connexions were so numerous, and occupied so much of his time, that he had none left for such tedious investigations. Nor are you to be surprized at finding him ignorant, though professedly an admirer of antiquities, of many curiosities in the towns that lay in his route; for, he either went through them at full speed, or stopped only to change horses. Such is the form which fashion has imposed on our nobility and gentry, and which can answer no other end than to expose them to be pillaged by knaves, and ridiculed by men of sense. It is not

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intended by this to inveigh against travelling in general, since there is nothing which, if properly conducted, contributes more to enlarge the understanding, and polish the manners of a people; but, at the same time, it is certainly requisite that every one should remember the end for which he sets out. If the commander of a vessel were to sail to a port different from his destination, on his return home he would deservedly be liable to censure and disgrace. And is he, whose mental powers are to be displayed in support of his country's constitution, less culpable, though less punishable, for a misapplication of his time and abilities, than he who is to defend it by the sword? Let the polite traveller remember, that, however beautiful and venerable those monuments may be, which preserve to our view the magnificence of Greece and Rome, however splendid the columns, and astonishing the structure; that the British constitution is supported on a nobler basis, and that, though a general knowledge of antiquity may be both elegant and useful, to be a connoisseur in cameos and intaglios is below the dignity of a British senator. But supposing he is not intended to represent his country in parliament, let him reflect that he is the member of a community, for whose common benefit it is his duty to employ his moments to the best advantage; or, if he should doubt the truth of this proposition, let him do it for his own sake, let him study with care the language, the manners, the manufactures, the police, the interests, and connections, of the several states he may visit; let him compare them with each other, and with his own; let him search out the secret springs that, in various circumstances, variously actuate the human soul; in fine, let him penetrate into every thing, however difficult, and be ignorant of nothing, however trifling: thus alone will he attain the true knowledge of the world; thus will he render his name respectable, and contribute to lessen that character of indolence, inattention, and profligacy, which has hitherto but too justly stigmatized the English traveller.

M.

MR. URBAN, *Aug. 6.*
*"Perdoctas avias tibi de pulmone re-
 vello."*

GIVE me leave to defend myself from the imputation of reasoning unfairly, with which your correspond-
 ent

ent P. B. C.* charges me in my strictures on grafting†. This gentleman asserts, that, "because the attempts to ingraft or bud one tree upon another of a different kind have not succeeded in these northern countries, he does not think it fair to conclude, that the thing is impossible in more southern climates." If the Virgilian instructions for ingrafting discordant trees had fully succeeded in the time of Columella, who lived only a few years later, and in as warm a climate, what could induce some of the antients to deny a fact which must have been self-evident? and what could drive Columella to defend it by the complicated and tedious process which he describes? a process that might with greater propriety be called inverted planting, and which he never would have thought of, had he not been compelled by a failure of the common methods. Why do not the Italians, with whom Virgil hath ingratiated himself so much by his compliments to their country, surprize travellers with a thriving oak, and its acorns, grafted on an elm, according to the poet's direction?

I am not at all inclined to dispute the instance from "Wright's Travels into Italy," p. 435, that "in the *Certosa*, or convent of Carthusians, at Bologna, one of the fathers had tried experiments in grafting; as of a vine on a fig-tree, and jasmín on an orange, which had taken, and grew;" for a gentleman, just returned from Italy, tells me, that he was shown a specimen of the same kind, but the grafts were sickly, and it was evident that, like the tree which Pliny saw, they would be short-lived; and I contend that, whenever the cion happens to take on a tree of a different genus, this will always be the case. It is not strange that a monk in Italy, the land of miracles, should have been glad to produce any appearance out of the ordinary course of nature; the good father, no doubt, believed implicitly in the legend of St. Virgil, and had no scruples even about the efficacy of the receipt to make bees. In the spring build a temple with four windows, take a bullock, stifle and beat him to death, leave him shut up, garnished with sweet herbs, and the fermenting juices will breed insects, which, though they proved to be bees in the

"southern climate" of Italy, yet, it is much to be feared, that they would dwindle into flesh-flies "*in these northern countries.*" This wonderful prescription is inculcated with the same serious solemnity as monstrous grafting; and the poet assures us, that, when the Egyptians wanted a swarm of bees, it never failed*.

The other argument is founded on the common report, that "the blood-red juice of the Maltese orange is occasioned by budding on the pomegranate." I am much surprized to see a person with your correspondent's knowledge adopt so wild, and, as it contradicts the very principles and intention of grafting, I will venture to say, so groundless a tale. For, if the stock altered the juices of the graft, would not the purpose of grafting, which is to prevent the fruit from changing and degenerating, be totally defeated? Cherries, both white and red, are grafted indifferently on any sort of stock, yet the fruit of the graft never varies. What example can be brought in any tree to the contrary? The apple, pear, vine, and, in short, most of the fruits of our garden having been much and long cultivated, have started out into a variety with a red juice; and hence, no doubt, the red juice of the Maltese orange took its origin. Neither is this more extraordinary than, as is frequently the case, that red flowers should arise from the seed of white in cultivation. But when I affirmed, that the juice of the graft is never coloured by the stock, I did not recollect a particular kind of grafting, which Virgil, having omitted in his *Georgics*, hath placed in the *Æneid*, lib. III. v. 22; with what propriety I will not say, as it is not supported by any supernatural interposition. Polydorus is stuck full of arrows, which grow up into myrtles and cornels, and when Æneas plucked off a branch, the *red juice* which belong-

* The commentators need not have disputed concerning the meaning of "*apibus quanta experientia parcis,*" in the proem to the *Georgics*, if they had recollected the following introductory line to the episode of Aristæus,

"Unde nova ingressus hominum experientia
"cepit:"

whence it is plain, that *experientia* does not relate to the bees themselves, as some think, but to the skill of the owner, not only in preserving them, as others say, but also in creating a new swarm.

* See p. 562 of the last Magazine.

† See p. 367 of the present volume.

ed to the stock followed, *sequitur de cortice sanguinis*; and "it is also commonly said, that the blood-red juice" of the mulberry was occasioned by Pyramus and Thisbe killing themselves under a tree of that kind, whose fruit was before white. As these instances, however, of changing the sap and juice from a white to a red happened in "southern climates," I much doubt whether they would "succeed in these northern countries." To be serious, whatever superiority in spring the climate of Italy may enjoy over our own for grafting on the stock*, the objection must totally cease against that sort of grafting called budding or inoculating, which was well-known to the Romans, and is practised in the height of summer, for at that season our indigenous trees are in as full vigour as the same trees are in Italy, or any other part of the world. After all, let me not be misunderstood; there is no person to whose decision I would more cheerfully submit any difficulty in modern botany than to this gentleman; but he particularly, with many other of the learned, having been bred up from their infancy with a superstitious veneration for Virgil, remain fascinated by the melody of his versification, and captivated with the elegance of his diction, and cannot help esteeming it classical heresy to deny or controvert any of his tenets: while the free and unprejudiced reader sees very manifestly, that the poet was principally studious of the ornamental parts of poetry, and that truth and probability itself were but secondary objects, even in his didactic poem. Yours, &c. T. H. W.

MR. URBAN, *Harley-street, Aug. 8.*

IN the character of the late Harry Fielding, good-nature and philanthropy, in their extreme degree, were known to be the prominent features.—The following anecdote of that second Timon, not of universal notoriety, is given in illustration of such his peculiar characteristic.

This invoker of the Nine, in common with all the verse-making tribe who climb Parnassus Hill, had not the mines of Potosi at command. His receipts were never large, and his pocket was

* If Virgil wrote his rural precepts for his native country Mantua, the difference, I apprehend, will scarce be found even in spring.

an open bank for distress and friendship at all times to draw on. Marked by such a liberality of mind, it is not to be wondered at, if he was frequently under pecuniary embarrassments. In one of these predicaments his conduct was so truly social, so perfectly oblivious of self, that it ought to be recorded to his immortal honour, as exhibiting the proof dernier of friendship *inter homines*. Some parochial taxes for his house in Beaufort Buildings being unpaid, and for which he had been demanded again and again, or, in the vulgar phrase, dunned *de die in diem*, he was at last given to understand by the collector, who had an esteem for him, that he could procrastinate the payment no longer. In this dilemma the author of *Tom Jones* called a council of his thoughts, to whom he should apply for a temporary accommodation, on the pledge of the embryos of his own brain. Jacob Tonson was his resource on these occasions:—to him therefore he addressed himself, and mortgaged the coming sheets of some work then in hand. He received the cash—some ten or twelve guineas. Full freighted with this sum, he was returning home, when lo! fate, in the guise of friendship, had determined to intercept him in his passage, and prevent him reaching his destination with his pecuniary cargo. In the Strand, within a few yards of his own house, he met an old college chum, whom he had not seen for many years. Harry felt the enthusiasm of friendship; an hundred interrogatories were put to him in a moment; as, where had he been? where was he going? how did he do? &c. &c. His friend told him, in reply, he had long been buffeting the waves of adverse fortunes, but never could surmount them,

"*Per varios casus per tot discrimina rerum.*"

The result may be anticipated. Fielding's glow of friendship led him to ask his quondam intimate to take a dinner at a neighbouring tavern, to talk over old stories, and taste the Tuscan grape. The invitation was accepted—the viands were spread—the exhilarating juice appeared, and cares were given to the winds—the moments flew joyous—and, unperceived, they both partook largely of "the feast of reason and the flow of 'soul.'"—In the course of their tête-à-tête, Fielding became acquainted with the state of his friend's pocket. He emptied his own into it; and parted a few

few periods before Aurora's appearance, greater and happier than a monarch. Arrived at home, his sister, who waited his coming with the greatest anxiety, began to question him as to his cause for staying. Harry began to relate the felicitous rencontre—his sister Amelia tells him, *the collector had called for the taxes twice that day*. This information let our worthy author down to earth again, after his elevation, in his own reflections, to the seventh heaven. His reply was laconic, but memorable: "Friendship has called for the money, and had it;—let the collector call again." A second application to Tonson gave him the ability to satisfy the joint demands of the parish and his friend. G. S.

Original Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Rev. Dr. JOSEPH TRAPP.

(Continued from p. 384.)

HE was a person of the most exemplary piety, appropriating a part of every day to the reading of Morning and Evening Family Prayer in his house, and the public Morning Service of the Church in Harlington parish church, where I could observe that no man ever differed so widely from himself in the desk and the pulpit as he did. In the former he delivered himself in a tone not unlike that of a Puritan, which took a tincture from the devotion he felt at the time, under a number of interruptions and pauses, and a difficulty to recover himself. In the latter he was every thing a Christian orator ought to be—plain, but emphatical, authoritative, awakening, and powerfully persuasive. Nor was he less uniform in his attention to clerical appearances, having, from the time of his first ordination (which was from the hands of the Right Rev. Dr. John Robinson, first Bishop of Bristol, and afterwards translated to London), never been observed in any dress but that of an ecclesiastic; a series of time exceeding forty years. Here may be mentioned the reception he met with from the Bishop above-mentioned, on application for orders. Being asked, if he were the Mr. Trapp who was author of *Abramule?* and having informed his lordship he was the same; the Bishop rebuked him in the most opprobrious terms for having so recently before his application for orders contributed to the vanities of the stage; notwithstanding every body knows a play can hardly be named which gives

less offence to the virtuous ear. He was of such remarkable steadiness in principle, that I suppose no consideration of advantage could have induced him to swerve a single hair from the line of rectitude. And his uniform consistency of conduct, for a series of years, during the most turbulent times, both in church and state, abundantly confirms it. Accordingly, the greatest honours and respect were paid him by persons of the first order and character. The University of Oxford, who confers her honours only by the test of merit, and the rules of propriety, could not express her opinion of his merit more significantly than by presenting him with a Doctor of Divinity's degree, by diploma, in full convocation. When he preached his assize sermon at Oxford, 1739, it was observed, that the late Rev. Dr. Theophilus Leigh, master of Baliol College, and then vice-chancellor of Oxford, stood up all the time of his preaching, in order, thereby, to manifest his high sense of so respectable a character.—In how great estimation he was held as a parish priest, the remarkably zealous attachment of the parishioners of Christ Church, and St. Leonard's, Foster Lane, London, towards him, while living, the following instance evinces: About the time of Mr. Whitfield's earliest appearance in public, forcible instructions* had, in more instances than one, been practised in the London pulpits; and it was intended that Mr. W. should, on some Sunday, (the Doctor proceeding in the preaching of the four Sermons abovementioned,) obtrude himself upon the Christ Church pulpit. But, the Methodists being unable to keep the secret, the design took air among the parishioners, who stationed a number of constables in the church, with secret orders for some, before the Nicene Creed, to form a blockade against the door of the pew where Mr. W. sat, while others had instructions to make a lane for the Doctor to the pulpit; which being performed with decorum, the Doctor had an undisturbed possession of the pulpit, and Mr. W. in a situation opposite to the Doctor, with one hand supporting his inclined head, had the mortification to hear himself characterised, under the description of the Preacher of Righteousness over-much:

* See p. 57, towards the bottom, of Trapp's "Four Sermons on Righteousness Over-much,"

and a number of his hearers in the same parish, ambitious, after his death, of expressing publicly their acknowledgment of so much genuine merit, agreed to set up by subscription, in Christ Church, a marble cenotaph in honour of him, with the following inscription:

“To the Memory of the Reverend and learned JOSEPH TRAPP, D.D. who died Nov. 22, 1747, aged 67, and was buried in the Church of Harlington, in Middlesex of which he was also Rector.

In grateful acknowledgment of the benefits received by the ministry of so excellent a Preacher, and so valuable a Friend, several of his Hearers have, at their own expence, erected this Monument.”

Then follows, underneath, the Epitaph written by Dr. T. for himself:

“Death! Judgement! Heaven, Hell! think, Christian, think,

You stand on vast Eternity’s dread brink;
Faith, and Repentance; Peity and Prayer;
Despise this world; the next be all your care.
Thus, while my tomb the solemn silence breaks,

And to the eye this cold, dumb marble speaks;
Though dead I preach; if e’er with ill success
Living I strove th’ important truths to press,
Your precious, your immortal souls to save,
Hear me at least; oh! hear me from my grave.”

Nor was he regarded only by those of his own church and country, for he was highly thought of by foreigners, and even by those of the Romish communion, against whom he many times stood foremost in controversy, and that with some acrimony. Yet could not this hinder one who wore the purple from allowing a willing and honourable testimony to so distinguished a character.—While Mr. Trapp was on the tour to Italy, which he performed in 1742, with his friend the late John Bouverie, Esq. of Beachworth, in Surrey, and gentleman-commoner of New College, Oxford, (and who now lies interred by the side of two consuls, his own uncles, in the English consul’s chapel at Smyrna,) having been asked by one of the cardinals at Rome, whether he was related to the great Dr. Trapp, and being informed that he was his ion, the Cardinal immediately requested, that at his return to England he would not fail to make his particular respects to the Doctor.

The writings of Dr. T. are miscellaneous, being theological and critical, controversial and political, as well as poetical. The reader shall have a list of them, in an arrangement according

to the dates and times of their being published. Some of them are printed with, and others without, his name.

A List of Dr. Trapp’s Works with his Name.

- | | |
|---|--------|
| Fraus Nominis Anglicani (Musæ Anglicanæ) | 1699 |
| A Poem on Badminton-house, Gloucestershire, | 1700 |
| Verſes on the Death of the Duke of Gloucester, Oxon. | 1700 |
| On the Deaths of King William, Prince George, and Queen Anne, | 1702 |
| Sermons at Capax, Oxon. on the Queen’s Inauguration. Bodleian 4to. 6. 116. Th. Proverbs, xxviii. ver. 2. ‘For the transgression of a land many are the princes thereof.’ | 1705 |
| Verſes on Baron Spanheim | 1706 |
| Sermon at Oxford Affize Bod. 4to. W. 55. Th. If. v. ver. 20, ‘Woe unto them that call evil good,’ &c. &c. | 1707-8 |
| Miscellany Verſes—in vol. VI. of Dryden’s Miscellany | 1709 |
| Sermon Affize, 2 Sam. xiii. 7, ‘And Nathan said to David, Thou art the man,’ | 1709 |
| Sermon, May 29, before the Governors of Irish Schools, Isaiah i. 26, ‘I will restore thy judges as at the first,’ &c. | 1711 |
| Sermon on the Fast for the Treaty of Peace. Bod. 6, 8, 44. Linc. Psalm xx, verses 5, 6, 7, ‘Woe is me that I sojourn in Mesech,’ | 1711 |
| Odes on the Oxford Act | 1713 |
| Sermon at Kingston Affizes, 2 Chron. xix. 7, ‘Wherefore now let the fear of the Lord be upon you,’ | 1713 |
| Preservative against unsettled Notions, Vol. I. | 1715 |
| Sermon against Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, John xviii. 36, ‘Jesus answered, my kingdom is not of this world,’ | 1717 |
| Virgil translated into Blank Verse, 2 vols. 4to. | 1717 |
| Prælectiones Poeticæ, 3 vols. thin 8vo. | 1718 |
| Sermon before the Sons of the Clergy. Bod. B. 7. 20. Linc. 2 Kings iv. ver. 1, 2, ‘Now there cried a certain woman of the wives of the sons of the prophets unto Elitha, saying, Thy servant my husband is dead,’ | 1720 |
| Sermon at Dauntzey, Joshua xxiv. 15, ‘And if it seem evil unto you to serve the Lord, chuse you this day whom ye will serve,’ | 1721 |
| Preservative against unsettled Notions, Vol. II. | 1722 |
| Sermon on building Churches at Shipburn in Kent, 1 Kings ix. 3, ‘And the Lord said unto him, I have heard thy prayer, and thy supplication that thou hast made before me, I have hallowed this house that thou hast built,’ | 1723 |

Treatise against Popery truly stated and briefly confuted, and

Answer to England's Conversion, Sermon, on 30th of January, before the Lord Mayor, Luke xxiii. 28, 'But Jesus, turning unto them, said, Daughters of Jerusalem weep not for me,' &c. Bod. B. 7. 20. Line.

Sermon at St. Lawrence, Proverbs, xiv. 3, 4, 'Righteousness exalteth a nation,' &c.

Sermon before the Governors of Hospitals, James i. 21, 22, 'Wherefore lay apart all filthiness, and superfluity of naughtiness, and be ye doers of the word,'

Sermons on the Doctrine of the Trinity, at Lady Moyer's Lectures, and on Dives and Lazarus, in one Volume—i John v. 7, 'For there are three that bear record,' &c. Luke xvi. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 'There was a certain rich man,' &c.

Sermon on Infant Baptism, Mark x. 14, 'Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God,'

Sermons on Righteousness over-much, four in one—Ecclesiastes vii. 16, 'Be not righteous over-much, neither make thyself over-wise: why shouldst thou destroy thyself,'

Sermon at Oxford Assizes, iv. 18, 'But it is good to be zealously affected always in a good thing,'

Answer to the Seven Pamphlets against the said Sermon

Reply to Mr. Law's Answer to Righteousness over-much

Miltoni Paradisus Amissus, Vol. I.

Sermon at the general Meeting of Charity Schools, Galatians vi. 9, 'And let us not be weary in well doing,'

Concio ad Clerum Londinensem Sion Coll. Matt. x Comm. 16, 'Γνωθετε εν φρονιμοις ως οι οφεις εν ανεπαρκει ως αι ωπλισμενοι.'

Miltoni Paradisus Amissus, Vol. II.

Sermons, No III, from Matt. xvi. 22, 23, 'Now all this was done,' &c.; Malachi iii. 1, 'Behold I will send my messenger,' &c.; and from Matt. xvi. 27, 28, 'For the Son of Man shall come in the glory of the Father,' &c.—prefixed to Explanatory Notes on the first of the Four Gospels

Continuation of Explanatory Notes on the Four Gospels, finished and published by Mr. Trapp.

Sermons on Moral and Practical Subjects, in 2 vols. 8vo. published by Mr. Trapp, and printed at Reading,

A List of his other Works, without his Name.

A Prologue to the University of Oxford, 1703

Abramule, a Tragedy, 1703

An ordinary Journey no Progress, in Defence of Dr. Sacheverell, 1710

The true genuine Whig and Tory Address, in Answer to a Libel of Dr. B. Hoadly, 1710

Examiners in Vol. I. Nos. 8, 9, 26, 33, 45, 46, 48, 50, 1711

Vol. II. Nos. 6, 12, 26, 27, 37, 45, 50, 1712

Vol. III. Nos. 1, 2, 5, 13, 20, 21, 26, 29, 34, 1713

The Age of Riddles 1710

Character and Principles of the present Set of Whigs 1711

Most Faults on one Side, against a sly Whig Pamphlet, intituled, 'Faults on both Sides,' 1710

Verses on Garth's Verses to Godolphin 1710

Votes without Doors, occasioned by Votes within Doors, 1710

Preface to an Answer to Priestcraft, 1710

Verses on Harley's being stabbed by Guiscard 1711

Poem to the Duke of Ormond 1711

Character of a certain Whig 1711

Her Majesty's Prerogative in Ireland 1711

Peace, a Poem, 1713

A short Answer to the Bishop of Bangor's great Book against the Committee 1717

The Case of the Rector of St. Andrew, Holborn, 1722

Several Pieces in the Grubstreet Journal, viz. Upon Impudence—Upon

Henley's Grammars—Answering, and not answering, Books, 1726

On Budgel's Philosopher's Prayer 1726

Prologue and Epilogue for Mr. Hemmings's Scholars at Thistleworth 1728

Grubstreet Verses, Bowman, 1731

Anacreon translated into Elegiacs 1732

Four last Things, a Poem, 1734

Bribery and Perjury

Letter about Quakers Tithe Bill 1736

Dr. Trapp's library, consisting of his own original collection and Dr. Sacheverell's added, at his town house in Warwick Lane, and his country living at Harlington, together with his manuscript papers, devolved, in course, to Mr. Trapp, who dying, the books, now much increased by Mr. Trapp's elegant collection of classic authors, valuable prints and medals, were sold, all together, to Lowndes* of London, only the manuscripts excepted for Mr. Awbery, at whose death they passed

* From Lowndes of London the library passed to Gov. Palk,

into

into the possession of some friend, common to Messrs. Trapp and Awbery. Among these manuscripts, the memorialist is of opinion, are some Sermons he remembers hearing the Doctor deliver at his country living, in goodness not at all inferior to the Discourses published in 1752 by Mr. Trapp; and which, unless he be much mistaken, would be found in number enough to make a sizeable volume. And though no such publication be necessary to perpetuate Dr. Trapp's literary fame, which is already well established as a divine and a critic, without any further helps; yet, under the sanction of a subscription for the benefit of his orphan grand-daughters, it would, I persuade myself, be deemed a sufficiently laudable motive among the benevolent in general, but the Wickamists in particular, who knew the father as a person of elegant manners, polite learning, brilliant abilities, and refined taste.—What effect may follow from this application is only known to those in whose hands such materials happen to be lodged. Whatever may be the result, either way, the satisfaction will infallibly be the memorialist's, of having used his best endeavours for the relieving depressed innocence, as well as the removing aspersions from a truly venerable character; of which the several accounts heretofore given to the publick were at best but imperfect outlines, rather than a just image and resemblance. I therefore reckoned, that in exhibiting a more perfect account of it, I should not only render an acceptable service to the same publick, but, in so doing, offer a tribute indispensably due from myself to piety, learning, and virtue. And thus, Mr. Editor, *liberavi animam meam*, being your obedient servant,

OXONIENSIS.

New College, Oxford, May 1, 1786.

To SIR FRANCIS BLAKE, Bart.

SIR,

July 21, 1786.

I HAVE done myself the honour to read and consider your plan for the liquidation of the national debt, and, with the best of my judgement, have weighed the whole of your arguments in its favour: upon which I come to this conclusion, that your system is extremely worthy of attention. I must, however, beg leave to differ from you respecting the amount of the national *rental*. Since what results from such ground as is usually taken, *viz.* the assumption of the

rate of the land-tax, and which is (I believe) generally, that two shillings, equally assessed, would produce about as much as the four shillings nominal. This manner of accounting will reduce the rental from 50 millions, which you have taken, to no more than 20 millions: for, if two shillings produce two millions, then, of course, each shilling will produce a million, and a debt of 240 millions, at 4 *per cent.* will require ten shillings in the pound to pay the interest. But even this does not startle me; under such circumstances I would willingly subscribe to the measure *you propose*, or would mortgage the land-rents, under stipulations, obliging those who had private incumbrances thereon to contribute their exact proportion. Yet this should certainly be done cautiously and experimentally, by slow and gradual means; relieving the subject at the same time, first, from the most oppressive taxes upon consumption of actual necessities, and then from such as lie heaviest upon the manufactures particularly, respecting any imposition upon the national creditors, without a satisfactory compensation, *we must not, even in desperate circumstances, allow ourselves to think of it.*

We may indeed try a *new system*, and give them their *option*: we may *buy them* into any thing; and, if we *could* give them a *premium*, to subscribe to terms of mutual contribution in cases of exigency, we should certainly thereby establish their property upon a broader bottom, and add stability to the whole body politic. I believe I have the happiness of your being of the same opinion, in more particulars than one, with myself. We consider the nation a great family; and we hold it good policy, that the elder branches, who enjoy the landed property, should take upon themselves a great share of the debt that has been incurred in its support and defence. There is, in fact, no other property that can be called real but that which they possess; yet people who look but to the amount of our debt, and compare it with what it was only ten years back, frighten themselves with the idea of bankruptcy unnecessarily. For the plain matter of fact is this: we have been at blows, have called in the assistance of our own brethren, children, and friends, and have recompensed them by sums that are chargeable upon our lands, under the colour of taxes upon expences. If we had continued always at peace, our lands

must have been *doled out in portions*, or mortgaged, to provide for the *same persons* by our *common parents*, as there would have been no national funds to have been given to their offspring or latives. It comes then to this; the nation in general is really not at all poorer for all our wars and commotions; the land is perhaps in too *few hands*; ferments have produced occasional evaporations of monied property; it has at times flown off; but nothing has gone *out of the sphere of national attraction*; nay, I rather think, that foreign matter has mixed with our own, and has condensed to enrich the subjects of Britain, that might have fallen and been deposited elsewhere: and we have therefore only to guard against its re-ascension into the common atmosphere, and being carried away by adverse gales to other climates and states. If we make *terms* with all *stock-holders*, we shall *naturalize* such stock as belongs to foreigners; and it is *possible*, that by *premiums* paid out of the *redundancies* of the revenue during peace, we may induce the national creditors *generally* to make a common cause with the land-holders in time of war, and under regulations of this kind the resources of government could never fail, but would be for ever in a state of complete strength, vigour, and efficacy; and every man, however concerned, whether in the landed, the monied, or the funded interest, would press forward to lend his ready aid to oppose any common danger; for which reason, a prudential and politic coalition of this sort is devoutly prayed for by one who is, Sir, your very humble servant,

A Northumberland Freeholder.

N. B. I am aware of an objection respecting equalizing the land-tax; which I answer by saying, that, as far as the present tax goes, no alteration ought to be made; but, for good reasons, conceive it would be fair and equitable to levy whatever may be required above four shillings by a tax on receipts, that should bear a proportion to the sum paid, yet which would expose no man's income any more than it is by the present tax, as the transaction is only between landlord and tenant, and may be as private as they please.

Say that, by the present mode, Cumberland pays one shilling to a tax of four shillings; then, let an additional shilling be no less than the whole sum, and a five shilling rate would be two shillings, a six shilling would be three shillings, &c.

Say Middlesex pays the *full four shillings*; so a new rate of one shilling would make the sum to be paid five shillings; and this I have in various shapes recommended ever since the commencement of the late war, and which alone would have brought matters to an earlier issue, since you would have *either struck more forcibly*, or have yielded the point before you had laid so heavy a burthen upon the shoulders of the landholders, who had *promised themselves*, and were brought to believe, that they would be relieved by as much as could be drawn into the national purse from America!!! A speculation, however just or reasonable in itself, they have dearly paid for entertaining!!!

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 10.

ON Friday the 4th inst. a trial was made on Blackheath, Sir Joseph Banks and several gentlemen of the Royal Society being present, of a machine to sail by land, which, as I am informed, for I did not see it, went at a great rate till the mast broke, and by that accident the rudder and some other parts received material injury. It is, however, as I hear, soon to be repaired, and a second trial to be made of its performance.

This, however, I have to observe is no new invention; for in Howell's Letters, printed 1650, you will find the following account: After visiting Trevere, he says,

"We went afterwards to the Hague, where there are hard-by two wonderful things to be seen, the one of *art*, the other of *nature*: that of art is a waggon or ship, or a monster mixt of both, that will hold twenty people. This engine hath wheels and sails, and goes with the wind, being drawn or moved by nothing else; and will run, the wind being good, and the sails hoisted up, above 15 miles an hour upon the even lands. They say this engine was invented to entertain Spinola when he came to the Hague to treat of the last truce."

The other wonder (*viz.* that of Nature) is an old legend not worth repeating.

Yours, &c. H. D.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 12.

MR. MORANT having finished his account of Hatfield Peverell with the possession of the Alleyns, perhaps you will not dislike to give some supplementary notes. The heirs of that family sold the estate about 1764 to Mr. John Wright,

Wright, a coach-maker in Long Acre. The remains of the priory adjoined to the south side of the church, and had been the seat of the Alleyns, but Mr. W. pulled them down, and built a handsome house on a little knoll about 100 yards more south, commanding some pleasant views. From the old house a door opened into a gallery in the church; this Mr. W. has taken away, and made a handsome pew in the recess, under which is the vault for burying the family, made out of a wine-cellar. In this recess is a lofty window, filled with painted glass, some of which is done by Pearson, some is ancient; amongst the former are the arms of Wright, as borne by the lord-keeper, Az. two bars Az. in chief three leopards faces, or; of the latter is a whole-length figure of a man with a staff and satchel in his hand, a monk at his devotions, a person reading, and several coats of arms. There is more painted glass in other windows, some new, some old; the arms of Wright are very often repeated. In one of the north windows is an excellent figure of a monk kneeling, in a very rich habit. But it must not be understood, that all the old glass belonged to the abbey; where-ever Mr. W. found any, he removed it hither. In the north wall is the recumbent figure of Ingelrich, wife of Ranulph de Peverell, and mistress of the Conqueror. She is buried there, and was foundress of this priory. The figure is rudely carved, but pretty perfect. The church has been made very neat by Mr. W. The floor is uniformly paved with round bricks made in the neighbourhood, red and white alternately. A small modern font (better if the gilding had been omitted) stands near the communion-table.

In Mr. W's pew are the following inscriptions, and tablets prepared for more:

"Gulielmo Wright*, Essexiæ magistratui viro, si quisquam alius, vitæ integerrimo, perito ac peraeri legum administro moribus perjucundis perque humanis. Amicis adeo se utilem præstitit, ut in illorum negotiis fere totus, vix, vel ne vis quidem, vacaret suis. Omnes profecto qui sodale essent eo, aut adjutore uti raptum eheu atque avulsum desiderant, ann. ætat. 49, cal. iv. Jun. 1769."

"Ann, wife of John Wright, having lived 41 years, died Aug. 24, 1768."

* Brother of the owner of this estate.

She was daughter and co-heir to John Crosse of Hendon, in the county of Middlesex, son of Benjamin Crosse of Tatenhill in the county of Stafford, by Sarah, daughter of Richard, younger son of John Swinfen of Swinfen, in that county.

"A beauteous form, with mien self-taught to please,

By artless elegance and native ease,
Sleeps here regretted; ah! to form thy mind,
Each gentle virtue socially combin'd:
Patience, unruffled at the smart of pain,
And matron Chastity, devoid of stain;
Calm Piety's devout uplifted eye,
And Pity's friendly tear and sympathetic sigh.
Be ours Reflection's balm, which may impart
Its pensive pleasure to the wounded heart!
Fair reader, may her virtue's lovely form
With gentle heat thy yielding bosom warm!
So shalt thou ever amiably shine,
Adorn'd, meek Anna, with a heart like thine."

The west door opens into Mr. W's plantations, leading to his house, and has a rich circular zigzag arch. He has added a small porch, in which are two inscriptions, one mentioning the foundress; the other, that he repaired and beautified the church, pulled down the old house, and built a new one, soon after his purchase in 1764. He has the impropriation of the parish, which is very large, and a good estate here and elsewhere. The church has two small spires, seen from the high road to Witham.

Yours, &c. S. H.

Mr. URBAN,

THE *Jew-trump*, or *Jew's-harp*, as it is often called, (and indeed it has more of the tone of a wire-strung harp than of a trumpet,) is now a boy's instrument, bought at fairs; it however was, it seems, an ancient instrument; for Mr. Pennant informs us (*Tour to Scotland*, p. 195), that one made of gilt brass was found in *Norway*, deposited in an urn. The *Scotch* also have it as well as we. There is an evident allusion in the name to the inhabitants of *Judea*; and I observe, that in Dodsley's *Old Plays*, vol. IV. p. 171, *Quick* calls the Usurer, on account of his *Jewish* avarice, a notable *Jew's trump*. In the plate, however, of *Jewish* musical instruments, presented to us by Calmet, in his *Dictionary*, nothing of this kind occurs; so that I much suspect that there is corruption here of *Jeu-trompe*, a plaything, or *Play-tromp*, as it is now only used by boys for that purpose.

Yours, &c. T. Row.

Mr.

MR. URBAN,

June 2.

IF the following remarks are worth insertion in your useful Magazine, they are much at your service.

Yours, &c. C. T. O.

At ultimi nepotes,
Et cordatior ætas
Judicia rebus æquiora forsitan
Adhibebit integro sinu.
Tum livore sepulto,
Si quid meremur sana posteritas sciet.

MILTON ad J. Roufium.

Whether we are to impute it to the blindness, or the malignity of mankind, I shall not affect to determine; but so it is, that to spread rapidly, and to be received with a general and implicit assent, is the case with too many unjust prejudices, which, upon a fair examination, perplex us equally to account for their formation as their continuance. To obviate a prejudice of this kind, is the intent of this paper, and to recommend to notice the poetry of Francis Quarles, whose memory has hitherto been almost totally neglected, or, when called to remembrance, solely for the sake of being associated with Blackmore, or some such worthy, as a synonymous and cant term for a blockhead. It would be endless to produce instances of this unworthy treatment, where his name has been carped at and ridiculed by versifiers, who never had the slightest pretension to his abilities. He has been mentioned with respect in some elegant letters, rather lately published, which is the only modern testimony in favour of his abilities I have ever met with. I shall beg leave to solicit the attention of your several poetical readers in support of Quarles, and second the opinion of the writer above-mentioned. A taste for examining and relishing our older poets has for some time past been making its way; many of them have been re-published, and restored to that notice they so much deserve; and, let me add, amongst them many very inferior to the neglected Quarles. I would not be understood as recommending his works throughout; he is extremely unequal, and many of his pages are as absurd as others are striking: a selection might be made of the best parts, and re-published. As a proof of his real genius, I will particularly instance the following specimen; to which if any one denies sublimity, I shall not hesitate to question both his taste and his judgement:

Methinks I see the nimble aged fire
Pass swiftly by, with feet unapt to tire;

Upon his head an hower-glasse he wears,
And in his wrinkled hand a sythe he bears,
(Both instruments to take the lives from men) [when.

Th' one shewes with what, the other shews
Methinks I heare the dolefull passing bell,
Setting an onset on his louder knell;
(This moody musick of impartiall death
Who danceth after, danceth out of breath.)
Methinks I see my dearest friends lament,
With sighs, and teares, and wofull dryrimment,
My tender wife, and children standing by,
Dewing the death-bed, whereupon I lye;
Methinks I hear a voice (in secret) say,
Thy glasse is run, and thou must dye to-day.

Ed. 1630, p. 75.

The first line of this little piece is alarming, and awakens the reader's attention much. The expression of *wrinkled hand* is very picturesque; the same attribute is given to Old Age by Sackville (see Introduction to the "Mirror for Magistrates"), and is justly admired by the ingenious Mr. Warton, in his masterly remarks on Spenser.

"His *withered fist* still knocking at death's dore."

It is to be lamented that so fine a line as

The moody musick of impartial death,
should be followed by the ridiculous idea and poor expression of the next; it alludes to the popular paintings of the day, after the manner of Holbens's Dance of Death, with which many of our churches were then ornamented. The last three couplets afford a very pathetic picture; there is a plainness and sublimity in the concluding line that well deserves notice, nor is it exceeded by Tickell's ballad—

I hear a voice you cannot hear,
Which says I must not say, &c. &c.

In farther confirmation of my opinion of Quarles, let me add the following passage, where he laments the want of charity in general. I should be happy to find lines as beautiful upon a similar subject in any modern poet.

Where is this love become in later age?
Alas! 'tis gone in endlesse pilgrimage
From hence, and never to returne (I doubt)
Till revolution wheele those times about:
Chill breasts have starv'd her here, and she is driven

Away; and with Astræa fled to heaven.
Poore Charity, that naked babe, is gone,
Her honey's spent, and all her store is done;
Her winglesse bees can find out ne'ere a bloome,

And crooked Ate doth usurpe her roome.

"Fest for Worms," 5 Med.

The

The following elegant couplet would not disgrace any modern :

Pleasure is fleeting still, and makes no stay,
It lends a smile or twain, and steals away.
12 Med.

The following are in the same predicament :

'Mong which are sixe score thousand babes
(at least)
That hang upon their tender mother's brest,
Whose pretty smiles could never yet descry
The deare affection of their mother's eye.
12 Med.

The best description of Chastity I ever met with is the following :

O Chastity, the flower of the soule,
How is thy perfect fairness turn'd to soule !
How are thy blossomes blasted all to dust,
By sudden lightning of untamed lust !
How hast thou thus defiled thy ivory feet !
Thy sweetnesse that was once, how far from
sweet ! [cheek ?
Where are thy maiden smiles ? thy blushing
Thy lambe-like countenance, so faire, so
meeke ?
Where is that spotlesse flower that while-ere
Within thy lilly-bosom thou didst weare ?
Has wanton Cupid snatched it ? hath his
dart
Sent courtly tokens to thy simple heart ?
2 Med. p. 105.

I am fearful lest I should presume too much upon your patience, and exceed the limits of a letter ; let me assure your readers, however, that the above instances are almost taken at random ; a variety of beauties might easily be selected, but there is no end of selecting. The grand defect of Quarles is his subject ; Religion is too hallowed for the hands of a poet ; the solemnity of the subject beggars the materials. Milton is no example in point to the contrary, as, who can expect to equal Milton ? I shall subjoin a few passages in which Quarles appears to have been imitated.

A servant's labour doth at last surcease,
His day of travell finds a night of peace.
Job. Milit. 204.

How blest is he who crowns in shades like these

A youth of labour with an age of ease !
GOLDSMITH'S Traveller.

Quarles says, in a funeral elegy on Dr. Ailmer,

In life, he taught to die ; and he did give
In death, a great example how to live.
5 Eleg.

In the well-known verses of Tickell on Mr. Addison, there is a passage, which is well explained by Dr. Young,

on Original Composition, p. 321, not unlike this :

He taught us how to live ; and, oh too high
A price for knowledge, taught us how to die.

I before hinted in this Mag. p. 312, that I was uncertain whether or no Pope, notwithstanding his abuse of poor Quarles, was a pilferer from him : he might have had the following line in his eye when he wrote Mrs. Corbert's epitaph :

God burns his gold to make his gold more pure.
Job. Milit.

Pope says,

Heaven has its purest gold, by tortures try'd.

Dr. Blair, describing the death of a good man, says,

By unperceived degrees he wears away,
Yet, like the sun, seems larger at his setting.
The Grave.

See Quarles's Job Milit. 186.

Brave minds oppress'd should (in dispiight of fate)

Looke greatest (likn the sunne) in lowest state.

From the slight review of Quarles's life that I have made, he appears to have been equally unfortunate in the world, as his memory has been since his death. His historians seem unanimously to bear testimony to his many and exemplary virtues. The writer of the life of M. Drayton, prefixed to the folio edition of his poems, attributes his epitaph to Ben Jonson ; but, from a manuscript of Aubrey's in the Ashmolean collection, it appears to have been written by F. Quarles. The following are Aubrey's words : " Mr. Marshall, the stone-cutter of Fetter-lane, also told me, that these verses (i. e. the epitaph) were made by F. Quarles, who was his great friend, and whose head he wrought curiously in plaister, and valued for his sake ; 'tis pity it should be lost. Mr. Quarles was a very good man." C. T. O.

AN APOLOGY for the LITERARY PURSUITS of PHYSICIANS.

A FRENCH writer* of the beginning of this century has given a pretty long list of physicians who have rendered themselves eminent in branches of literature unconnected with their particular profession. Large additions might at the present day be made to his catalogue ; but the reason he assigns for this circumstance, being equally

* Vigneuil Marville.

just and candid, will remain the same. He observes, "that physicians are usually men of extensive erudition, as indeed a knowledge of the fundamentals of their profession necessarily requires them to be:—that therefore various objects of study are continually offering themselves to their minds, which are apt to warp them from the sole pursuit of medical science, especially as it is often late in life before they are fully engaged in the practice of it." To this account of the matter some remarks may, I think, be added, which will still further exculpate the professors of medicine from the charge of neglecting their own proper studies for more agreeable ones; a charge I have more than once known insinuated to the prejudice of an individual.

I will begin with venturing the assertion, that no medical practitioner can be long engaged in real business, without perceiving that skill in his art is to be acquired, not by turning over numerous volumes of writers, often vague and hypothetical, and seldom satisfactory, but by close attention to the occurrences in the actual treatment of diseases*. As opportunities for improvement of this kind occur only casually, he cannot lay down to himself any plan which will occupy his time regularly and entirely; whence he is obliged, in order to fill up the vacuity, to have recourse either to common amusements, or to those literary studies which constituted a considerable part of his education. If business increases upon him, still many of his hours may be left vacant. Few of the cases he meets with require longer deliberation than his stay in the sick chamber allows. There is an uniformity in disorders of a similar class, which permits him, without any just imputation on his care and attention, to prescribe according to a general method, only somewhat varied by the peculiar circumstances of the patient. It may, I believe, be fairly computed, that not more than half the time of many a physician in considerable practice is engaged by his profession. Now what may be performed by the application of so much leisure, can only be conceived by those who have a proper idea of the

extent of the human powers, and the exertions of which an active mind is capable. In the midst of employments which would seem scarcely to leave room for the common offices of life, works have been composed of the greatest labour and erudition. How few physicians can boast of more extensive practice than the great Boerhaave, who, besides, was extremely assiduous in his duty as professor of several branches in an university which chiefly owed its fame to his labours? Yet he found leisure entirely to new-model chemistry—to make improvements in botany—to keep up an intimate acquaintance with every part of natural philosophy—to give editions of Latin and Greek authors—to study the scriptures critically in their original tongues—and to relax from severer studies in the culture of his garden and the conversation of his friends. I do not hesitate to assert that, in fact, every member of the medical profession, however eminent, has some one favourite occupation of his leisure, or perhaps several together, or in succession, to which a considerable share of his time is devoted. The public is not generally apprized of this, unless he happens to be an author; yet it is evident that many other pursuits must require an equal vacation from professional duties. A late physician, of great and deserved reputation in the West of England, had a fine natural genius for painting, and decorated his own house, and those of many of his friends, with the productions of his pencil. I am acquainted with several of the faculty who perform skilfully on various musical instruments. The number of proficients in chemistry and botany among them is scarcely to be reckoned up; yet these, though accounted collateral branches of medical science, have not the least connection with its practice, when carried beyond the knowledge of a few general facts.

If, then, it be a crime to suffer our minds to be occupied with any thing but the mere business of our profession, none, I fear, can escape censure; but if candid indulgences may be granted in this case, let them be extended far enough, and not be refused to the votary of literature, while allowed to the practitioner of arts, or the lover of amusements.

"Quare quis tandem me reprehendat, aut quis mihi jure succenseat, si, quantum cæteris ad suas res obeundas, quantum

* Sic te scientem non faciunt libri
Et dogma pulchrum; sed sapientia
Enata rebus, mensque facti
Experiens, animusque felix.

Hannes to Sydenham.

quantum ad festos dies ludorum celebrandos, quantum ad alias voluptates, et ad ipsam requiem animi et corporis conceditur temporum: quantum alii tribuunt tempestivis conviviis: quantum denique aleæ, quantum pilæ; tantum mihi egomet ad hæc studia recolenda sumpsero." Cic. pro. Arch.

Yours, &c. J. A.

MR. URBAN, *Chapter Coffee-house,*
July 25.

AS the following letter from the rev. Mr. Baker of St. John's, Cambridge, has never been published, it is very much at your service.

Yours, &c. H. P.

To the Rev. and Worthy Mr. LEWIS, at
Mergate, in the Isle of Thanet, Kent.

Rev. Worthy Sir,
Cambridge, Jan. 22.

I received the favour of your book, viz. Caxton's Life, to whom you have done so much right, that it might have deserved my thanks sooner, had I not been in doubt, whether to give you a needless trouble as well as expence; for our new post-master receives no letters with monies, for what reason I do not know. So I am forced to send it another way.

Dr. Middleton had your other copy, and will take care to give it a place in the public library, as it well deserves.

I can send you no news from hence, unless you have a curiosity to hear of Dr. Bentley's health, of which you have had so much in the prints.

He is really much better; so much so, as to have been abroad twice or thrice in his coach this bad weather. He has received much benefit by blisters; and has been advised to pursue and promote such evacuations by issues; but that he will not submit to. So I doubt you may hear of a relapse, since he neglects proper remedies.

I wish you your health, and am,
your most obedient humble servant,

THOMAS BAKER.

An Anecdote of King JAMES I.

FROM the *Epistolæ Ho-Eliaæ*, 1650, Mr. Howell, the author, in a letter to Christopher Jones, esq. of Gray's Inn, says, that when he was at Rome, among other Pasquils, he met with one against the Scot: though it had some gall in it, yet it had a great deal of wit; so that, if King James had seen it, he would but have laughed at it; for he remembered that, some years

since, there was a very abusive satire in verse brought to his Majesty; and, as the passages were reading before him, he often said, 'that if there were no more men in England, the rogue should hang for it; but at last, after all his railing, being come to the concluding verse,

Now God preserve the king, the queen, the
peers,

And grant the author LONG MAY WEAR
HIS EARS,

this pleased his Majesty so well, that he broke into a laughter, and said, 'by my faul, and so thee shalt for me. Thou art a bitter, but thou art a witty knave.'

It is possible that this may have found its way into some jest-books, yet it may gratify some readers to know from whence borrowed. Y. D.

MR. URBAN, *August 20.*

YOUR very ingenious correspondent, in vol. LV. p. 110, col. 1, may not perhaps recollect Dr. Plot's curious paper on the most seasonable time of felling timber, in your vol. for 1778, p. 153—156. See also p. 404 of the same volume.

P. 192, we should twice read "Sulham" instead of "Pulham;" and in p. 193, for "last year's Miscellany" read "Miscellany for 1783."

P. 237, col. 1, l. 4, 5, "at that place." Where?

P. 334, Peter Sterry is duly celebrated in Hudibras, part III. canto II. v. 20, &c.; and Dr. Grey has a note exposing him and his fellows.

P. 343, col. 1, In Browne Willis's "Notitia Parliamentaria," Lond. 1750, appear "the Hon. Charles Rich, esq. Edward Turner, esq." as representatives for Essex, anno 1658-9.

P. 413, col. 2. The "Intelligencer," here referred to, was written by Dr. Sheridan; and the design of it is to expose story-tellers; among whom, "the marvellous is he who is fond of telling such things as no man alive, who has the least use of his reason, can believe."

P. 424. The note would not have been written, had Ecton been consulted under "Livings discharged," in the deanry of Lewes, in the diocese of Chichester."

P. 547, col. 1. The remark on the line of Theobald is borrowed from Granger's Biography, under the article of Colonel Giles Strangeways.

SCRUTATOR.

S U M-

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. III.

Debates in the Third Session of Parliament, continued from p. 580.

Monday, April 3.

THE order of the day for going into a committee to take into consideration the papers relative to the administration of Mr. Hastings in India, having been read, the Speaker left the chair; and, Mr. Ord having taken the chair of the committee,

Mr. *Burke* immediately moved, that Leonard Jaques, esq. be called to the bar.

This motion, after a debate, was negatived without a division; as was also another relative to the same subject. The House was then resumed, and adjourned to

Tuesday, April 4.

Mr. *Burke* produced nine charges against Mr. Hastings, which, being read, were, on his motion, ordered to be printed for the use of the members, and referred to a committee of the whole House on the 26th inst. Before he sat down, he gave notice that he would produce, as soon as possible, several other articles of impeachment. Adjourned.

Wednesday, April 5.

Passed the Sandwich small debts bill.

Mr. *Hughson*, from the Exchequer, presented accounts of Exchequer bills, which were referred to the committee of supply.

Mr. *Brett*, according to order, presented accounts of old stores in his Majesty's dock-yards, &c. Ordered to lie on the table.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of supply,

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose with great reluctance, he said, to propose additional burthens on the public, in consequence of the arrear on the civil list. He then stated, that since the act of retrenchment, relative to the expences of his Majesty's civil list, had passed, a considerable arrear had been annually incurred. Of the 900,000*l.* which had been granted to his Majesty, 50,000*l.* had been mortgaged for the payment of Exchequer bills. He stated the real debt of the civil list at 30,000*l.* which he proposed to pay off. It was also his intention to move for 180,000*l.* more for the payment of the remaining Exchequer bills that were chargeable on the civil list, in order that his Majesty might have annually 900,000*l.* clear of all de-

ductions. He concluded with moving, that the sum of 30,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, for the payment of the arrears of the civil list to the 6th of January, 1786; and that 180,000*l.* be granted for the purpose abovementioned.

Mr. *Porrys* wished to know, whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer would pledge himself to the House, that the sum now to be granted would prevent any future applications of a similar nature?

Mr. *Pitt* would not pledge himself that no future demands of this kind would be made; it was impossible for him to say more, than that it was his opinion that the expences of the civil list might, and ought, to be confined to the sum of 900,000*l.* annually; and that, as long as he remained in office, he should consider himself pledged that the ordinary expences of the civil list should not exceed that sum; but, if it should be necessary to expend in secret foreign service sums to a large amount, he did not doubt but the House would think him justified in making an additional demand.

Mr. *Drake* said, he could not avoid taking notice of a striking absurdity which appeared in the accounts on the table, in which were stated 1000*l.* salary to the master of the hawks, and but 15*l.* to the clerk of the House of Commons.

Mr. *Pitt* owned that the contrast, considering the importance of the two offices, was, on the first appearance, ridiculous. But when the bill of retrenchment was brought in, and the abolition of the former place was proposed, it was found to be secured by a patent from Charles II. and hereditary in the family of the Duke of St. Albans.

Mr. *Sheridan* was of opinion, that the transfer of the Duke of Gloucester's annuity from the fund arising from the 4½ per cent. Leeward Islands duty, to the aggregate fund, should have caused a considerable annual surplus to arise from that fund, which ought to be taken into consideration in granting the sum now called for. In the course of his speech, he took notice of the provision for the Prince of Wales, which he thought much too small for the necessary expences of his establishment; and he hoped the Right Hon. Gent. would this session bring forward a motion for enlarging it.

Mr. *Pitt* said, it would be presumption in him to introduce a motion for that

that purpose in any other manner than by a message from his Majesty. With respect to the Leeward Islands duty, he could assure the House, that it was no more than adequate to the payment of the sums charged upon it.

Mr. *Rose* and Mr. *Steele* made a few observations on the same subject.

After which, the motions were carried without a division. Adjourned.

Thursday, April 6.

The order of the day, for reading a second time the bill for encouraging the Newfoundland fisheries, having been moved;

Mr. *Fox* remarked, that, as it had been alledged this bill would materially affect the property of many gentlemen, who desired to be heard by counsel at the bar of the House, he thought some delay ought to be granted.

Mr. *Jenkinson* said, those alluded to misconceived his bill, which did not affect the property of any person in the island of Newfoundland. He meant to have the bill read a second time and committed, that the blanks might be filled up; he would then have it printed, that it might be better known; and would not press it through any further stage till after the holidays.

The bill was then read.

On reading the report of the committee on the civil list establishment,

Mr. *Fox* called the attention of the House to what had been stated in his Majesty's speech during the administration of the Marquis of Lansdown, when Mr. Pitt was Chancellor of the Exchequer. He then read part of the speech, which mentioned, that as the sum allotted for the civil-list establishment would, in all probability, answer the purposes to which it was intended to be appropriated, there would consequently be no necessity for any future application to parliament (vol. LIII. p. 4). He then wished to mention a few facts:—In the reign of George I. the civil-list establishment was only 700,000*l.* out of which 100,000*l.* was allowed to the Prince of Wales. If the sovereign at *that* time could not confine his expences to 600,000*l.* nor the then Prince of Wales his to 100,000*l.* he thought there was certainly reason at *this* time to augment the Prince's establishment. This he hoped administration would revolve in their minds; and, as they must be convinced that 50,000*l.* could not support the necessary dignity and splendour of the present Prince, that they would take care to augment it.

Mr. *Gilbert* and Mr. *Drake* said a few words; after which, the report was read a second time.

Mr. *Sheridan* moved, that there be laid before the House a more *correct* plan of the civil-list establishment, and payments thereof, drawn out in different classes, and arranged under distinct heads.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* thought the Hon. Gentleman was not *correct* in his motion, as the several officers under government would certainly give in as correct estimates as possible.

Mr. *Sheridan* replied, that when he made a similar motion last year, an *incorrect* list had been presented; he therefore moved now for a *correct* one.

The motion was then agreed to.

A motion was then made, that the surplus-bill be read a second time.

After some debate, in which opposition professed their approbation of the principle of the bill, but represented the calculations as not well-founded, the motion was put, and carried.

Friday, April 7.

The Speaker informed the House that he was indisposed, and little able at that time to discharge the duties of his office. An adjournment was then proposed, and immediately took place.

Monday, April 10.

The second reading of the Newfoundland fishery bill being, after a short conversation between Capt. Berkeley and Mr. *Jenkinson*, postponed till to-morrow fortnight,

The House resolved itself into a committee on the bill for investing certain sums in the hands of commissioners, towards the diminution of the national debt, Mr. *Gilbert* in the chair; when the blanks were filled up.

The House was then resumed, the report received, and the bill ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Pulteney* moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better manning of the navy of Great-Britain in time of war. After a few observations from Mr. *Hopkins* and Mr. *Pitt*, the motion was agreed to.

The House having resolved itself into a committee, for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposition for the augmentation of the salaries of the Scotch judges (see vol. LV. p. 862), the Marquis of Graham in the chair,

Mr. *Dundas* expatiated on the various salaries which had hitherto been allowed the judges, stating the nature of the origi-

ginal provisions, and forming a comparison between their situation and that of those in England. The first augmentation in England in favour of the judges was raised by a stamp duty; the second was paid out of a duty of 6d. per pound on pensions. By an act of the 10th of Queen Anne, the salaries of the Scotch judges had been fixed at the different sums now allotted; but as it was absolutely necessary to grant an augmentation, he would move the following resolution: "that a stamp duty of 6d. per sheet be laid on parchment and paper used in the law proceedings in any cause in Scotland above 12l. sterling." This he thought would fully answer the purpose of augmentation. If, however, there should be a deficiency, parliament must be applied to for an additional duty; and, if there should be a surplus, the money would be appropriated to the public service. The motion was agreed to.

The *Lord Advocate of Scotland* said, that the present salaries of the Scotch judges, after paying the poundage, &c. amounting to about 641 l. *per annum* each, were very inadequate to the support of their rank in society; he would therefore move,

That the sum of 2000l. each be granted to the Chief Baron, and to the President of the Court of Session: and,

That the sum of 600l. be granted to the Lord Justice Clerk, and 300l. to each of the lords of justiciary, in addition to their present salaries.

He afterwards moved a similar augmentation to the other judges or barons of the Court of Exchequer, by which he proposed that their salaries should be increased to the sum of 1000l. *per annum* each.

These motions, after a trifling opposition, being agreed to,

The *Lord Advocate* then moved, that the sum of 400l. *per annum* be granted to the Lord High Admiral of Scotland, and that the sum of 100l. *per annum* be granted to each of the judges of the Commissary Court, in addition to their present salaries. These motions being agreed to, the House was resumed.

Mr. *Sheridan* made a variety of motions for papers relative to the finance of the country, all of which, except the first, were agreed to; as the object of it had been fully explained by papers already laid on the table.

Tuesday, April 11.

Agreed to the resolutions of yesterday on the Scotch judges' salaries.

Mr. Ald. *Newnham* made a motion, for permitting his constituents of London to petition parliament after the regular time allotted for receiving petitions of a private nature. It was an urgent and extraordinary case, respecting certain necessary repairs in Blackfriars bridge. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. *Fox* presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Westminster, praying for leave to open a carriage-way at the top of Suffolk-street, where the late fire happened, which would be a great convenience. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Sheridan* moved for the production of several papers relative to the state of the American loyalists. The motion was agreed to.

The House having resolved itself into a committee, Mr. Rose in the chair, to consider of the laws relative to trade and navigation,

Mr. *Jenkinson* rose, and observed, that, from a review of the laws relative to trade and navigation, he was convinced they ought to be amended. Many frauds, with regard to the registering of vessels, were now committed, which it was the duty of the legislature to correct. As every gentleman conversant in the business must assent to the propriety of the measure, he would content himself with giving a brief detail of the various revolutions in trade, from the most remote period of our history to the present time*. He then entered into an extensive discussion, making pertinent observations in his progress. Recurring to the days of Elizabeth, he mentioned a very interesting paper that had been communicated to him: it was a representation of the corporation of the Trinity-house of London, and contained a very particular account of the Spanish armada, which had menaced the destruction of this country. In the year 1558 the naval force of the Queen consisted of about 150 vessels, between 40 and 50 of which were her own; and the rest belonged to her foreign allies. In the course of 12 years after this period, our merchant-ships considerably decreased.

* For an ample detail of this history see Supplement to vol. XLIX.

This he ascribed to the injudicious exercise of the trade and navigation laws. The whole number of shipping in the mercantile service at that time did not exceed 300 sail; trade was consequently in a rapid decline; but, by a happy and spirited alteration, it soon recovered. Cromwell, in the utmost plenitude of his power, never neglected to give ample encouragement to the commerce of Britain. From his time to the Restoration the shipping had increased 169,260 tons; from the Restoration to the Revolution the number had been doubled; and from that time to George I. the increase was in the same proportion. From the reign of George I. to the present it had also been doubled; we have consequently now seven times more ships than at the first-mentioned period. He then stated, that from the year 1774, about the commencement of the American war, our shipping amounted to upwards of 827,725 tons; and in the year 1778 to 1,068,000; an irrefragable proof, that our commerce had not suffered by that war. This circumstance, of the truth of which he was perfectly convinced, served to check the idea of despondency, and proved, that there still remained an immensity of resources, our industry being evidently sufficient, notwithstanding the dismemberment of America, to answer the emergency of the times.

He then entered into a minute disquisition concerning the coasting trade, and proved, by a variety of estimates, that the shipping in that branch had been considerably increased. He was sorry, however, to observe, that the same success had not attended the trade and navigation of Scotland. The shipping of that country, at the Union, amounted to about 10,000 tons, and was soon after increased to 93,000; but, within these two or three years, it had suffered a diminution of 933 tons. This, however, was a trivial object, and might, by proper management, be easily remedied. He afterwards observed, that the trade and revenue had suffered very materially by ships frequently sailing under false registers. This practice ought to be abolished; to effect which, he would propose, that in future no ship should be screened by such an evasion, but be regularly registered at the port to which it belonged. This, besides encouraging our ship-builders, would effectually stop the practice of

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smuggling, because every ship in that illicit trade, on the officer's demanding to see the authentic register, would be discovered with the greatest facility, as it would then be impossible to conceal the fraud.

He then proposed, that in future no ships foreign-built should have the privilege of British vessels, even though they should be purchased by British subjects. This would prevent our shipwrights from emigrating, and invigorate our operations in war. His next object was the increase of duty; and that no ship should hereafter be registered, unless built on a British bottom. Here he excepted such foreign vessels as were already in the service. This was a matter of great intricacy. It was declared by the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals, whom he had consulted, that, unless the greater part was built on a British bottom, the ship must be considered as a foreign vessel. In Scotland it had been decided otherwise; there, if the one half was a foreign bottom, the ship was deemed British.

He proposed, that all vessels above 15 tons should be regularly registered, and should on no account whatever be permitted to dispose of their registers. Every ship thus registered should have a certificate from the builder, or from those who condemned her; and that, on every necessary occasion, the surveyor should make an accurate report to the comptroller or collector of the port, by which the former should be regulated. No ship to be registered unless proper security be given that the register shall not be lent or sold. For the more easy detection of frauds, he proposed, that those ships which were not, should be registered; and that those which were, should produce their registers. He recommended a small duty to be levied by way of licence, the expence of which would be amply compensated by the advantages. It was also necessary, he said, to register the vessels anew upon changing their names.

Having mentioned the outlines of the bill, he next specified the particular periods necessary for the enforcement of the laws. Here he made a difference between ships at this time on long voyages, and those in the coasting trade; allowing about two years to those in the East-India Company's service, and 20 months to those in the West-India trade; and so on in proportion.

portion. These periods being elapsed, the laws would take place, and afterwards continue in force.

He concluded by observing, that he might without much vanity assert, that he had done as much for the country as any individual; and he was happy to observe, that, though we had unfortunately lost a large portion of the empire, our trade had considerably increased; and we might still promise ourselves great advantages from activity and perseverance. He then moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulating our laws relative to trade and navigation; mentioning, that it should be printed, and submitted to the inspection of every merchant in England.

Mr. *Dempster* took notice of the fluctuation of trade betwixt the years 1772 and 1774; and asked the Right Hon. Gentleman, whether the statement he had made was accurate, when taken in connection with this circumstance?

Mr. *Jenkinson* obviated his objection.

Lord *Surrey* wished to know, whether ships built in our colonies were to be included in the number of those vessels which were to be admitted to trade under the regulation of the bill; or whether the restriction was confined merely to those vessels that were constructed in Great Britain? He conceived the last to be the object of the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. *Jenkinson* said, by no means; it was his object in the bill to impose no commercial restraint on ships built in any part of the dominions of Great-Britain.

Mr. *Hussey* and Mr. Ald. *Watson* spoke a few words; after which the motion was put, and carried *nem. con.*

Mr. *Pitt* gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill for preventing the clandestine re-landing of goods which had been shipped, and for which the drawbacks had been obtained. On a motion for that purpose, leave was given. Soon after which, the House adjourned to

Wednesday, April 12.

Received and read petitions from Exeter and Totness relating to wool. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Burke* presented seven more articles of impeachment against Mr. Hastings.

Mr. *Cockerill*, from the Admiralty, presented an estimate of building a house for the Admiralty.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose to make some observations on the circumstance of smuggling wines. The fact he stated was, that though it was generally allowed more wine was drunk at the present period than some years ago, yet the average on the importation of that article was from seven to eight thousand tons less than it was for 60 preceding years. This he attributed either to the increase of smuggling, or to the manufacture of a species of liquor, which was sold under the denomination of foreign wines. In either view, the evil called for the application of a remedy. He therefore gave notice, that on a future day he would move for leave to bring in a bill for that purpose, the object of which would be, to put the management of the duty on wines under the management of the Board of Excise.

Lord *Surrey* asked, whether the duty on what was called the *sweets* might not remedy the evil complained of?

Mr. *Pitt* said, such an idea had been in contemplation.

The House having resolved itself into a committee on the whale-fishery bill, Mr. *Rose* in the chair,

Mr. *Jenkinson* rose, and stated the rise, progress, and various fluctuations, of this species of trade, with intent to shew that it had flourished more or less at different periods, not so much from the influence of bounties, as from other causes. For example: when the bounty was only 30s. per ton on the shipping engaged in this trade, it had been carried on to a very considerable extent. In later periods, when the bounty had been raised to 40s. the trade had not risen in proportion to the additional encouragement. Still, however, it must be allowed it had risen very rapidly within these few last years. The ships employed in it were commonly 300 tons burthen, and their number from 190 to 200; so that, taking them on the last calculation, at 600l. each, the government bounties to them amounted to 120,000l. Respecting the navy, the utility of this fishery was considerable, and might, under proper regulations, be turned to greater national account. The number of seamen engaged in it he calculated at 6000; but they were not all British, nor even the greater part of them. For though our sailors were superior to all others in catching whales, yet our ships in this trade were often manned by foreigners,

reigners, as those of this country found it more advantageous to serve in other merchant-ships. His great view in making these observations was, to shew that there was no necessity for continuing so large a bounty as 40s. per ton, the trade being in so flourishing a state; and also to introduce a regulation, by means of which the ships might be chiefly manned by British sailors. He therefore should move, that a bounty of 30s. per ton be given to all ships in the whale-fishery. The other regulation, which was that of the mariners, three-fourths of which should be British, he would include under the general plan, and not move for it separately.

Mr. *Dempster* and Mr. *Hussey* opposed the scheme.

Mr. *Jenkinson* answered their objections.

Several gentlemen objected strenuously to the diminution; the motion was, however, carried without a division.

Thursday, April 13.

Mr. *Forster*, from the commissioners to enquire into the American claims, presented accounts of American sufferers.

Some private bills being read, and petitions received, the House adjourned to

Tuesday, April 25.

A committee to try the merits of the contested election for Seaford having been chosen, and some other business, of a private nature, done,

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* observed, that, in compliance with the desire of the other side of the House, he would defer the consideration of the report from the committee on the revenue till this day se'nnight. Ordered accordingly.

The Chairman of the Committee, appointed yesterday to try the merits of the Seaford election, reported to the House, that the sitting members, Sir Peter Parker, bart. and Sir John Henderson, bart. had declined the contest, and were unduly elected; and that Sir Godfrey Webster, bart. and the Right Hon. Henry Flood, the petitioners, were duly elected; in consequence of which, the latter gentlemen were sworn in, and took their seats.

Mr. *Burke* delivered three more charges against Warren Hastings, esq. which were referred to the committee appointed to enquire into the subject. He stated, that three more only remained, one of which would be delivered

to-morrow, and the other two on Friday.

Major *Scott* moved for leave to bring up a petition from Mr. Hastings, praying that he might be permitted to be heard, in his own defence, against the charges produced relative to his conduct in India; and that the House would order a copy of those charges to be delivered to him. After some debate, the prayer of the petition was granted.

Mr. *Burke* moved, "that the House resolve itself into a committee to examine evidence upon the articles against Mr. Hastings." On a division, there were, for the motion 80, against it 139. Adjourned.

Thursday, April 27.

Passed the Godstone roads bill.

Mr. *Wellhead*, from the Customs, presented accounts of cocquets.

Mr. *Hughson*, from the Exchequer, presented accounts of the surplus of the sinking fund up to the 5th of April.

Mr. *Lambert*, under-sheriff of Yorkshire, presented an account of the number of convicts that have suffered death; and of those that have been sent to hard labour, &c. within a certain period. Ordered to lie on the table.

Read a few public and private bills, on which there was no debate, and adjourned.

Friday, April 28.

Mr. *Pringle* took the oaths and his seat for Selkirk.

Mr. *Mainwaring* made several observations on the present disagreeable mode of killing horses in the common slaughtering-houses. They were conveyed thither at all hours, and flayed; and, in case of the horses being stolen, it was impossible to recover the property. He therefore moved for leave to bring in a bill for preventing horses being killed except in licensed places, and in those only after being viewed by an inspector to be appointed in each parish for that purpose. Leave was given.

Mr. *Porwys* moved, that the petition from the British inhabitants of Canada should be read. This being done, he observed, that, as the petition had been two years before parliament, and ministry (he doubted not for very good reasons) had taken no notice of it; and as those who had so warmly opposed the Quebec bill were no more, or were members of another house (meaning in particular Sir George Savile and Lord Sydney); it fell to his lot to take up a subject, to do justice to which he was conscious

conscious his abilities were not equal. He then mentioned the royal proclamation, by which his Majesty's subjects were invited, in the year 1764, to settle in Canada, which had been then lately conquered and ceded to this country: by this proclamation they were taught to believe, that, in due time, the constitution of that province would be settled on the principles of the British constitution; but were grievously disappointed, when, instead of that constitution, absolute despotism had been established by the Quebec act. He did not mean to move now for a total repeal of that act, and for establishing a house of assembly; that might be thought a subject of too much difficulty to be agitated at present. He would, therefore, confine himself to a few points only. As the legislative council of Quebec was now constituted, it could not impose taxes; and, as this country had solemnly renounced all right to tax any of her colonies, there is, in fact, no power in existence at present that can lay taxes on the province of Canada; and, as those which actually subsist are not sufficient to defray the expences of that government, they must, therefore, for ever remain a burthen upon England, unless a power be vested in the legislative council to tax the province. He would propose next, that the *habeas corpus* be extended to the Canadians; that they should have the option of a trial by jury in civil cases; and that their judges should not be removeable at the pleasure of the governor. These were the principal points that he wished to make the subject of a bill; and he concluded, by moving for leave to bring in one to explain and amend an act passed in 1774, commonly called The Quebec Act.

Mr. Pitt saw nothing objectionable in the few points to which the Hon. Gentleman meant to confine himself; but, as it might hereafter be found necessary to establish a more extensive form of government in Canada, he thought it would be better to do it all at once than by piece-meal. In forming a constitution for that country, parliament should know the real wishes of the inhabitants: the petition before the House spoke the sentiments of some, but not of all; for he had in his hand counter-petitions from others, which very essentially differed from it: one in particular was signed by many thousands of his Majesty's Roman-catholic

subjects, who prayed that they might continue under the old French laws of the colony. In this clashing of sentiments, his Majesty's ministers could only wish to ascertain what was really the desire of the inhabitants; and, for that purpose, Sir Guy Carleton had orders to collect all the information possible on that head, and transmit it home; by which information they hoped to be able to form a judgement of the steps necessary to be taken for the future government of the country. It was, therefore, with a view only to delay this business, until this information should arrive, that he would oppose the introduction of the bill.

Mr. Fox said, that for his part he did not want Sir Guy's information to know that the optional trial by jury, and the extension of the *habeas corpus*, would be acceptable to every class and description of the Canadians. The question of establishing a house of assembly might possibly be attended with greater difficulty in the opinion of some; but he was ready at that moment to vote one: and he warned ministers to take care, when they were about to establish one, how they attempted to make any distinction between French and English Catholics and Protestants; for, if they did, they would assuredly risk the loss of the colony.

The Attorney-General said, that, by an ordinance of the legislative council, the *habeas corpus* was already established in Canada, as was the trial by jury in criminal cases by act of parliament: if it were established also in civil cases, he would rejoice at it; but if the Canadians, accustomed to the French laws, disliked such a mode of trial, he would not be so injudicious as to force even a blessing upon them. He was not against granting them a house of assembly, if they desired it; but that was a question which required the more deliberation on account of the different religions of the inhabitants. He therefore thought that, without incurring the imputation of being an enemy to the principle of the bill moved for, he might oppose the introduction of it this session, and until his Majesty's ministers shall have received more information on the subject than they possess at present.

Mr. Sheridan wished to know, whether the circumstance of Sir Guy Carleton's being placed over the governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as well as of Canada, would not subject the

the two former to a diminution of the privileges which they now enjoy under the provincial assemblies.

The *Solicitor-General* answered, that it would not: he had seen Sir Guy's commission, and it gave him no new powers over the two former provinces that were not enjoyed by the late governors; he further observed, that it had often happened, that one and the same person was intrusted with the government of different provinces.

Mr. *Pyre*, Ald. *Watson*, and Mr. *W. Smith*, spoke against the motion, as being premature.

Mr. *Courtenay* and Mr. *Dempster* spoke in favour of it.

Upon the question being put, the motion was negatived by a majority of 47. Ayes 21. Noes 68.

The county election bill was then put off till Friday next, and the House adjourned.

Monday, May 1.

The other business of the day being gone through, the Speaker, in consequence of the resolution of the House on Wednesday last, called

Mr. *Hastings* to the bar; who, having been informed of the purposes for which he was admitted there, observed, that he was not accustomed to speak in public, and therefore begged the House would grant him the indulgence of suffering him to read his defence. His memory, he said, was not remarkably tenacious; and, as the refutation or contradiction of the charges brought against him required frequent references to certain documents and papers necessary to be produced, he flattered himself that the House would easily conceive the propriety of his request. This being readily assented to, Mr. *Hastings* proceeded to read his defence. He began by remarking, that the grounds of the crimination were ill-founded, aspersive, and malicious; that the various publications of the times contained the most unwarrantable observations on his conduct; and that the press daily teemed with the most gross libels upon every part of his administration in India; that these charges had been the result of much deliberation; and that, during a period of five years, his enemies had exerted their abilities in order to specify the different grounds of accusation; that he had only resolved on Monday last, with the permission of the honourable House, to enter himself upon his defence; and that he now appeared

prepared to meet his accusers in as few days almost as the years in which his enemies had been engaged in bringing forward the matters which tended to criminate and asperse him; that he was obliged to reply to charges that had nothing specific, and which might be called historical narratives, with voluminous commentaries; that he had been in India from a school-boy; and that, during a period of 36 years, he had always the happiness to maintain a good and respectable character; that, by the evil machinations of a few individuals, men of notoriety, he now appeared in an unfortunate situation; but that he chose to come forward on the occasion, and meet his fate, rather than be subjected to the continual threats of a parliamentary prosecution; that he had acted according to the emergencies of the times, and had been frequently reduced to such extremities as to defy the sanction of any precedent whatever; that no man had been in more perilous situations, and that, in those disasters, he was entirely left to the resources of his own mind; that he had resigned his government amidst the regret of his fellow-subjects in India, and had repeatedly received the thanks of his employers, the Court of Directors of the East-India Company; and, as he had the satisfaction of discharging the trust reposed in him with such unanimous approbation, he believed that no other power on earth had a right to call his conduct in question. He proceeded with his defence till eleven o'clock, when, on a motion for that purpose from Mr. *Pitt*, the proceedings were adjourned till next day.

[As the above exordium presents a striking trait of this eminent character, drawn by his own hand, it merits preservation.]

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, *Oxon, Aug. 7.*

I KNOW not what motive induced a correspondent in your last to attempt to delineate the character of Mr. *Henderson*: as certainly he was not actuated by the partiality of friendship on the one hand; so it is to be hoped that he was free from malignity on the other, and that whatever misrepresentations are contained therein, they are to be imputed to the want of proper information, notwithstanding the vain boast, that "he was enabled to examine the extent of his understanding, to dive into the bot-

tom of his heart, and observe his peculiar mode of life." The observation of facts requires only attention; but, to describe the extent of Henderson's genius, and to dive into the bottom of his heart, demands no ordinary share of abilities. All I shall attempt will be a few cursory observations on the account given by your correspondent.

Mr. Henderson was born near Limerick in Ireland, March 27, 1757.—If by a "credulity in spirits" is meant *a belief in the reality and agency of invisible beings*, herein Mr. H. is not singular, but is supported by the opinions of many of the wisest and best men, and perhaps of the majority of mankind in all ages and nations.

The generosity of Dean T. is a point in which the world ought to be set right, and then he will no longer receive the praise which he does not deserve. The Dean for more than a year urged his being sent to college, and offered to *advance* money for that purpose. He did advance 300l. Mr. H. regularly paid interest for it, and the principal is since returned; so much for the boasted generosity of Dean T. and the honour it reflects upon him.

The pleasure of his company arose from something more than the pleasantness of his stories, and the vivacity with which he related them." His abilities were doubtless very great, his reading extensive, his memory retentive, and his conversation lively; his manner modest and unassuming to the last degree: but his powers for close reasoning and metaphysical subjects were astonishing; here he would conduct you through the most intricate labyrinths with clearness and facility. This I conceive to be the distinguishing trait of his intellectual character, here he shines unrivalled. In the company of H. you were sure to have some subject thoroughly investigated, sophistry detected, and truth cleared; some new intellectual view opened; some point of morality or divinity accurately discussed; some important observations on life, discovering great knowledge of the world and insight into man. His favourite subjects were metaphysics, theology, Medicine, Chymistry. He was never pedantic or assuming, but behaved towards every body with an engaging modesty, and possessed such a command of temper as the greatest provocations could not apparently discom-

pose. No wonder then that such company should be eagerly sought-after, and such conversation listened to with attention and delight.

But perfection does not dwell on the earth: the intellectual lamp will not continue to burn for any length of time unless carefully trimmed; and it must be owned, that Mr. H. by nocturnal conviviality did not consult the purity of his moral, or the dignity of his literary character.

Mr. H. had no aversion to the ecclesiastical line: he declined several advantageous offers elsewhere, that he might enter into the church; and the last report I heard concerning him was, that he was ordained.

He is charged with self-interest in a gross degree; "that he seldom paid any attention to his company, unless to those whom it is his interest to please." This I am happily able to contradict; and can declare, that I never knew a man so devoid of self-interest, or who treated the company he was in with so much respect, even the ignorant, the immoral, and the vain. In his own apartments there was the greatest hospitality, and the most engaging attention paid to every one of his guests. Perhaps he will be thought by some to have neglected a rational self-interest too much. He declined offers which would have secured him wealth, and advanced his reputation: but he despised wealth; though, when he possessed it, he employed it well; the poor, and especially the sick, partook of his alms, and were benefited by his medicines. The same nobleness of mind which would not court the wealthy, or flatter the great, would not suffer him to treat poverty with contempt, or suppress the enquiries of modest ingenuity. His library and conversation were open to all who wished to improve from them. With parts that might have adorned the highest offices in church or state, he chose the calm retreat of private life; with a superiority of genius, and an elevation of mind, he condescended to the acquaintance of his inferiors; and where he could not expect to receive information, he willingly communicated from his amazing stores of knowledge.

An intimacy with Mr. H. for more than four years has enabled me to state these few particulars of his character, which have been confirmed by the opi-

nion of others who knew him equally well, and to whom this paper has been submitted.

Yours, &c. ACADEMICUS.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 10.

AS the following letter somewhat tends to justify the character of a gentleman, who has been ill-treated through the channel of your respectable Miscellany, I should hope you will give it a speedy insertion.

Yours, &c. C. T.

It is the indispensable duty of every member of society to correct the mistakes, and contradict the falsehoods, that materially affect the moral character of individuals. It was not, therefore, without some concern that I read in your Magazine for last month an account of the present Mr. Henderson. I should hope, notwithstanding its defects, that it was well-meant (which by-the-bye does not sufficiently appear); and I could wish it had been but tolerably executed. The materials are striking and uncommon, and such as every biographer of taste would consider as peculiarly adapted to enliven his narrative. But is there not something most unfair, is there not a great degree of impertinence, in exhibiting to public view, and submitting the character of a young man to the hasty censure and harsh opinion of a misjudging world? Mr. H. is but little obliged to the crude and ill-digested tittle-tattle of Oxoniensis, who has recorded many anecdotes, some of which may be, and many of which are not true. What business have the generality of your readers, or the world at large, either with the irregularity, eccentricities, or affectation, of a young academic, who has never yet hazarded its censure or its praise by any performance of a literary or public nature whatever? *Populus id curat scilicet* is applicable to every line of the sketch. I do not intend this letter as an answer to Oxoniensis, but a mere examination of a few detached sentences and assertions. He has said, "I doubt not, therefore, but it will be entertaining to the generality of them, to view the whole of a character, of which they have caught, at different intervals, such prominent and discriminative features." Has he then the audacity to think that, from his faint and meagre outline, the whole of really so great a character as that of Mr. H. can be collected? From the manner in which it is drawn up, and

from his own confession, he appears to be destitute of the abilities, and never to have had the opportunities, necessary for measuring so considerable a mind. A tolerable share of Mr. H's acquaintance (and a tolerable share is all that Oxoniensis confesses to have had) would hardly have enabled the quickest apprehension in the keenest observer to have *examined the extent of understanding, and to have dived into the bottom of the heart*, of a man of real genius, so various, so complicated, and so singular, as was Mr. H. But let us beg the question, and suppose this to have been the case with Oxoniensis; what additional light has he thrown upon the subject? the little truth he has told was well known before: what opinions either on learning, religion, morals, or politics, that Mr. H. professed and supported (and he both professed and supported many), has Oxoniensis exhibited? Of his person he has not even given us an account. If to collect and publish floating reports, the truth of which cannot be ascertained, be allowed, I have the same authority for contradicting, that he has for relating, half the anecdotes he has printed. But I will confine myself to those parts only of his letter, which, from my acquaintance with Mr. H. I am more immediately able to controvert. Oxoniensis has said, "those to whom self-interest had obliged him to pay an implicit deference in his disputations, saw in him a future genius to enlighten mankind: others, against whom he had maintained his arguments by the roughest sophistry and the subtlest quibbles," &c. &c. I should be glad to be informed who, in the name of God, are they to whom any men of sense, and of a liberal mind, would think of *paying an implicit obedience*. Mr. H. had too much dignity; and too much respect it is to be hoped for his own enlightened understanding, to pay homage to any one whomsoever; proper respect for the abilities of those whose characters deserved it, his candour never refused. As to *rough sophistry*, I have met Mr. H. in various companies at various times, and have heard him opposed upon a variety of arguments, to which indeed his love for paradox particularly exposed him; I have seen him teased by blockheads, and questioned by scholars, and, upon every occasion, the civility of his manner was only to be equalled by the ingenuity of his arguments. I can with

the greatest truth assert, that I never heard or saw the man who left his company, who did not either acknowledge himself either instructed or entertained. Warmth of argument, that wine and late hours must necessarily produce, never betrayed him into illiberality. If he defended his real opinions (which was seldom the case), it was always done with that unruffled and unassuming steadiness that seems the peculiar concomitant of conviction. If he condescended to support any visionary hypothesis, his arguments were generally enforced with that cool irony that puzzles an antagonist, and equally excites envy and admiration. That mode of existence, which Dr. Johnson has called a literary life, is perhaps attended with more wear and tear than is commonly imagined. The relief from intense application is too frequently sought after in great irregularity. In naval and military lives (if we except those of the commanding officers) bodily fatigue is the only evil. Was Mr. H. singular in keeping late hours? look at the lives of scholars. He that could grudge his time in Mr. H's company must have had but little relish for his conversation, and of course no claim to it. As to Mr. H's drinking, Oxonienfis says with great phlegm, that he has *pretty good authority for asserting*, "that it proceeded from an inability to continue that vivacity and significance which he had hitherto supported." I will take upon me to affirm that it had no such shallow origin. Mr. H. never lost, in the eyes of men of sense, any part of his character, from the day of his entering the university to the day he left it: he was not a meteor that was gazed at for a day and seen no more, but a fixed star, that adorned his hemisphere from the first hour of its rising to the last. It is true, that his constitution is much impaired by drinking; but his indulgence in wine was not a taste contracted at the university, he brought that, together with a taste for other good things, with him; he never had recourse to it from the mere necessity of such an auxiliary: he might find, as most men do, with old Falstaff, "that it made the brain nimble, forgetive, and fills it full of fiery shapes;" but his wine was rather the consequence of his wit than the wit of his wine. I now come to an assertion that must materially affect the character either of Mr. H. or of Oxonienfis: "he seldom pays

any attention to the company he is in, unless to those whom it is his interest to please." If this is a fact, Mr. Henderson is what I will not name; if it is not, to whom such a character more immediately belongs, I leave to the judgement of the reader. I defy Oxonienfis to produce any one instance where Mr. Henderson has been guilty of unmanly adulation to any man. In regard to the first part of this charge, I do not believe there is a single instance of Mr. H's incivility upon record. Oxonienfis adds, with the preciseness of an old woman, "I have been told, that he has even satirized the tutors in his college exercises, but I suppose this report to be without foundation." But why so? why this affectation of candour and disbelief in the wrong place? is it impossible that the tutors of his college should be proper objects of satire? Mr. H. was not a likely man to level it at random. Oxonienfis continues, "his name is so well known already, that neither his own writings, nor my sketch of him, can render it more familiar; in this I have attempted to display his abilities rather than familiarize his defects." If his name is so well known already, why did you trouble yourself to pen this sketch? what abilities of Mr. Henderson have you displayed? but if the name of Mr. H. has already arrived to such a degree of fame (as from your own account it has from his conversation only), will not his works (should he favour the world with them) yet more fully establish his reputation? whence do you think the reputation of Johnson arises? from the *bon mots* of Boswell and Picozzi, or from the Rambler, and his Biographical Lives? I cannot help concluding this letter with an ardent wish that some man of sense (since the subject is now accidentally brought forward), whose intimacy with Mr. H. has furnished him with the means, would give your readers a more correct and liberal account of the gentleman in question, and which, at the same time, might operate more fully as an answer to Oxonienfis, who seems to have laboured under that blind infatuation, which stupidly admires what it can neither describe nor understand.

Yours, &c. C. T.

* * PHILANTHROPUS and BRISTOLIENSIS will excuse our deferring their favours till next month.

101. *The Triumph of Benevolence; occasioned by the National Design of erecting a Monument to John Howard, Esq. With Pieces relative to the Progress of the Design.* 4to.

"AMONGST those who are earnest to demonstrate their zeal in a righteous cause, says the Author of this exquisite little Poem, to the Committee,) shall not the Muse be suffered to approach the Shrine of HOWARD with an offering? The wreath she brings has been woven with animated haste; but it is a sincere testimony of her love, and as such will be received.—Your purpose, Gentlemen, being widely to circulate whatever may promote this truly virtuous design, if you should imagine the following stanzas would assist the cause, they are at your disposal, to be made public in any way you may think proper."

As the poem is published "for the benefit of the fund," and must of course have an extensive sale, we will, for the present, forbear to extract any part of it; but shall give an ample specimen (or perhaps the whole of it) in our next.

102. *BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. N^o XXXVIII. Containing the History and Antiquities of Barnwell Abbey, and of Sturbridge Fair.* 4to.

THE subject of this work is an abstract of the register of Barnwell Abbey, in the county of Cambridge. Who knows not the harlot bowers of Barnwell, against which freshmen are so earnestly warned, and against which proctors themselves are hardly proof? Mr. Tho. Rutherforth, an eminent Cambridge antiquary, made this abstract, and enlarged it with additions, all which were lent, by the Rev. Mr. Peck, senior fellow of Trinity College, to the Editor. —This house was founded, for a prior and six canons regular, by one Picot, a Norman sheriff of the county, in the reign of the Conqueror, and was so well endowed by him and subsequent benefactors, that at the dissolution its yearly revenues amounted to 256l. 11s. 10d. according to Dugdale, and 351l. 15s. 4d. according to Speed. The history is carried down, through a succession of 13 priors, to 1297, and recites the private events of the house, such as its being plundered A. D. 1257, and burnt A. D. 1287, as was the village in 1731.

An Appendix of original instruments, from the Bishop of Ely's registers, is annexed; also the epitaphs in the present miserable chapel of Saint Andrew, among which the most considerable are those on three large tablets on the South side of the chancel, put up

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in memory of his ancestors and relations by Jacob Butler, Esq. owner of this estate, 1736. Of this singular man, commonly called the Prior of Barnwell, whose tall lank figure the academics 30 years ago remember to have seen marching into the pit at St. Mary's in his gown, an excellent portrait, copied from an etching by the late Mr. Tyson, is here given; his character and pedigree may be learned from the inscriptions of his own composing.

A particular account is subjoined of *Sturbridge Fair*, which has been held within Barnwell parish from the time of K. John, originally for the benefit of an hospital of lepers, whose chapel remains, converted into a lumber room and tipping booth, and after the Reformation granted to the mayor and corporation of Cambridge, reserving to the vice-chancellor of the University the same power in it that he has in the town of Cambridge, in all respects. This fair begins Sept. 7, Q. Elizabeth's birth-day, and continues three weeks, though the greatest part of the business is over in a fortnight. But the new method of transacting the business of the wholesale dealers from different parts of the kingdom, who used to take this opportunity of meeting their country customers, has greatly reduced the confluence to this once celebrated fair; so that it is little more than a jubilee for the country people and the academics resident during the long vacation.—A number of original instruments are also subjoined to this part, and the Latin poem on this fair, by Thomas Hill, fellow of Trinity College, 1703, is reprinted, and a plan of the fair, by the late Mr. James Essex, prefixed.

103. *Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of King's Bench in Trinity Term 1786. By Charles Durnford and Edward Hyde East, Esquires, of the Temple.* Part IV. fol.

THIS is the fourth part of a work begun in last Michaelmas Term, and intended to be continued from Term to Term. Every part contains the arguments and adjudications of each respective term throughout the year, published as soon after the close of the term as possible. We are happy in having it in our power to congratulate the students of the law, as well as every other man in the profession, who seeks for real information, that a work is now offered that is pledged to him for its accuracy

accuracy and diligence, by the united efforts and assiduity of two gentlemen, who thus offer a specimen of their future eminence at the bar; a work to which every pleader, and every attorney, and every client, may refer for a critical judgment of their own case, and have it in their power to prove the reporters' attention.—We do not wish to express our full opinion of this work, lest we should injure its merit by too warm a panegyric; especially as we have been informed, that it has already met with the highest approbation from the Bench itself, and also from the most eminent counsel at the bar of that court.

104. *Epitome of the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LXXVI. For the Year 1786. Part I. (Concluded from p. 598.)*

ART. IX. *Observations and Remarks on those Stars which the Astronomers of the last Century suspected to be changeable.* By Henry Pigott, Esq. Communicated by Sir Henry C. Englefield, Bart. F. R. S. and A. S.

The ancient astronomers, more than a century ago, having noticed a certain number of stars, which they supposed had either disappeared, changed in brightness, or were new ones, and Mr. Pigott observing that on those stars no farther discoveries had been made, owing, as he supposes, to the difficulty of knowing what stars were meant; to obviate that difficulty, he has drawn up a catalogue of them, with necessary illustrations; so that, for the future, astronomers can examine them without much trouble, and be certain of any change that may take place among them. By this laborious investigation Mr. Pigott, though he has not added novelty to the science of astronomy, has done more, by examining with accuracy the properties of those stars, and laying them open to inspection, of which the ancients knew so little.

For greater certainty, he has classed them into two divisions—those that are variable, and those that are doubtful; and to the whole he has added such observations as will enable other astronomers to make an easy progress.

ART. X. *An Account of a Subsidence of the Ground near Folkestone, on the Coast of Kent. In a Letter from the Rev. John Lyon, M. A. to Edward King, Esq. F. R. S. and A. S. Communicated by Mr. King, in a Letter to Charles Blagden, M. D. Sec. R. S.; with Remarks.*

Mr. King, whose taste for philosophical enquiries is well known, think-

ing the account given by the Reverend Mr. Sackett of the motion of the cliffs near Folkestone in Kent, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. XXIX. No. 349, a very curious subject, took occasion lately to speak of it in conversation to Mr. Boys of Sandwich, intimating, at the same time, that he should have pleasure, did his health permit, in examining, upon the spot, that very extraordinary phenomenon. Mr. Boys, who had never heard of any such motion, upon enquiry found, that part of the cliff, to the westward of the town, a little way from the church, had very lately sunk, and continues to sink, into the earth, raising the ground about the sinking part in a very extraordinary manner; and accordingly wrote to Mr. King, to acquaint him with the opportunity that now offered to gratify his curiosity. But Mr. King being unable, through illness, to undertake the journey himself, requested the assistance of Mr. Boys, who applied to the Rev. Mr. Lyon, of Dover. That gentleman was so obliging as to make repeated visits to the spot, in order to obtain all the information possible; and at length sent Mr. King a very accurate drawing, together with the explanatory letter mentioned above; both which, *with leave*, we shall lay before the publick in some future Magazine.

ART. XI. *Particulars relative to the Nature and Customs of the Indians of North America.* By Mr. Richard Mac Causland, Surgeon to the King's or Eighth Regiment of Foot. Communicated by Joseph Planta, Esq. Sec. R. S.

Several travellers, and some historians, having asserted that the Indians of America differed from other males of the human species, in the want of a beard; and that the Esquimaux were the only nation exempted from this imperfection; the natural inference from whence was, that they must have had an origin different from the rest of the natives of that continent; Mr. Mac Causland, thinking it of importance to settle this point, has taken the pains to procure the best information possible, in order to enable him to ascertain or to refute a fact that has generally been taken for granted. He does not, however, after all his industry, positively take upon him to say, that there are not nations of America destitute of beards; but ten years residence at Niagara, in the midst of the Six Nations, with frequent opportunities of seeing other na-

tions of Indians, has convinced him that they do not differ from the rest of men, in this particular, more than one European differs from another. To confirm his opinion, Mr. Mac Causland has adduced several circumstantial proofs, and has added the testimonies of Col. Butler, deputy-superintendent of Indian affairs, and that of Thayendanega, commonly known by the name of Captain Brant, a Mohock-Indian of great influence, much spoken of in the late war, [and now in England]. All the Indians, except a very small number, who, by living among white people, have

adopted their customs, pluck their beards when very young, and continue so to do as they grow up.—Some peculiarities relative to the Indians of the Six Nations are subjoined to this article, to which the curious reader is referred.

ART. XII. *Abstract of a Register of the Barometer, Thermometer, and Rain at Lyndon in Rutland, in 1785. By Thomas Barker, Esq. Also of the Rain at South Lambeth in Surrey; and at Selbourn and Fyfield, Hampshire. Communicated by Thomas White, Esq. F.R.S.*

This curious abstract we will here extract:

		Barometer.			Thermometer.						Rain.			
					In the house.			Abroad.			Lyn- don.	South Lam- beth.	Sel- bourn	Fyfield
		high.	low.	mean.	high.	low.	mean.	high.	low.	mean.				
		inch.	inch.	inch.	°	°	°	°	°	°	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.
Jan.	M	29,83	28,59	29,31	45½	34½	39	45	25½	35	1,494	1,78	2,84	2,12½
	A				46	34½	40	47½	27	38½				
Feb.	M	30,16	28,45	29,34	39	29	34½	38	10	28	0,365	1,20	1,80	1,85
	A				40	30½	36	42½	23	34				
Mar.	M	29,84	29,16	29,61	44	29½	36	43½	17	30½	0,212	0,35	0,30	0,00½
	A				45	31½	37½	51	27½	38				
Apr.	M	30,05	28,88	29,71	56	36	48	52½	25	41	0,175	0,34	0,17	0,14½
	A				58	37	50	67½	37½	54				
May	M	30,09	28,95	29,54	61	50½	55	58½	42	48	0,666	0,81	0,60	0,96
	A				64	51½	56½	75½	50½	60½				
June	M	29,99	29,32	29,71	66½	53	61	60	48	55	1,567	2,04	1,39	1,19
	A				69½	55½	63	80½	54½	69				
July	M	29,82	28,97	29,42	68½	60	64	64	53½	58½	3,283	1,73	3,80	1,69
	A				73	61	65	83	60½	70				
Aug.	M	29,72	28,99	29,36	64½	55½	59½	59½	43½	53½	4,315	3,05	3,21	4,26
	A				65	56½	61	71	55	64				
Sept.	M	29,89	28,51	29,29	63	50	59	59	36	52	3,314	2,75	5,94	5,30
	A				64½	51½	60	72	47	63				
Oct.	M	29,99	28,95	29,45	58	41½	50½	55½	28	42½	1,653	4,04	5,21	2,52
	A				59½	43	51½	62½	37½	52				
Nov.	M	30,02	28,33	29,33	51½	39	44½	49½	28	37	1,125		2,27	1,46¾
	A				52½	39½	45	56½	34½	44				
Dec.	M	29,79	28,76	29,32	43½	32	39	43	20½	33	2,037	1,53	4,02	3,04
	A				44½	32½	40	45½	24	37				
Inches 20,206											19,62	31,55	24,55½	

There is a remarkable difference in the fall of rain at Selbourn and Fyfield, though only at a few miles distance, in the months of July and October; but more so in the aggregate of the whole year—so great as cannot easily be accounted for.

Mr. Barker's observations on the weather in 1785 claim particular attention, and cannot be abridged; they are therefore copied, as highly deserving the public notice:

"The severe frost of December, 1784, broke early in January, and was all gone before the middle, and the most open part of

this sharp winter followed it, being misty or thick and warm very wet air; but the last day of January another frost set in, which, though not so steady as the former, was sometimes very severe, and did not go away till near the middle of March; and this winter, particularly the former frost about Dec. 10, was much feverer in the South of England than here [Lyndon], and greater signs of destruction by it were seen among the trees and plants there. From the breaking of the frost, till April 4, was chiefly frosty mornings, and sometimes in the shade all day; so that, if you count the number of frosty days, I do not know that any winter had more, though I have known several longer frosts, and

and more steady, and some few more severe. From April 5 the weather began to mend, was tolerably pleasant, and things came on gradually, yet not without some frosty mornings, even in May. The seed time began late, but was without hindrance; and there having been very little rain since the frost, it harrowed remarkably fine, and the lands and roads were uncommonly dusty. The corn came up very well, except the late sown, some of which, especially in the South of England, lay dry till June; for it continued a remarkably dry time all spring, so that the grass was very short, and hay very scarce; yet the grain continued particularly fine-coloured, and eared very well, though some of the winter corn was rather thin; yet that was much mended by some refreshing showers in May and June, which were enough to freshen things, though not to make much grass; and during this drought there were great numbers of little whirlwinds, sometimes several in a day.—The weather began to be showery the middle of July, and several great rains; and after August 3d it was more frequent, but less at a time. This made plenty of good grass, but was very troublesome for the harvest, which was got in slowly, and with loss, but came out again full as well as could be expected. The wheat was remarkably full-eared. The barley good, except the late sown, which never ripened; and some too hastily carried in harvest. The birds of passage went away rather early this year; almost all the Swifts were gone in July, and most of the Swallows and Martins in September; the last were August 7, and October 12. It continued very showery till near the middle of October; after which the autumn was pretty fine, and less wet than before, yet enough to make it very dirty when the sun lost its power in December; and the winter began, for the most part, open and pleasant, till a frost and large snow at Christmas, which grew severer to the end of the year.—(*Mr. Barker's observations "On the Variations of the Seasons" shall appear in a future Mag.*)

ART. XIII. *An Account of Experiments made by Mr. John Mac Nab, at Henley House, Hudson's Bay, relating to freezing Mixtures.* By Henry Cavendish, Esq. F. R. S. and A. S.

These experiments were made at the desire of Mr. Cavendish, in order to strengthen an opinion he had formerly given concerning the cause of the cold produced by mixing snow with different liquors, and under a persuasion that a greater degree of cold might be obtained than had hitherto been produced. And Mr. Mac Nab, on the recommendation of Mr. Hutchins, was entrusted with the execution, who not only produced degrees of cold greatly superior

to any before known, but likewise exhibited many remarkable particulars relating to the freezing of the nitrous and vitriolic acids, which tend greatly to elucidate the phenomena of freezing mixtures.

In the course of these experiments, it was particularly remarked, that both the vitriolic and nitrous acids contracted very much in freezing; and that, (contrary to water,) being frozen to a solid mass, whenever there was a quantity of fluid to admit of it, they constantly subsided to the bottom; a proof that the frozen part was heavier than the unfrozen. In one experiment Mr. Mac Nab, after a glass almost full of acid was nearly frozen, filled it to the brim with fresh acid, and then, after it was completely frozen, the surface appeared visibly depressed with fissures one-eighth of an inch broad, extending from top to bottom, instead of being raised in ridges, as water, when frozen, always is.

By these experiments it was likewise discovered, that oil of vitriol was productive of more cold than could be obtained from spirit of nitre, notwithstanding that in warmer climates the nitrous acid seems to produce most cold.—It is worthy of remark, that, when these experiments were made, the natural cold was, nine mornings, equal to that of freezing mercury; four in which it was at least 8 degrees below that point, or -47° ; and one in which it was -50° ; whereas, out of *nine winters*, during which Mr. Hutchins observed the thermometer at Albany Fort, there were only 12 days in which the cold was equal to that of freezing mercury, and the greatest cold seems to have been -45° . Albany Fort is about 130 miles distant from Henley House, and W. or S. W. of it. Whether this was owing to situation, or to the more severe cold of last winter, is left undetermined.

This article concludes Part I. of the LXXVIth volume.

105. *Tales, Romances, Apologues, Anecdotes, and Novels; humorous, satiric, entertaining, tragical, and moral; from the French of the Abbé Blanchet, M. Bret, M. de la Place, M. Imbert, M. Saint Lambert, and the Chevalier de Florian. In Two Volumes. 8vo.*

WE have received considerable entertainment and instruction from the perusal of this work; but we cannot suffer

ffer it to pass without observing, that is very unnecessarily extended to its present size. Notwithstanding the selection from the *Pieces Intéressantes* of de la Place may have contributed to the variety of the miscellany, there is surely no occasion to republish them, as the original is not uncommon, and the translation may be found in every circulating library. By the omission of these, and of some few tales of inferior merit (particularly the last) the translator might have presented one very entertaining and instructive volume to the publick. If that industry, which makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, merits gratitude and praise—that system of cultivation, which contrives to make one occupy the place of two, calls for reprehension.—The two following tales (and these volumes contain others of equal excellence) will, we think, excite a desire in our readers of seeing the rest.

“APOLOGUE I.—HUMAN LEARNING.

“Dabschelim, king of the Indies, possessed a library so large, that it required a hundred Bramins to revise and keep it in order, and a thousand dromedaries to carry the books.—Having no intention to read all it contained, he commanded his Bramins to make extracts from it, for his use, of whatever they judged most valuable, in every branch of literature. These doctors immediately undertook to form such an abridgment, and, after twenty years labour, composed, from their several collections, a small Encyclopedia, consisting of twelve thousand volumes, which thirty camels could scarcely carry. They had the honour to present this to the king, but were astonished to hear him say he would not read a work which was a load for thirty camels. They then reduced their extracts so that they might be carried by fifteen, afterwards by ten, then by four, and then by two, dromedaries. At last, no more were left than were sufficient to load a mule of ordinary size. Unfortunately, Dabschelim had grown old while his library was abridging, and did not expect to live long enough to read to the end this master-piece of learning. The sage Pilpay, his vizir, therefore thus addressed him; Though I have but an imperfect knowledge of the library of your sublime Majesty, yet can I make an analysis of what it contains; very short, but extremely useful. You may read it in a minute, yet it will afford you sufficient matter for meditation during your whole life. At the same time the vizir took the leaf of a palm-tree, and wrote on it, with a pencil of gold, the four following maxims:

“I. In the greater part of sciences there is only this single word *Perhaps*; in all history

but three phrases: *They were born—they were wretched—they died.*

“II. Take pleasure in nothing which is not commendable, and do every thing you take pleasure in. Think nothing but what is true, and utter not all you think.

“III. O ye kings! subdue your passions, reign over yourselves, and you will consider the government of the world only as recreation.

“IV. O ye kings! O ye nations! listen to a truth you never can hear too often, and of which sophists pretend to doubt: There is no happiness without virtue, and no virtue without the fear of the Gods.”

“THE DEAN OF BADAJOZ. A TALE.
From the *Abbé* BLANCHET.

“The Dean of the cathedral of Badajoz was more learned than all the doctors of Salamanca, Coimbra, and Alcala, united. He understood all languages, living and dead, and was perfect master of every science, divine and human, except that, unfortunately, he had no knowledge of magic, and was inconsolable when he reflected on his ignorance in that sublime art. He was told, that a very able magician resided in the suburbs of Toledo, named Don Torribio. Immediately, he saddled his mule, departed for Toledo, and alighted at the door of no very superb dwelling, the habitation of that great man.

“Most reverend magician, said he, addressing himself to the sage, I am the Dean of Badajoz. The learned men of Spain all allow me their superior, but I am come to request from you a far greater honour, that of becoming your pupil. Deign to initiate me in the mysteries of your art, and doubt not but you shall receive a grateful acknowledgment, suitable to the benefit conferred and your own extraordinary merit.

“Don Torribio was not very polite, though he valued himself on being intimately acquainted with the best company in hell. He told the Dean, he was welcome to seek elsewhere for a master in magic, for that, for his part, he was weary of an occupation which produced nothing but compliments and promises, and that he would not dishonour the occult sciences by prostituting them to the ungrateful.

“To the ungrateful! cried the Dean; has then the great Don Torribio met with persons who have proved ungrateful? and can he so far mistake me as to rank me with such monsters? He then repeated all the maxims and apophthegms which he had read on the subject of gratitude, and every refined sentiment his memory could furnish.

“In short, he talked so well, that the conjuror, after having considered a moment, confessed he could refuse nothing to a man of such abilities, and so ready at pertinent quotations. Jacintha, said he, calling to his old woman, lay down two partridges to the fire;

fire; I hope my friend the Dean will do me the honour to sup with me to-night. At the same time he takes him by the hand, and leads him into his cabinet; there he touches his forehead, muttering three mysterious words, which I must request the reader not to forget, *Ortobolan, Pistafrier, Onagriouf*; then, without further preparation, he began to explain, with all possible perspicuity, the introductory elements of his profound science.

"His new disciple listened with an attention which scarcely permitted him to breathe, when, on a sudden, Jacintha enters, followed by a little man, in monstrous boots, and covered with mud up to the neck, who desired to speak with the Dean on very important business.

"This was the postilion of his uncle, the Bishop of Badajoz, who had been sent express after him, and had galloped quite to Toledo before he could overtake him. He came to bring him information that, some hours after his departure, his Grace had been attacked by so violent an apoplexy that the most terrible consequences were to be apprehended. The Dean heartily cursed (inwardly that is, and so as to occasion no scandal,) at once the disorder, the patient, and the courier, who had certainly all three chosen the most impertinent time possible. He dismissed the postilion, telling him to make haste back to Badajoz, whither he would presently follow him. After which, he returned to his lesson, as if there were no such things as either uncles or apoplexies.

"A few days after, he again received news from Badajoz, but such as was well worth hearing. The principal chanter and two old canons came to inform the Dean that his uncle, the Right Reverend Bishop, had been taken to heaven, to receive the reward of his piety; and that the chapter, canonically assembled, had chosen him to fill the vacant bishoprick, and humbly requested he would console, by his presence, the afflicted church of Badajoz, now become his spiritual bride.

"Don Torribio, who was present at this harangue of the deputies, endeavoured to derive advantage from what he had learned, and, taking aside the new Bishop, after having paid him a well-turned compliment on his promotion, proceeded to inform him that he had a son, named Benjamin, possessed of much ingenuity and good inclination, but in whom he had never perceived either taste or talents for the occult sciences. He had therefore, he said, advised him to turn his thoughts towards the church, and had now, he thanked heaven, the satisfaction to hear him commended as one of the most deserving divines among all the clergy of Toledo. He, therefore, took the liberty, most humbly, to request his Grace to bestow, on Don Benjamin, the deanry of Badajoz, which he could not retain together with his bishoprick.

"I am very unfortunate, replied the prelate, apparently somewhat embarrassed; you will, I hope, do me the justice to believe, that nothing could give me so great a pleasure as to oblige you in every request. But the truth is, I have a cousin, to whom I am heir, an old ecclesiastic, who is good for nothing but to be a dean; and if I do not bestow on him this preferment, I must embroil myself with my family, which would be far from agreeable. But, continued he, in an affectionate manner, will you not accompany me to Badajoz? Can you be so cruel as to forsake me just at the moment when it is in my power to be of service to you? Be persuaded, my honoured master; we will go together; think of nothing but the improvement of your pupil, and leave me to provide for Don Benjamin; nor doubt but, sooner or later, I will do more for him than you expect. A paltry deanry, in the remotest part of Estremadura, is not a benefice suitable to the son of such a man as yourself.

"The canon law would, no doubt, have construed this offer of the prelate's into simony. The proposal, however, was accepted; nor was any scruple made by either of these two very intelligent persons. Don Torribio followed his illustrious pupil to Badajoz, where he had an elegant apartment assigned him in the episcopal palace, and was treated with the utmost respect by all the diocese, as the favourite of his Grace, and a kind of grand vicar.

"Under the tuition of so able a master, the Bishop of Badajoz made a rapid progress in the occult sciences. At first, he gave himself up to them, with an ardour which might appear excessive; but this intemperance grew, by degrees, more moderate, and he pursued them with so much prudence that his magical studies never interfered with the duties of his diocese. He was well convinced of the truth of a maxim, very important to be remembered by ecclesiastics, whether addicted to sorcery or only philosophers and admirers of literature, That it is not sufficient to assist at learned nocturnal meetings, or adorn the mind with the embellishments of human science; but that it is also the duty of divines to point out to others the way to heaven, and plant, in the minds of their hearers, wholesome doctrine and Christian morality.

"Regulating his conduct by these commendable principles, the learned prelate was celebrated throughout Christendom for his merit and piety, and promoted, when he least expected such an honour, to the archbishoprick of Compostella.

"The people and clergy of Badajoz lamented, as may be supposed, an event by which they were deprived of so worthy a pastor; and the canons of the cathedral, to testify their respect, unanimously conferred on him the right of nominating his successor.

"Don

"Don Torribio did not neglect so alluring an opportunity to provide for his son. He requested the bishoprick of the new Archbishop, and was refused with all imaginable politeness. He had, he said, the greatest veneration for his old master, and was both sorry and ashamed it was not in his power to grant a thing which appeared so very a trifle; but, in fact, Don Ferdinand de Lara, constable of Castile, had asked this same bishoprick for his natural son; and, though he had never seen that nobleman, he had, he said, some secret, important, and, what was more, very ancient obligations to him. It was, therefore, an indispensable duty to prefer an old benefactor to a new one; but that he ought not to be discouraged at this proof of his justice, as he might learn, by that, what he had to expect when his turn arrived, which it certainly would be the very first opportunity.

"This anecdote concerning the ancient obligations of the Archbishop the magician had the goodness to believe; and rejoiced, as much as he was able, that his interests were sacrificed to those of Don Ferdinand.

"Nothing, therefore, was thought of but preparations for their departure to Compostella, where they were now to reside. Though these were scarcely worth the trouble, considering the short time they were destined to remain there, for, at the end of a few months, one of the Pope's chamberlains arrived, who brought the Archbishop a Cardinal's cap, with an epistle, conceived in the most respectful terms, in which his Holiness invited him to assist, by his counsel, in the government of the Christian world; permitting him, at the same time, to dispose of his mitre in favour of whom he pleased.

"Don Torribio was not at Compostella when the courier of the holy father arrived. He had been to see his son, who still continued a priest, in a small parish at Toledo; but he presently returned, and was not put to the trouble of asking for the vacant archbishoprick. The prelate ran to meet him with open arms.

"My dear master, said he, I have two pieces of good news to relate at once. Your disciple is created a Cardinal, and your son shall—shortly be advanced to the same dignity. I had intended, in the mean time, to have bestowed on him the archbishoprick of Compostella; but, unfortunately for him, or rather for me, my mother, whom we left at Badajoz, has, during your absence, written to me a cruel letter, by which all my measures have been disconcerted. She will not be pacified unless I appoint for my successor the archdeacon of my former church, Don Pablos de Salazar, her intimate friend and confessor. She tells me, it will occasion her death if she should not be able to obtain preferment for her dear father in God; and I have no doubt but what she says is true. Imagine yourself in my place, my dear

master. Shall I be the death of my mother?

"Don Torribio was not a person who would incite or urge his friend to be guilty of parricide; nor did he indulge himself in the least resentment against the mother of the prelate.

"To say the truth, however, this mother he talked of was a good kind of woman, nearly superannuated, who lived quietly with her cat and maid-servant, and scarcely knew the name of her confessor. Was it likely, then, that she had procured Don Pablos his archbishoprick? Was it not far more probable that he was indebted for it to a Gallician lady, his cousin, a young widow, at once devout and handsome, in whose company his Grace the Archbishop had frequently been edified during his residence at Compostella? Be it as it may, Don Torribio followed his Eminence to Rome. Scarcely had he arrived in that city, before the Pope died. It is easy to imagine the consequence of this event. The conclave met. All the voices of the sacred college were unanimous in favour of the Spanish cardinal. Behold him, therefore, Pope!

"Immediately after the ceremonies of his exaltation, Don Torribio, admitted to a secret audience, wept with joy while he kissed the feet of his dear pupil, whom he saw fill with so much dignity the pontifical throne. He modestly represented his long and faithful services. He reminded his Holiness of his promises; those inviolable promises, which he had renewed before he entered the conclave. He hinted at the hat which he had quitted on receiving the tiara; but, instead of demanding that hat for Don Benjamin, he finished, with most exemplary moderation, by renouncing every ambitious hope. He and his son, he said, would both esteem themselves too happy, if his Holiness would bestow on them, together with his benediction, the smallest temporal benefit; such as an annuity for life, sufficient for the few wants of an ecclesiastic and a philosopher.

"During this harangue the sovereign pontiff considered within himself how to dispose of his preceptor. He reflected that he was no longer very necessary; that he already knew more of magic than was sufficient for a pope; that it must be highly improper for him to appear at the nocturnal assemblies of forcerers, and assist at their indecent ceremonies. After weighing every circumstance, his Holiness concluded, that Don Torribio was not only a useless, but a troublesome, dependant; and, this point decided, he was no longer in doubt what answer to return. Accordingly, he replied in the following words: 'We have learned, with concern, that, under the pretext of cultivating the occult sciences, you maintain a horrible intercourse with the spirit of darkness and deceit; wherefore we exhort you, as a father, to expiate your crime by a repentance

'propo -

proportionable to its enormity. Moreover, we enjoin you to depart from the territories of the church within three days, under pain of being delivered over to the secular arm, and its merciless flames.

“Don Torribio, without being disconcerted, immediately repeated aloud the three mysterious words which the reader was desired to remember; and, going to the window, cried out, with all his force, Jacintha, you need spit but one partridge, for my friend the Dean will not sup here to-night. This was a thunderbolt to the imaginary pope. He immediately recovered from a kind of trance, into which he had been thrown by the three magic words, when they were first pronounced, and perceived that, instead of being in the Vatican, he was still at Toledo, in the closet of Don Torribio, and saw, by the clock, it was not yet a complete hour since he first entered that fatal cabinet, where he had been entertained with such pleasant dreams. In that short time he had imagined himself a magician, a bishop, an archbishop, a cardinal, a pope; and at last he found he was only a dupe and a knave. All was illusion, except the proofs he had given of his deceitfulness and evil heart. He instantly departed, without speaking a word, and, finding his mule where he had left her, returned to Badajoz, without having made the smallest progress in the sublime science in which he had proposed to become an adept.”

The translator has performed his task with accuracy and elegance; and it is not our intention, by the following slight objections, to arraign his ability. The appellation of “Grace” is not, surely, with propriety given to the Bishop of Badajoz;—“to bestow a thought *thereon*,” p. 148, is inelegant;—“What man of honour would so *demean* himself as to associate with such banditti?” This is the language of the mob; yet in this very sense the verb *demean* has been used in very modern times by a grave and celebrated historian.

106. *The present Practice of Surgery. Containing the Description, Causes, and Treatment of each Complaint; together with the most approved Methods of Operating.* By Robert White, M. D. and Practitioner in Surgery. 8vo.

HAVING every reason to believe that this volume will be both acceptable and useful to students and young practitioners, we shall let the author introduce himself.

“The great improvements,” he says, “made in the art, within the last thirty or forty years, have rendered the practical part so widely different from what it is

handed down in the writings of former practitioners, as to give ample room for further explanations and remarks.—Much, it is confessed, has been published upon the subject within that term; but some of those publications are too voluminous and expensive; some treat only on particular subjects; and others are rather confined to the improvement of operations, and to hypothetical invention, than made subservient to general practice. Experience, however, and observation, together with a competent knowledge of anatomy, are the leading principles upon which this noble art is founded, and upon which it ought to be supported.—In this refined age, theory has too much the ascendancy. New systems are daily creating;—no sooner is one become fashionable and admired, than another springs up, and industriously controverts it, if it does not overturn it. Education is, in fact, wrought up beyond the limits of useful knowledge; and the most ingenious men are too often diverted by fanciful schemes, founded upon false principles. Hence the student is unwarily led into vain pursuits, and is too apt to neglect sound practical knowledge. But, allowing such attempts to be ingenious, at the same time there is little need of argument to prove their fallibility; and although they may be laudable, and even useful, yet it is likely they would be much more so, were they entered upon with greater caution, and managed with more temperate zeal. The surgical art has very little need of such aids,

*Non tali auxilio
— eget —*

The *modus operandi* is of little signification, provided success attends the means employed towards relief. Human reason is evidently too weak to investigate the mysterious course of nature with any degree of certainty; and in surgery, as in every other branch of the medical art, those applications which will most assist, and least interrupt, her efforts, are best entitled to preference. Common sense will in general be found equal to the task of suggesting the means, and observation and practice will readily ascertain the propriety of using them.

“For the more immediate benefit, then, of young practitioners, a general system, as compendious as its nature would admit of, formed from the general practice, in its present cultivated state, and founded upon positive facts, cannot surely be thought an useless performance. In the prosecution of which, the reader will readily imagine the necessary obligations which the author must lay under to the ingenious and useful works of several eminent writers upon the different subjects.—Upon these premises the author introduces a plain, concise, intelligible state of the most rational practice; and he has therefore drawn up his account of it, in what he deems the most ready and eligible plan, by dividing it into general heads, and giving a regular

regular description of each disorder, its causes, and mode of cure. He has also specified a few instances of success in his own practice, wherein he has ventured to deviate from the most respectable authorities. And, in order to render the work more complete, he has added a list of such topical and other remedies as are most applicable to surgical cases."

As a specimen of the whole performance, we shall select his observations on **VENOMOUS WOUNDS**.

"The most formidable wound of this kind, which we have to guard against in this climate, is caused by the bite of *Mad Animals*; *Dogs* particularly. Its description and symptoms are as follow:

"No sudden effect upon the constitution is observed from the bite of a mad dog, and the wound itself is not more difficult to heal than lacerated wounds in general, of the same magnitude. The patient has also no particular affliction, except dejection of spirits from a dread of the consequences, till about a month or six weeks from the accident, sooner or later, according to various circumstances; when a redness, heat, and tension generally attend the edges of the wound, and at the same time wandering pains and spasmodic affections diverge from the part; which symptoms are accompanied with nausea, difficult respiration, anxiety about the præcordia, vertigo, and loss of muscular strength; great depression of spirits and the love of solitude ensue; sleep is disturbed by twitchings, horrid dreams, and restlessness; and the pulse is all this time quick, weak, and irregular.

"On the first or second day the foregoing symptoms gradually increasing, comes on a peculiar affection of the pharynx and gullet, which, upon an attempt to drink, occasions a sense of suffocation, and a convulsive affection of those parts, and the organs of respiration; these symptoms even the common air in inspiration will produce, particularly if the weather is moist. This anxiety, and not being able to drink without the greatest difficulty, gives the disease the appellation of *Hydrophobia*.

"As the general symptoms increase, the saliva is swallowed in less degree; great quantities of it are spit off in a viscid and frothy state, with powerful and repeated efforts, attended with a singular kind of noise, different from common hawking, which persons, prepossessed with the opinion, may conclude to be like the barking of a dog: the light now begins to grow intolerable, and the urine flows involuntarily. Thus ends the second stage of this terrible complaint.

"At this awful period follow heat and flushing, with a strangulated appearance in the face and neck, together with a quicker pulse, in some weaker, in others stronger; with involuntary emissions. Convulsive spasms

affect most parts of the body: Some are afflicted with a fierce delirium, or outrageous madness; and others shew a fixed melancholy, with a most pitiable countenance, having a perfect sense of their miserable state. At length the lower limbs become paralytic, convulsions increase, the pulse grows languid, cold sweats ensue, and death puts an end to the general distress, which commonly happens on the 3d or 4th day from the attack. Such were nearly the progressive symptoms of a poor husbandman, who, within an hour of his death, called for several of his acquaintances, and sealed his last farewell by shaking hands with them, telling them, at the same time, that they need not be afraid of him, for he would do them no harm.

"This poor man had been for some hours deprived of the use of his lower limbs, which, in his restless state, he dragged after him round the room, hawking up and scattering about the saliva; at the same time he expressed as great horror at the mention of a bed, as this pitiable class of patients are said to do at the sight of water; both which equally influenced his mind with a dread of suffocation.

"Whilst he was performing the before-mentioned act of friendship with his fellow-servant, his mind being particularly agitated, a general convulsion seized him, and curled him up as it were in a heap, which was succeeded by as sudden a stretch, that closed the melancholy scene."

107. *An Introduction to Astronomy, in a Series of Letters from a Preceptor to his Pupil, in which the most useful and interesting Parts of the Science are clearly and familiarly explained.* 8vo. Johnson.

THIS Introduction is apparently written for the improvement of those young persons who, having been taught Geography at the schools, are desirous of adding to their little stock of science the first principles of Astronomy.

The method the author has chosen to illustrate the science is certainly the most natural, and by far the most instructive, of any that has hitherto been adopted. By avoiding, as much as possible, all abstruse reasoning and laborious calculations, he has familiarised the science, and, by a happy manner of directing the attention of the learner to those parts that are most pleasing, he insensibly leads him, by easy steps, to those that are most interesting.

In his first letter he is copious on the use and advantages of astronomical learning. In the second he treats of the figure and motion of the earth. In the third, of the solar system. In the fourth, of the system of Ptolemy, Tycho Brahe, and Copernicus. In the fifth,

of the system of Des Cartes. In the sixth, of the discoveries of Kepler and Galileo. In the seventh, of the Newtonian system and discoveries. In the eighth, of the nature of the tides. In the ninth, of latitude and longitude. In the tenth, of the vicissitudes of the seasons. In the eleventh, of the natural and artificial divisions of time. In the twelfth, of the equation of time. In the thirteenth, of the reformation of the calendar. In the fourteenth and fifteenth, of the mensuration of the earth. In the sixteenth and seventeenth, of the magnitude of the sun, moon, and planets. In the eighteenth, of the motion, refraction, and aberration of light. In the nineteenth, of the constellations, and phenomena of fixed stars. In the twentieth, of the phenomena and affections of the sun, moon, and planets. In the twenty-first, of the eclipses. And in the twenty-second, of the new planet, and other discoveries.

On all these heads the author treats with perspicuity and knowledge: his language is easy, elegant, and correct; his style is masterly, rising with his subject; and his citations from the poets, which he has selected to enliven and enforce his instructions, are appositely chosen and properly introduced.

As a specimen of the style and general reading of the author, we have selected part of his sixth chapter, in which he traces the origin of the improvements in the science, the discoveries that have been made in it, the means that led to these discoveries, and the men by whom they were first introduced to practice.

"Distinguished above other creatures by the faculty of reason, and the superiority of his nature, man is, notwithstanding, the slave of prejudice and opinion, prone to error, and subject to continual delusion. Truth and science advance by slow degrees. One age destroys the labours of another; whilst conjecture and hypothesis supply the place of argument and demonstration. Nature performs her operations constantly before our eyes, and has furnished us with the means of tracing their causes and connexions; but the mind, debased by indolence, or bewildered by superstition, regards these astonishing scenes with indifference, and considers all attempts to investigate their causes as the effects of a presumptuous and daring impiety.

"From the time of Pythagoras to the sixteenth century, when the true system of the world was again revived by Copernicus, the vulgar opinion of the motion of the heavens, and the immobility of the earth, was gene-

rally received; and time, instead of discovering its fallacy, served only to strengthen and confirm it. To the authority of men of acknowledged reputation for their learning and talents, the example of ages was added; and thus was error transmitted from one generation to another, with additional prevalence. Plato and Aristotle were appealed to as the arbiters of every dispute, from whose authority there was no appeal; and, when reason and argument failed, the aid of religion was called in to their support.

"To dissent from the opinions of Aristotle, or those which his ignorant interpreters had given him, was looked upon as a heresy that called for the loudest anathemas of the church. And so venerable and sacred were those doctrines held, that whoever presumed to controvert them was considered as an impious innovator, attempting to remove the land-marks both of faith and reason. To his opinions, in all religious controversies, both parties appealed. From these the Papist supported all his absurdities, and the Protestant drew arguments for their refutation.

"Error being thus established by time, superstition and prejudice, the face of nature was covered with a veil of awful obscurity, and the progress of useful knowledge effectually prevented. The highest ambition of some of the most eminent men of the age was, to prove the truth of that, by sophistical arguments, which reason and science affirmed to be false. But such fantastical learning could not long prevail; time will always produce some lovers of truth, who will penetrate through the clouds of error to attain it.—After a long night of the most profound darkness, Copernicus again revived the true system of Pythagoras and his followers, and shewed it to be the only one which was agreeable to reason and observation.

"But the greatest champion of useful learning that had hitherto appeared in the world was Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, who, by his superior knowledge, and eminent abilities, overthrew the establishment of ignorance and error, and convinced the insatuated world that opinions, supported by the authority of Aristotle and antiquity, were not infallible. By clear, incontrovertible arguments, supported by reason and science, he refuted their errors, and shewed, that the only method of obtaining a true knowledge in philosophy was by observation and mechanical experiments.

"It was now that men began to discern truth from falsehood, and, disregarding hypothesis and conjecture, to investigate the works of nature, from their effects and appearances. Matter and motion were observed to constitute the principal phenomena of the visible world; and, as the properties and affections of these are the subjects of mechanics, that science grew in esteem, and was cultivated by all the most eminent mathematicians in Europe."

Here the writer pays a high, though just, compliment to Sir I. Newton;—but, in order that the genius of this extraordinary man may appear in its true light, thinks it necessary to give some account of the labours of those who, since the time of Copernicus, have been preparing the way, and laying the foundation for his discoveries and pursuits.

“As the labours of many are attributed to one Hercules, so, by a like exaggeration, Sir Isaac Newton is said to be the author of all the discoveries and improvements that have been made in this science; but, as his merit is too great to stand in need of such extravagant additions, it will be proper to divest him of this false glory, by ascribing to him that only to which he has undoubted claim.

“The first founder of modern astronomy was Kepler; and, if it be the privilege to change received ideas, and to announce truths which had never before been discovered, he may justly be considered as one of the greatest men that had yet appeared in the world. Hipparchus, Ptolemy, Tycho Brahe, and even Copernicus himself, were indebted for a great part of their knowledge to the Egyptians, Chaldeans, and Indians, who were their masters in this science; but Kepler, by his own talents and industry, made discoveries of which no traces are to be found in all the annals of antiquity.

“In the true system of the world, as restored by Copernicus, the astronomer, having no longer a stationary situation upon our globe, is obliged to transport himself to the centre of the sun, and to observe the celestial motions from a point which is only accessible by the imagination. It was from this point that Kepler contemplated the spectacle of the heavens, and saw the fallacy of a doctrine which all the astronomers before his time had considered as infallible. The apparent simplicity of Nature, in all her operations, has seduced them to imagine, that a circular and uniform motion of the heavenly bodies was a necessary consequence of this law. But this opinion, however reasonable it may seem to others, appeared to him an idle conjecture; and, from the observations of Tycho, and his own industry, he soon proved it to be erroneous and ill-founded.

“That the orbits of the planets were not circular, might indeed have been easily conjectured from many circumstances. Their conjunctions, oppositions, and other mutual situations, not returning again in the same time, and their distances from the sun appearing to be greater or less, in different parts of their orbits, were sufficient indications of the fallacy of this doctrine. But so firmly were astronomers persuaded that their motions must be circular, that they attributed these irregularities to an optical delusion, and invented cycles and epicycles, without number, to account for every appearance.

“Kepler was the first who perceived that all motion is naturally performed in a straight line, and that, when a body moves in a circle, or any other regular curve, it must be acted upon by two forces, one that sets it in motion, and another that opposes this motion, and changes its direction.—From these principles, and a number of calculations, equally difficult and laborious, he proved, that the planets must revolve in elliptical orbits, the sun being placed in one of the foci; and that their velocities are such, that a line drawn from the sun to a planet, and supposed to move with it, will describe equal areas in equal times.

“This excellent astronomer, having firmly established the law before-mentioned, proceeded to the consideration of another, of no less importance. He had happily conceived, that there might probably be some proportion between the times of the revolution of the planets and their distances from the sun; and by prosecuting the enquiry which this idea suggested, his success was equal to his most sanguine expectations. By calculations, founded on a series of the most accurate observations, he discovered, that the squares of the times, in which any two planets complete their revolutions in their orbits, are exactly proportional to the cubes of their mean distances from the sun.

“To illustrate this rule by an example: Venus, for instance, revolves round the Sun in 224 days, and the earth in 365 days; and the mean distance of the Earth from the Sun is 95 millions of miles. Hence, according to Kepler, as the square of 365 is to the square of 224, so is the cube of 95 millions of miles to a fourth number, which is the cube of Venus's mean distance from the sun; and, if the cube root of this number be found, it will give about 68 millions of miles for her real mean distance: so that by this rule, if the times of the periodical revolutions of the planets be known, and the mean distance of any one of them from the Sun, the mean distances of all the rest may be determined by a simple proportion. And this rule is not only applicable to the planets, but likewise to their satellites.

“These are the discoveries by which Kepler enriched the science, and obtained an immortality of renown. But this great man, whose whole life was so gloriously employed in cultivating and improving the sciences, had his last days embittered by all the horrors of poverty and distress. A small pension, scarcely sufficient for his subsistence, was frequently withheld or unpaid; and the trouble and vexation which this occasioned him was so great, that it obscured his genius, and soon put a period to his existence. He died on the 15th of November, 1630, in the 59th year of his age, leaving nothing for his wife and children but the glory of his name and the fame he had so justly acquired. But, as these were insufficient to relieve

lieve his own wants, they could afford but little comfort to a helpless widow and her wretched offspring, whose indigence is said to have been such, that they had not even the common necessities of life."

From the above short specimen the publick may judge of the natural and pleasing manner by which the author conveys instruction to the learner. But, on this occasion, we cannot conclude without deploring the lot of those great benefactors to mankind, who, having by their talents and their industry enlarged the fields of science, and enlightened the world by their discoveries and improvements, are, notwithstanding, doomed to end their days neglected and oppressed.—The great Galileo*, who, after contemplating the general laws of motion, settled the motions of the celestial bodies, and by investigating the true principles of mechanics abolished the fanciful absurdities of Aristotle and his followers;—who determined the velocities of falling bodies, and shewed, that without air all bodies whatsoever fall through equal spaces in equal time;—who discovered the properties of the pendulum, and applied them to the admeasurement of time;—who invented or perfected the telescope, and thereby brought to light myriads of beings which, from eternity, had remained invisible to human eyes;—even this great man could not escape the malignity of the enthusiasts of the times in which he lived. In his 70th year, worn down with study, and venerable for wisdom and the dark researches after science, he was summoned before the tribunal of the inquisition, and sentenced to retract those TRUTHS, as heretical and contrary to Scripture, which he had demonstrated to the fullest conviction of mankind, and which are, and ever will be, acknowledged as long as the world exists, namely, the motion of the earth round the sun, and the central motion of the sun round his axis.—The sentence pronounced against him was in these words:

"To maintain that the sun, immoveable and without local motion, is placed in the centre of the universe, is a proposition absurd, false in philosophy, and heretical, because contrary to the testimony of Scripture. It is equally absurd and false in philosophy to assert, that the earth is not immoveable in the centre of the universe; and this proposition, considered theologically, is not less repugnant to belief."

* There is a very curious account of Galileo's persecution in MS. in the British Museum. *See* *ibid.*

108. *Mystical Mathematics, applied to Moon-Hauling, or the Science of Non-entities, as fully set forth in the new requisite Tables published by Order of the Board of Longitude, in Four extremely extreme exemplifying Problems; and the Correspondence, on that Subject, between Nauticus and the Compiler, as published in The Gazetteer.*

IT is easy to gather, from the title, that this is one of the many proofs that nothing is so amusing to an Englishman as to criticise and detract from his superiors either in or out of office. A plain sea-faring man, conceiving that a quarter of the compass, divided into 96 parts, would be more convenient for seamen than the present division of 90, by avoiding fractions, published, with the assistance of some friends, a set of tables so constructed, which were sold, with success, by Messieurs Mount and Page, till, being cavilled at, they ordered the old tables to be printed, but not till the first impression was sold off.

In these disputes, which were carried on in the News-papers till their publisher became indifferent how they terminated, low fun conspired with self-sufficiency to cavil at an established practice, till personal invective (the last resource of self conviction) retorted on the first aggressor, made him sore, and provoked him to put himself to an expence of publication, which we wish he may be reimbursed, for the sake of his family, and that he may also learn to convey his knowledge to the world in a simpler, as well as handsomer, manner.

109. *THE TATLER; or, Lucubrations of Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq. (from p. 333.)*

THE two letters relative to the new edition of THE TATLER, in our Magazine for June, p. 464, has elicited a paper of some length from the Annotator. As this month's Magazine is too far advanced to admit of our inserting it at full length, and it might be thought unfair not to give the whole of it at one view, we reserve it for the beginning of our publication for next month. Meanwhile, to prepare our readers for entering on the subject of discussion with advantage, we reprint here, *verbatim*, the two passages in the NEW Tatler which gave rise to the letters and the answer.

"This worthy man [Dean Addison] lived to see his eldest son, Joseph, in the foremost ranks of wit and literature, and rising, as he afterwards did, to higher honour, to more extensive usefulness, and to superior celebrity. At the date of this paper, seven years after the death of his father, Addison was still a bachelor;

chelor; and when, in 1716, after a long and assiduous courtship, he succeeded in gratifying his ambition, and perhaps his love, by marrying the Countess of Warwick, daughter of Sir Thomas Middleton, of Chirk Castle in Denbighshire, and grand-daughter of Sir Orlando Bridgman, keeper of the great seal, he embraced a cloud instead of Juno, and, for the three remaining years of his life, probably regretted this change of his condition. It cannot be concealed or denied that, from discontent and domestic vexation, he had too frequent recourse to the bottle, in the use of which he had been accustomed to indulge himself, rather overfreely, before. It is reported, and not on ill authority, that even his friend Steele, who had a better constitution, who could, without much injury to himself, drink a great deal, and generally drank too much, was, not seldom, in danger of being past conversation before he could drink Addison up to his conversation-pitch.

"A canker at the root of domestic society must necessarily create such sensible and extensive uneasiness as embitters all the pleasures, and aggravates all the sorrows, of life. It is, therefore, very probable that Addison's elevation to the department of secretary of state, which was subsequent to his marriage, made no accession to his credit, or to his happiness. Whether it was that his talents were not suited to this employment, or that he was too scrupulous in composition for the dispatch of business, or whether at that time the duty of the place was too complex and cumbersome for so weakly a constitution, it is certain he sat very late at his office, and that there, and at Button's, he shortened his life and his sorrows, by an immoderate use of Canary wine and Barbados water*.— This Annotator has been informed, that Jacob Tonson boasted of paying his court, not unsuccessfully, by inventing excuses for requesting a glass of the last-mentioned liquor, in order to furnish the Secretary with an opportunity, and an apology, for indulging his own inclination.

"Addison had only one daughter by the Countess of Warwick, so that he had no temptation to indulge the mischievous partiality condemned in this paper, nor any occasion to practise the very commendable rule and example of his father. This child was deprived of her illustrious parent by death in 1719, while she was yet an infant; and having herself no knowledge of his merit, was bred up, it seems, with little veneration for his memory. A very respectable lady†, who was educated with her at the same boarding-school, assured this writer, that she was there distinguished by her marked dis-

like to his writings, and her unconquerable aversion to the perusal of them. It appears, therefore, that she discovered, very early in life, as great an unlikeness and inferiority to Addison, in respect of filial sentiment, as she is said to do in point of understanding.

"Much of this note has been written with reluctance and regret; though, in the main, it is corroborated by Sir John Hawkins and Dr. Johnson, and rendered sufficiently credible by their relations. Of their accuracy in this, and many other instances, the Annotator, in the course of his enquiries, has found abundant and peculiar reason to be satisfactorily convinced. The preceding note is not, however, taken from them, nor is it rested altogether on their authorities. It rests ultimately on the testimonies of two, the Annotator thinks of three, of Addison's contemporaries, who had the best opportunities of being well informed, and to whose veracity and candour, if the writer was at liberty to name them, there could and there would be no objection. They had, in the main, very favourable opinions of Addison's character, and suitable regards for his memory. They felt as the Annotator does now, *Amicus Plato, amicus Aristoteles, sed magis amica Veritas*.

"Of the company present when this information was obtained, there is, as this writer believes, but one, or at most only two, now living, besides himself; and it might be improper and impertinent to mention their names; for though they probably remember, and can vouch for the truth of the facts, the Annotator conceives they are no more at liberty than he to disclose the names of the original communicators. Now, therefore, of many curious notes and illustrations derived from this source, and obligingly given, both *viva voce* and in writing, no more can be said, but that in the course of the work they have been, and shall be, recorded with religious fidelity.

"*Equidem plura transcribo quam credo; nam nec affirmare sustineo de quibus dubito, nec subducere quæ accepi.*"

"Lord Wharton's character appears to have been, in too many respects, *abominable*; but Swift's *abomination* is expressed in so marked and virulent a manner, both in prose and verse, that it requires some explanation. The reader will not perhaps be displeased to find here a curious and authentic account of it, on the respectable authority of Dr. Samuel Salter, late master of the Charter-house, recorded by Mr. Nichols in "A Supplement to Swift's Works," vol. I. p. 258, 259, cr. 8vo. 1779.

"Lord Somers recommended Swift, at his

* Gordon, the writer of "The Independent Whig," mentions, somewhere, that Addison made too much use of a spirituous liquor called "Lady Truby's Cordial." EDIT.

† The Annotator is supposed to allude here to Mrs. Pearce, the wife of the late learned and venerable prelate Dr. Zachary Pearce, bishop of Rochester. EDIT.

own very earnest request, to Lord Wharton, when that earl went lieutenant to Ireland, in 1708, but without success; and the answer Wharton is said to have given was never forgotten or forgiven by Swift, but seems to have laid the foundation of that peculiar rancour with which he always mentions Lord Wharton. *I saw and read* two letters of Jonathan Swift, then prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin, to Lord Somers; the first earnestly intreating this favour, pleading his poverty, and professing the most unalterable attachment to his lordship's person, friends, and cause; the second acknowledging Lord Somers's kindness, in having recommended him; and concluding with the like solemn professions, not more than a year before Swift deserted Lord Somers and all his friends, writing avowedly on the contrary side, and (as he boasts himself) *libelling all the junto round*. I saw also the very letters which Lord Somers wrote to Lord Wharton, in which Swift is very heartily and warmly recommended; and I well remember the short and very smart answer Lord Wharton is said to have given; which, as I have observed, Swift never forgave or forgot; it was to this purpose: *Oh, my Lord, WE must not prefer or countenance these fellows; WE have not character enough OURSELVES.*

"Lord Wharton's remarkable words allude, not only to the odium Swift had contracted as the known or supposed author of the "Tale of a Tub," &c. but they seem to point more particularly to a flagrant part of his early criminality at Kilroot, not so generally known. A general account of this offence is all that is requisite here, and all indeed that decency permits. In consequence of an attempt to ravish one of his parishioners, a farmer's daughter, Swift was carried before a magistrate, of the name of Dobbs,

(in whose family the examinations taken on the occasion are said to be still extant at this day); and, to avoid the very serious consequences of this rash action, immediately resigned the prebend, and quitted the kingdom. This intelligence was communicated, and vouched as a fact well known in the parish even now, by one of Swift's successors in the living, and is rested on the authority of the present prebendary of Kilroot, Feb. 6, 1785.

"It might be wrong to close the note without adding the following remarks.

"The chaplaincy here spoken of was conferred on Dr. Lambert, by the interest of Archbishop Tenison, and other bishops, who expressly interposed, and solicited in a body, on this occasion. 1. Swift mentions this himself; 2. he mentions likewise Lord Somers's letters to Lord Wharton; 3. he signifies his expectation of the chaplainship; 4. he seems displeased at the preference given to Dr. Lambert; 5. Archbishop King, in 1708, a little before the date of this transaction, charges Swift with artifice in attempting to pass himself for a Whig; 6. Swift expressly affirms to Archbishop King, that he made no application for this chaplaincy; 7. he positively denies to Dr. Sterne his having made any manner of application; 8. he calls Lord Somers "a false deceitful rascal," and grossly abuses him in the "Examiner."

"These remarks being made, the reader is left to form his own judgement, the best way he can, of Swift's sincerity, veracity, and gratitude, in the cases in question.

"For the evidences of these eight points, in the order above-mentioned, see Swift's Works, cr. 8vo. [1.] vol. XIV. p. 48. [2.] vol. XXII. p. 4. [3.] vol. XIV. p. 44. [4.] vol. XIX. p. 25. [5.] vol. XIX. p. 27. [6.] vol. XIV. p. 49, and vol. XIX. p. 21. [7.] vol. XIX. p. 25. [8.] vol. XXII. p. 145, and Examiner, vol. I. No 27."

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TO

TO HIS ATTENDANT.

From HORACE, Book I. Ode xxxviii.

By ANNA SEWARD.

BOY, not in these autumnal bowers
Shalt thou the Persian vest dispose,
Of artful fold and rich brocade,
Nor tie in gaudy knots the sprays and
flowers.—

Ah, search not where the latest rose
Yet lingers in the sunny glade!—
Free be the vest! and simple be the braid!

I charge thee, with the myrtle wreath
Not one resplendent bloom entwine;
We both become that modest band,
As, stretch'd my vineyard's ample shade be-
neath,
I jocund quaff the rosy wine;
While near me thou shalt smiling stand,
And fill the sparkling cup with ready hand.

E L E G Y.

BY envious fate compell'd so soon to part,
What now avails each soft, each mutu-
al vow?

What generous hand can sooth a bursting
heart,

Or tear the cypress from my aching brow?

Thy bolts, O Death, I would exulting meet,
And snatch the passport to eternal peace;
But, aw'd by Jove, I'll seek some lone re-
treat,

Till he consenting bid my anguish cease.

Ah, let me follow gentle Hammond's shade,
To him the balm of sympathy belongs;
I do not ask his melting Muse's aid,—
In this plain guise he'll hear and sooth my
wrongs.

Farewell ye scenes that pleas'd so much before:
Since Flavia's gone, who can your charms
maintain?

Tho' Beauty smile, I'll be enslav'd no more,
For nought can bind like Flavia's silken
chain.

Each Muse attun'd her meek harmonious voice,
The Graces round her play'd, and bade me
love;

Nor did she blame, for Reason urg'd my choice,
But, ah! 'gainst tyrant-laws we fondly
strove.

Our love was such as happiest ages knew,
'Twas steady Friendship's gentle chaste
compeer;

With Flavia blest, my hours too swiftly flew,
And quick as infant-thoughts revolv'd the
year.

Her form was beauteous, and her love un-
feign'd;

No av'rice dimm'd the lustre of her mind;
Sweetly despotic o'er my heart she reign'd,
And would, though Fate oppress'd us, still
be kind.

Oft have we rang'd along the daisy'd green,
And wreath'd the myrtle with the fra-
grant rose:

With poplars now I'll fill the desert scene,
And on their tender bark inscribe my
woes.

Of Flavia now and all my hopes bereft,
Too long th' intrusive loitering moments
seem:

Turning, I view Time's former flattering
theft,

And wish reality were but a dream.

Unblest are they whose low malignant pride
Could all our growing hopes at once de-
stroy;

But hungry Av'rice still, with hasty stride,
Would barter heaven for shades of golden
joy.

From high-heap'd wealth could bliss immor-
tal spring, [dial, sleep;

My wearied limbs should spurn life's cor-
Ceaseless I'd mount upon Ambition's wing,
Or plunge for riches in the stormy deep.

But since no wealth can buy me from the grave,
With heaven in view I'll bootless Fortune
shun;

Death robs alike each conqueror and each
slave— [won.

He wears the laurels now which Cæsars

Let heroes then for tissued trophies bleed,
And misers, slave-like, yield to meaner
toil;

How much they earn I'll envy not, nor heed,
Nor risk contentment for the slippery spoil.

Ah, why should gold deceive the human soul,
And bribe soft Love from Nature's gentle
sway?

Why lure Content to try each dazzling goal,
Then basely snatch the promis'd prize a-
way?

Yes; let him promise, let him onward cheat;
Let Rebel-Love to Wealth be only wed;
And let Lupina bend before his feet,
Still crave his cates, and still depart unfed.

Lupina! (foul, malignant, hated name)
Low-born artificer in nature's spite;
She strove yet could not quench the social
flame,

But drench'd our hopes with deadly aconite.

Well did her hand obey her steely heart,
Who ne'er charm'd tear from Misery's
glitt'ning eye;

Nor midway foil'd grim Death's devoted dart,
But, where it pointed, smiling bade it fly.

O keep me humbly from the awful fane,
Or let me kneel with hallow'd reverence
there:

So may I not the sacred altar stain,
Nor doubly anger Heaven with mimic
prayer.

But

But hush, my griefs, for I'll no more complain;
[tend:

Drear fiends will round Lupina's couch attend;
Smiling she saw my Flavia weep in vain,
And pains like mine her ruthless breast shall rend.

Let torpid souls, whom no kind warmth can move,

The soft emotions of the heart deride;
For me, I'll glory in the chains of love,
And dying wear them with a manly pride.

Manchester, Aug. 4. S. H****Y.

MR. URBAN,

As you have admitted a petulant epitaph against a departed great man, I trust you will admit the answer to it, of which an incorrect copy got into the papers.

Yours, &c. MERCUTIO.

E P I T A P H

Prepared for a Creature not quite dead yet.

HERE lies a little ugly nauseous elf,
Who, judging only from its wretched self,
Feebly attempted, petulant and vain,
The "Origin of Evil" to explain.
A mighty genius, at this elf displeased,
With a strong critic grasp the urchin squeez'd.

For thirty years its coward spleen it kept,
Till in the dust this mighty genius slept;
Then stunk and fretted in expiring snuff,
And blink'd at JOHNSON with its last poor puff.

THE HOUSE OF CARE.

IN IMITATION OF SPENSER'S FAERY QUEEN.

LO, how the fiery sparks do upward rise!
So cares and labour to our portion fell;—
Ah, dearest God! the way thou didst devise,
To save from worser vice and pangs of hell;
And sure, frail man, thou art escaped well,
If so those greater ills thou maist eschew.
But some there be of whom I mean to tell,
That night and day their irksome task pursue,
Ne in the cup of joy their lips will once imbue.

O foolish man, to work thine own despite!
O base neglect of him whose bounteous hand,
All piteous of thy woes and mournful plight,
With sweet delights and plenty stor'd this land,—

But me my tale and other strains demand.
Where Wiley's streams the western shires pervade,
A town all drench'd in dirt and mire doth
Well known and hated by each cleanly maid;
[stand,
There dwelt this busy carle, with many of
[his trade,

His name was Care, a plodding meagre elf,
That neither day nor night from working

For all his thoughts were bent on glittering pelf:

Once in a week he poll'd his grisly beard,
Ne oftener cared he to have it shear'd:
No cleanly robe he had, nor raiment gay,
Ne yet for cleanly raiment greatly car'd:
His hands, his hose, his shirt, his whole array,

The colour of his trade to all men did betray.

His auncient house all rudely thatcht without,

Nor better were, I wis, adorn'd within;
Fit tenement for that laborious rout
Who evermore do ply their tasks therein.

But how shall I describe the horrid din
That there is heard? Some drive the cum-
brous shear;

Some tug the press, and on the cloth so thin
With thundering strokes so rudely some do
bear, [will it tear.

That makes me much afraid estfoons they

But now the doors wide open might be
seen *, [resound:

Whence noises strange and hollow thumps
Seek not to enter; nothing pure nor clean
Within that dirty threshold may be found †:
To me an ancient dame did once expound
This wondrous coil; there ‡ forms uncouth

I saw,
Who in their wiry cards the wool did pound,
Which still a little imp would strait withdraw,
And into pieces small did tear it with his claw.

Here female forms are seen §: seek not to know

In vain their heavy dole, nor vainly grieve
For him who, choak'd with dust, must grind
below: [believe

Who marks their labours, well might these
Danaï's daughters round their wiry sieve,
And him Ixion fasten'd to a mill.

Sad at his desk a clerk without reprieve
Like Theseus ever sits, and ever will,
For still his business grows, ne can he it fulfil.

* Tum domum horrifono, stridentes cardine, sacrae

Panduntur portæ.

Hinc exaudiri gemitus, et sæva sonare Verbera.

† Nulli fas casto, sceleratum insistere limen,
Sed me pœnas docuit Hecate, perque omnia duxit.

‡ ———— hic et immania vidi Corpora.

§ ———— ne quære doceri
Quam pœnam, aut quæ forma viros fortunave merfit,

Saxum ingens volvunt alii, radiisque rotarum
Districti pendent, sedet æternumque sedebit
Infelix Theseus.

The

* The good man's self, more wretched than them all,

All day from room to room impatient ran,
And ever and anon would loudly call,
If they perchance their work neglected han;
And then, good Lord! how would he scold
and ban,
If he those little imps might idle see,
Or aught amiss, so sorely would he damn,
Had ye but heard, ye would have thought
perdie,
Sathanas there was come, and would a clo-
thier be.

Had I an hundred tongues † your ears to
rend,
Each tongue an iron voice, I might not shew,
Ne make my gentle reader comprehend,
The various labours of this House of Woe.
O void of reason, wherefore toil ye so?
For sure great pain ye have, and small re-
ward:
Observe the beauteous lilies how they grow,
And yet they spin not, neither do they card:
O man of little faith, why dost thou work so
hard!

INSCRIPTION † on a MONUMENT,
WITHIN THE ALTAR,
AT IXWORTH, NEAR BURY.

CUR gressum sistis? celeres cur figis o-
cellos?
Forte quis hac quæris sit tumulatus humo:
Ecquid fama tuas generosi nomen ad aures,
NORTONI tulerit, sat scio, fama tulit.
Larga manus, pietas, prudentia, candor, ho-
nestas:
Majores dotes quam latitare queant.
Hunc tegit hoc bustum, lachrymas cur fundis
ademptum
Tam clarum terris, ingemis esse virum,
Flere vetat, vivit, nec fata maligna valebunt
Nomen inextinctum tollere, flere vetat.
Vivit adhuc, licet ossa jacent tumulata, le-
gitque—
Præmia virtutis splendidiora suæ.
Londinum luget, luget Colcestria demptum:
Cunctaque Lugubri Buria voce replet.
Ipse sibi solus gaudet gratulatur ovatque
Summa tenens summi cum Jove regna poli.

JOHANNES NORTON
Obiit 14 die Julii, 1597; ætatis suæ 44.
Ricardus Symons, amicus suus chariss. ergo
posuit.

* —Phlegyatque miserrimus omnis
Admonet, et magna voce testatur per umbras.
† Non mihi si lingua centum sit ora que cen-
tum,
Ferre vox, omnes scelerum comprehendere for-
mas,
Omnia pœnarum percurrere nomina possim.

VIRG.

† The original is composed of capitals
only, all of the same size, except the initial
letters of every verse, which are larger.

GENT. MAG. August, 1786.

TRANSLATION.

WHY stop you traveller, why un-
mov'd your eyes!
Him you'd explore, enshrin'd in dust here lies.
If Fame has founded in your ears the name
Of gen'rous Norton; sure she has his fame.
Wisdom with prudence and a liberal mind
Are gifts too potent to corrode by time:
Why shed you tears, why heaves your throbb-
ing breast? [rests]
His bones lie here; his soul in heaven does
You must not weep: he lives, nor envious
fate
His name immortal can obliterate;
Amplly does heaven the pious man reward,
Whose lov'd remains interr'd are in this
yard.

London and Colchester lament him dead—
Most plaintive strains from Bury do proceed;
Alone he glories, triumphs, and enjoys,
With Jove the empire of th' extended skies.

John Norton died July 14, 1597, in the
44th year of his age.

His best beloved friend, Richard Symons,
erected this monument to his memory.

INSCRIPTION

ON AN EXPENSIVE PYRAMID
IN WALCOTE PARK, NORTHAMPTONSH.
THE SEAT OF THO. NOEL, ESQ.

BENEATH this turf my fav'rite fox-
hound lies:
Stop here, ye hoaxers all, and wipe your eyes.
Here mourn with me for lovely Dolphin dead,
The flower of all my pack, tho' not the head;
Of shape exactly fine from head to foot;
To one scent steady, cautious, yet not mute;
To riot or to babbling never prone,
Nor slack on vermin-scent to set us on;
Active, tho' not surpassing in his pace;
Brisk and unwearied in the longest chace;
The most determined foe our foxes knew,
Fix'd to his point, and obstinately true:
Such Dolphin was, whose fame must surely
last
As long as sportsmen shall preserve their taste.

ELEGY

ON A FAMILY TOMB.

THOU dome of death! by lonely musings
led,
I seek at evening's close thy hallow'd
shrine,
And, as I fondly trace the kindred dead,
In pious accents breathe the mournful line.
What tho' no titled lineage I disclose,
No proud parade of ancestry, or birth;
Yet in these veins a stream unsullied flows,
Deriv'd from genuine purity and worth.
Yes, honour'd race, with holy wisdom
fraught,
Humbly the path of piety ye trod!

Your

Your lives adorn'd the faith your precepts
taught,
Servants of truth, and ministers of God!

Peace to your manes! This due incense paid,
I frame to sadder themes the pensive lay:
And e'en till memory's faintest traces fade,
My heart shall bleed thro' many a distant
day.

Scarce had I wept a tender parent's doom,
Scarce check'd the tear-fond filial grief
bestow'd,
Ere, lost in earliest prime, relentless tomb,
A sister slept within thy dark abode.

Ah, lov'd Maria! not th' enchanting face,
Where beauty reign'd, unconscious of its
power,
Nor meekest sense, nor mildest virgin grace,
Avail'd to save thee from the destin'd
hour.

When in the lustre of thine eye display'd,
Health seem'd her loveliest blessings to
disclose,
Conceal'd, alas, the canker sickness prey'd,
Ere long to blast the sweetly-budded rose.

With deadly paleness, or illusive bloom,
Noted by fear or hope thy cheek was
spread;

Till, slowly yielding to th' impending doom,
On gentle wing thy hovering spirit fled.

Nor ceas'd with thee my woes, lamented
shade!

For more than by fraternal goodness dear,
With thee in death's cold arms Eugenio laid,
To keener anguish wak'd the streaming
tear.

Saunt'ring with careless step thro' childhood's
maze,

Together in sweet amity we grew;
In riper youth, and manhood's opening days,
No separate joys, no unthar'd griefs we
knew.

As musing in the academic grove,
Studious he scann'd the *Æsculapian* page,
Vigour, and health, and temperance vainly
strove,

To quell th' insatiate tyrant's burning rage.

Whilst riot safely runs his wild career,
And danger's shaft aloof from folly flies,
Why thus untimely on the ruthless bier
Lamented lie the temperate and the wise?

Thus sad regret her fond complainings pours,
Deny'd th' unerring laws of Heaven to see,
With trembling confidence her God adores,
And mourns, yet venerates, the stern de-
cree.

His heart affection, virtue, truth possess,
His sober judgement liveliest sense refin'd,
With gentlest manners, fancy, science blest,
He knew to mend or captivate the mind.

Deem not I boast an unattested praise,
By partial prejudice alone approv'd;

A bard erewhile, in sweet descriptive lays,
Sung to no common lyre the worth he
lov'd.

And friendship still in many a wounded breast
Her weeping tribute to his ashes gives;
Whilst, in soft pity's shadowy tints express'd,
His image, cherish'd by remembrance,
lives.

And long, Eliza, shall thy sorrows flow,
Nor sternest fortitude the pang reprove,
Doom'd to lament, with unavailing woe,
Lost years of promis'd happiness and loves

Thy truth his tender sympathy return'd,
His faithful bosom nurs'd the mutual flame,
Ardent in life's last hours his passion burn'd,
On his pale lip linger'd thy trembling
name.

How vain all promise of delight!—no more
Shall hope seduce me with betraying
smile;

Content's calm ray shall gild the present
hour,
Nor distant bliss my easy faith beguile.

Ambition, wont my youthful blood to fire,
Shall prompt no more th' involuntary sigh:
Retirement's vale I view with fix'd desire,
Nor loathing life, nor unprepar'd to die.

There may I taste domestic joys serene,
In Arria's virtues not ignobly blest,
In silence quit at length the shifting scene,
Consign'd with kindred shades in peace to
rest.

MR. URBAN,

I AM in possession of the original edition
of that sublime Epic poem *Paradise Lost*,
as published by the author, in ten books.
In two leaves prefixed to the title-page of
this edition, there are some lines, apparently
written by a female; and at the bottom of
the page this singular remark appears:
“*Dictated by J. M.*” We know that the
daughter of Milton officiated as his aman-
uensis; and, from the sentence above-quo-
ted, there is some reason to attribute the
lines to the author of *Paradise Lost*. For
the entertainment of your readers, they are
here faithfully transcribed.

AN OXONIAN.

ON DAY BREAK.

WELCOME, bright chorister, to our he-
misphere;

Thy glad approaches tell us day is near.
See! how his early dawn creeps o'er yon hill,
And with his grey-ey'd light begins to fill
The silent air, driving far from our sight
The starry regiment of frightened night;
Whose pale-fac'd regent, Cynthia, paler
grows,

To see herself pursued by conquering foes;
Yet daring stays behind, to guard the rear
Of her black armies whither without fear

They

They may retreat, till her alternate course
Bring her about again with rallied force.
Hark ! how the lion's terror loud proclaims
The gladsome tidings of day's gentle beams,
And, long-kept silence breaking, rudely wakes
The feather'd train, which soon their concert
makes,

And with unmeasur'd notes, unnumber'd
lays,

Do joyfully salute the lightsome rays.
But hearken yonder, where the louder voice
Of some keen hunter's horn hath once or
twice

Recheated out its blast, which seems to drill
Th' opposing air, and with its echo fill.
Thither let's hie; and see the toilsome
hound,

Willing, pursues his labour, till he's found
Some hope of what he follows, then with
fresh

And pleasing clamour tells it to the rest.

O thou, who sometimes by most sacred voice
Father of Light wert styl'd, let my free
choice

(Though all my works be evil, seldom right)
Shun loving darkness rather than the light.
Let thy essential brightness, with quick glance,
Dart through the foggy mist of ignorance
Into the darken'd intellect, and thence
Dispel whatever clouds o'erspread the sense;
Till, with illumin'd eyes, the mind
All the dark corners in itself can find,
And fill them all with radiant light, which
may

Convert my gloomy night to sun-shine day.
Though dark, O God ! if guarded by thy
might,

I see with intellectual eyes; the night
To me a noon-tide blaze, illumin'd by
The glorious splendour of thy Majesty !

L A P A R T E N Z A.

BY MRS. PIOZZI.

THE book *'s imperfect, you declare,
And Piozzi has not given her share.
What's to be done ? Some wits in vogue
Would quickly find an epilogue,
Compos'd of whim, and mirth, and satire,
Without one drop of true good-nature :
But trust me, 'tis corrupted taste,
To make so merry with the LAST,
When in that fatal word we find
Each foe to gaiety combin'd.
Since parting then on Arno's shore,
We part perhaps to meet no more ;
Thou first ! to soothe whose feeling heart
The Muse bestow'd her lenient art,
Accept her counsel, quit his coast,
With only one short lustrum lost,
Nor longer let the tuneful strain
On foreign ears be pour'd in vain ;

* The Florence Miscellany : a volume composed of the poems of Mrs. Piozzi, Mr. Greathead, Mr. Merry, Mr. Parsons, and some foreigners; amongst others, the Duke de Nivernois.

The wreaths which on thy brow should live,
Britannia's hand alone can give.

Meanwhile for Bertie's fate prepares
A mingled wreath of joys and cares,
When politics and party rage
Shall strive such talents to engage,
And call him to controul the great,
And fix the nicely-balance'd state ;
'Till charming Anna's gentler mind,
For storms of faction ne'er design'd,
Shall think with pleasure on the times
When Arno listen'd to his rhymes ;
And reckon among heaven's best mercies,
Our Piozzi's voice and Parsons' verses.
Thou too, who oft hast strung the lyre
To liveliest notes of gay desire,
No longer seek these scorching flames,
Or trifle with Italian dames ;
But haste to Britain's chaster isle,
Receive some fair-one's virgin smile,
Accept her vows, reward her truth,
And guard from ills her artless youth :
Keep her from knowledge of the crimes
Which taint the sweets of warmer climes ;
But let her weaker bloom disclose
The blushes of a hot-house rose,
Whose leaves no insect ever haunted,
Whose perfume but to one is granted ;
Pleas'd with her partner to retire,
And cheer the safe domestic fire ;
There Anna's bright example tell ;
And let her learn to live as well.

While I, who, half ambitious grown,
Now scarce call any place my own,
Will learn to view with eye serene
Life's empty plot and shifting scene ;
And, trusting all to Heaven's high care,
Fix my firm habitation there.
'Twas thus the Grecian Sage of old,
As by Herodotus we're told,
As us'd by them who sat above,
As wanting in his country's love ;
'Tis that, he cry'd, ' which most I prize,'
And pointed upward to the skies.

TRANSLATION of an ITALIAN SONNET upon an ENGLISH WATCH.

By the SAME.

OH skill'd to measure day and night !
Small elegant machine ;
On which to pore with fix'd delight,
Britannia's sons are seen :

Time, fell destroyer, holds his place
Triumphant o'er thy wheels,
And on thy fair enamel'd face
Imprints each hour he steals.

While one by one the minutes fly,
Touch'd by thy magic hand,
Each still approaching with a sigh
Dull duty's lingering band ;

Wouldst thou from thy prolific breast
One hour to me resign,
Willing to Fate I'd yield the rest,
That hour of bliss be mine !

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A Correspondent, with the benevolent Purpose of preserving Health, recommends an easy Method of purifying the Air in loathsome Prisons and close-crowded Rooms, where large Manufactories are carried on; and that is, by Ventilators over the Doors, and in the outward Walls of such Buildings, as a Substitute for Windows, now that Windows are in a Manner prohibited by the high Duty imposed on those necessary for the Admission of Light. It is not enough, he says, that fresh Air should be admitted; the Sun Beams and Rays of Light are equally necessary for the Preservation of Health, and for the Expulsion of the noxious Qualities with which confined Air is liable to be impregnated. Add to these, the Cultivation of Aromatic Vegetables planted in Pots, such as Mint, Thyme, Fennel, Rosemary, Wormwood, Southernwood, and Sage, which may be removed in the Night, and replaced again in the Day. — In the Citations from the Address to the Clergy of the Diocese of Norwich, the *Misrepresentation* complained of does not appear to ordinary Capacities. It must be viewed with a Critic's Eye, and therefore hardly censurable. — A. B. on Miracles, in Answer to Mr. Hume, though well written, is a Subject incapable of Demonstration. If Miracles once *admit a Doubt* in the Mind, it is a Question if Human Evidence, though ever so strong, will ever remove it. — N. N. in his Charge against *modern Dissenters*, is too indefinite. Among Dissenters from the established Church there are so many different Sects, and among each Sect so many jarring Opinions, that it is impossible to form an adequate Idea of any united Opinion to be derived from such a heterogeneous Source. It is a very unjust Censure to charge *all* Dissenters with a settled Aversion to the Ecclesiastical Establishment of England; and much more so to charge them with contending for *an entire Demolition of it*. N. N.'s Reasoning is too close on such a Subject. We would recommend to him, as a young Writer, *to let his Moderation be known to all Men*. — *Philo-Botanicus*, in his additional Proof of the Reality of the Deluge, deduced from a Comparison of the Excavations observed on dry Land, with those in Rivers and on the Sea-shore, seems to derive Pleasure from a Comparison of the minutest Operations of Nature with the greatest; which, as Pope expresses it, are *full as perfect in a Hair as Heart*. — The Wish of S. J. to "aid the Cause of Virtue," will ever constitute, with us, "a Claim to Merit." His present Communication shall appear next month. — The Directions of *Gul. Dimetensis* (whose Favours are always acceptable) shall be obeyed. — Y. on Dr. Watts, and G. S. on the Obituary, in our next.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Aug. 14, to Aug. 19, 1786.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	4	6	3	1	2	10	2	4	3	4
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	4	6	0	0	3	0	2	8	3	10
Surry	4	10	2	11	2	11	2	5	4	7
Hertford	4	7	0	0	2	10	2	6	4	2
Bedford	4	4	3	3	2	8	2	5	3	11
Cambridge	4	3	2	10	0	0	2	0	3	1
Huntingdon	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	9
Northampton	4	8	2	9	2	10	2	5	4	1
Rutland	5	1	3	0	3	0	2	4	4	10
Leicester	4	10	2	9	3	0	2	7	4	5
Nottingham	4	11	2	9	2	7	2	3	4	0
Derby	5	7	0	0	0	0	2	6	4	10
Stafford	5	0	4	6	0	0	2	5	4	6
Salop	5	4	4	6	3	9	3	1	5	7
Hereford	4	7	0	0	3	8	2	11	0	0
Worcester	4	11	0	0	3	7	2	9	4	10
Warwick	4	10	0	0	0	0	2	7	4	2
Gloucester	4	9	0	0	2	7	2	7	4	7
Watts	4	11	4	0	3	0	3	7	4	8
Berks	4	6	3	4	2	9	2	8	4	4
Oxford	4	6	0	0	2	8	2	9	4	4
Bucks	4	3	0	0	2	9	2	7	4	0

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	4	3	0	0	2	10	2	2	3	1
Suffolk	4	1	2	10	2	7	2	1	3	1
Norfolk	4	4	2	10	2	10	2	1	0	0
Lincoln	4	6	2	11	2	7	2	0	3	6
York	5	0	3	4	2	10	2	5	4	7
Durham	5	7	4	6	3	3	2	7	4	0
Northumberland	4	11	3	8	3	0	2	3	4	2
Cumberland	5	10	4	0	3	0	2	3	4	8
Westmorland	6	2	4	2	3	3	2	5	4	0
Lancashire	6	3	0	0	4	0	2	6	4	8
Cheshire	5	10	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0
Monmouth	5	10	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	0
Somerset	5	5	3	11	3	8	2	9	4	6
Devon	5	8	3	3	3	6	2	2	0	0
Cornwall	5	8	3	2	3	5	2	0	0	0
Dorset	5	2	3	5	3	4	2	5	4	7
Hampshire	4	8	0	0	3	0	2	5	4	2
Suffex	4	6	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	0
Kent	4	5	0	0	2	9	2	3	3	1

WALES, Aug. 7, to Aug. 12, 1786.

North Wales	6	1	4	8	3	11	2	4	4	11
South Wales	5	10		3	3	8	2	0	4	9

MR. URBAN, Hertford, Aug. 24.

I HAVE wondered at not seeing in any of the papers an account of a remarkable wind in this neighbourhood on the last day of July about 6 o'clock in the evening. Its effects were most conspicuous in Sachem-park, the seat of Timothy Caswall, esq. where many very large trees were almost instantaneously torn up by the roots, many others snapped in two, and carried to a considerable distance from where they had been standing in perfect security for some centuries. The blast came in a North-West direction, and defied all opposition. The wall of Mr. Caswall's kitchen garden, though stout enough in appearance to withstand a storm of cannon-balls, fell before it; a man at work in it concluded the end of the world was come, and for once (it is hoped) was wise enough to apply to him, who "rides in the whirlwind and directs the storm."

MR. URBAN, Bury, Aug. 26.

THE information you receive with this relative to a late phenomenon, not very usual in this island, was communicated to me by a philosophical friend at Bury in Suffolk. The insertion of it, with some accompanying remarks may probably be acceptable to some of your readers. I am, Sir, your much obliged correspondent, C. L. An Account of the WHIRLWIND that passed over Saxham, Wesley, and Fornham, near Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, on July 31, 1786, about six in the Evening.

THE first effects that came within our knowledge were at Saxham, at a cottage belonging to one White: the glass was broken; and it shook the house very much. A man standing at the door was carried cross the road, and flung against a bank, which was ten yards distant: another man had his hat taken off and never saw it after. It proceeded cross some fields to Mr. Canham's *, where there was a stack of faggots: it took off about 20, and threw them IN DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS: one it carried over the road into a field a considerable distance. It damaged the thatch of the outhouses a little. In its progress it tore up a large alder tree: and in crossing a road in its way to Wesley wood (where its greatest effects were), it broke off the head of a tree, and damaged several others. There we had a good opportunity of measuring its diameter: which, at that place, was about 80 yards. In the wood there were seven trees broken off in the body; and above 100 damaged in their arms. Two of the trees measured about six feet in circumference, and were broken off about five feet from the ground: the rest were smaller and were broken near their heads. They all were fine young oaks.

From the wood it passed over a brick-kiln: where there were ten men and boys at work.

They saw it approaching for some minutes. It looked black like a cloud appearing sometimes more extended than at other times. It appeared to reach the clouds, which seemed to vibrate backwards and forwards for the space of four or five yards. It approached with a noise, which they compared to that of a fire roaring up a stove chimney when the blower is on.

When it came near them they went into the hovel, and instantly it rushed in at the door, and drove them one amongst another. A boy who was sitting on some boards was flung off into the corner of the hovel. Another boy would have been carried out at an opposite door; but saved himself by catching hold of the legs of one of the men. It raised the roof, displaced some of the thatch, and removed one of the cross beams. It left a strong sulphureous smell, which hung on their throats (as they expressed it) for some hours. It destroyed a lodge, built with faggots and straw, which was near the hovel. The man who keeps the turnpike at Wesley saw it come out of the wood, cross the corn fields; and it appeared to move the lower part about one yard above the corn:—from thence it passed to the coal yards Fornham; where it damaged the coalmeter's house, and broke an elm off, about five feet from the ground. It left the same strong sulphureous smell as before described; which lasted some time.

There was lightning and thunder near where about it happened the same time.

REMARKS.

The sensible and excellently informed communicator of these facts, Mr. John Mills, of Bury, is of opinion this was an electrical effect: and there are many circumstances in the narrative (those particularly which I have marked with capitals and italics) that may lead to the same conclusion a reader attentive to these subjects.

I subjoin an extract from the History of Electricity, by the great historian of philosophy, Dr. Priestley *. It contains the sentiments of Beccaria; a name of distinguished eminence in philosophical estimation.

After speaking of water-spouts, and shewing the various indications of their being the result of an electric cause, he says, "The very same things that water-spouts are at sea are some kinds of WHIRLWINDS and hurricanes by land. They have been known to tear up trees, to throw down buildings, to make caverns in the earth: and in all these cases to scatter earth, stones, brick, timber, &c. to a great distance IN EVERY DIRECTION.—They have always been attended with a prodigious rumbling noise.

That these phenomena depend upon electricity, cannot but appear very probable, from the nature of several of them: but the conjecture is made more probable from the following additional circumstances.

They generally appear in months pecu-

* Of Saxham.

* Vol. I. Sect. XII.

liarly subject to thunder-storms: and are commonly preceded, accompanied, or followed, by lightning, rain, or hail; the previous state of the air being similar. *Whitish or yellow flashes of light* have sometimes been seen moving with prodigious swiftness about them."

According to the report of some, this last circumstance seems to have constituted a part of the phenomenon just related. But as the manner of mentioning of it was somewhat ambiguous, it was very judiciously omitted by Mr. Mills, as not being thought sufficiently ascertained to form a part of the report.

With the same reserve I notice the probability that the *black cloud*, mentioned in the narrative, might partly consist of *dust* attracted by the electric cloud in its passage: as Mr. Wiloke relates to have happened July 20, 1758; when also there was lightning observed.

The *vibrating* appearance might possibly, as the communicator of this intelligence very properly remarked to me, proceed from a quick motion, in reality *rotatory*: a circle (especially if moving swiftly, and seen obliquely at some distance) assuming the form, either of an ellipsis (with an eccentricity proportioned to the remoteness of the spectator and other circumstances), or of a right line; which is an ellipsis with its foci infinitely produced, as a circle is an ellipse with its foci coincident: or there might be a *real vibration* in a direction nearly similar to the appearance; owing to alternate fits of electric attraction and repulsion, or to opposite currents excited in the air. The contraction and expansion of the cloud at different times is very similar to the *electrified* plume: and probably took place as it approached surface of an electricity similar to its own, by which it would be repelled, or of a contrary state of electricity by which it would be attracted.

I dined at Bury the evening when this whirlwind took place. There were several pretty strong claps of thunder: one, particularly, of the short crashing kind of explosion. Mr. Walker, of George-street, Hanover-square, distinguished by his abilities as a lecturer in experimental philosophy, took notice of this explosion, and expressed his opinion that we should hear it had been

accompanied by some remarkable circumstance. It does not accurately appear what the distance of time was between this electric discharge and the rise of the *whirlwind*. The interval could not, I think, be of many minutes. The situation of the villages mentioned in Mr. Mills's account is nearly thus: *Wesley* about a mile and three quarters west of Bury; *Saxham* about two miles and three quarters west, a little bearing to the north; *Forham*, very near two miles considerably to the northward of Bury.

The Bury paper, of August 2, mentions that on the same evening, and about the hour, a terrible hurricane arose from the west, accompanied with thunder and lightning, which blew down the fence of Mr. Panton's garden at *Newmarket*, and carried it full twenty yards, blew off the arms of several trees in its course, and levelled a large barn belonging to Mr. Deane of *Cheveley*.

From *Cheveley*, the most distant place mentioned, to *Forham All Saints*, is *eight miles and a quarter* in rectilinear direction (as all the other distances mentioned are computed), bearing from S. W. to N. E. from *Wesley* to *Saxham*, which appear to have been the greatest limits of breadth northward, within which its effects were any way considerable, is *a mile and an half*. And at the other extremity, from *Cheveley* to *Newmarket*, is a width of above *two miles and an half* on the direct line; the diagonal between those places being nearly three. It were to be wished the time it took its progress from beginning to end could be ascertained.

The hurricane on *Barnes common*, near London, October, 1780, had similar but much more violent effects. That too was accompanied with lightning: and appeared evidently to have risen from the earth, by the depth and form of the furrows it had thrown up. The phenomenon now under consideration appears, on the contrary, to have been the consequence of an electrified cloud descending from the atmosphere, and attracted very near towards the surface of the earth.

I have been rather prolix and circumstantial on this article, on account of its unfrequency in *England*, and its interesting nature: I flatter myself not more so than your candour and these circumstances will excuse.

Yours, &c.

C. L.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE rumours of a war between the Russians and Turks (see p. 517.) are already confidently asserted to gain ground. But the reception which the Emperor has met with from the Turkish Pachas, in visiting the confines of the two empires, seems to have made a favourable impression on his Imperial Majesty, and probably may tend to establish the public tranquillity in that quarter on a solid foundation.

The troubles in Egypt become worse every day. Kulschuk-Aly, the Bey of Bajas, who was said to have been reduced, and not in a condition to make a second disturbance, has appeared on a sudden with a large army on the coast of Syria, and has routed a part of the government-army belonging to Aleppo.

Letters from Persia mention, that public disorders and anarchy continue to prevail in that kingdom, where several petty usurpers endeavour

endeavour to surpass each other in committing depredations upon the property of the defenceless inhabitants.

The warfare between the Georgians and the Lefgris Tartars remain still on the same footing. The Russian minister has had several conferences with the Turkish government on that subject, without being able to effect any change in the disposition of the Porte on that head; notwithstanding which, the reports of the recall of the minister, and of his departure without taking leave, are utterly false (see p. 432.).

Similar to the above have been the reports of the conclusion of a peace between the Spaniards and Algerines; and so little have the terms of such a peace been observed by the latter (see p. 348.), that little reliance, even now, is to be placed on their good faith, though a treaty is said to have been solemnly signed at Algiers on the 18th of last June.

About the latter end of June his Imperial Majesty set out from Vienna, to be himself an eye-witness of the state of his camps in the countries bordering on the Turkish dominions. In passing through Lower Austria he visited Petaw, in the neighbourhood of which he meant to review his army; but the waters of the Danube were so much out, that the camps were every where obliged to be broken up. He did not go in person to Galicia, but ordered the Commandant General of that kingdom to review the camps in that kingdom. It is given out, that some Wallacean and Turkish robbers attacked the Emperor's equipage, and fired into the carriage in which the Cabinet Secretaries were travelling, one of whom was slightly wounded; but, notwithstanding this, his Majesty continued his journey, and, on the 5th of July, arrived at Smellin, where the Ischrauch, whom the Pacha of Belgrade sent to compliment him, was honoured with an audience, conversed with his Majesty for some time in Italian, and was received and dismissed in the most gracious manner. His Majesty continued his journey on the 7th, and on his way to Hermanstadt passed thro' Titel, Szomber, Icegeden, Arad, and Groszeradin, without the least interruption, except from the waters, the commandant of Belgrade having issued the most positive orders to the subjects of the Ottoman states, to accommodate his Imperial Majesty with every necessary to facilitate his journey. On the 16th of July he arrived at Hermanstadt, the capital of Transylvania, in perfect health. The rains have not yet ceased in Austria. The Danube has again overflowed the banks, and inundated the neighbouring country.

The number of births in Ulterior Austria, viz the provinces of Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, and the countries incorporated therewith, was last year, 52,961; the number of deaths 36,908, and that of marriages 12,317.

According to the same calculation, the real population of these provinces consists of 1,332,660 souls.

Gottingen, July 25. The three youngest princes of Great Britain were entered of this university on the 6th of this month, each of them accompanied by a governor, a preceptor, and a gentleman; their Royal Highnesses are lodged in one house, and the expences of their table fixed at 600 crowns per week, including two grand institution dinners, to which the professors and some students are invited. Professor Mayer teaches the Princes the German language; Mr. Heyne instructs them in Latin; the ecclesiastick counsellor Lefs teaches them religion; and the Counsellor Feder instructs them in morality; these masters are rewarded by an extraordinary appointment of 1000 crowns per annum each.

The proposals which the King of Sweden made to the Diet (see p. 608.) is fourfold; first, to change the punishment of death for infanticide into perpetual imprisonment, with a correction to be inflicted upon the offender annually upon the day the crime was committed; secondly, to establish the rights and privileges of primogeniture for large landed estates, and to settle an annual pension upon the other children; thirdly, to authorize his Majesty to draw a sufficient fund from the Bank to establish a corn magazine; and fourthly, to authorize his Majesty to draw another sum for the improvement of the mines, and particularly that of Falun, on condition, however, that an equivalent in copper shall be deposited in the Bank.

On the 23d of June his Swedish Majesty terminated the diet with a speech from the throne.—His Majesty did not obtain the main object of his wishes.

Cassel, Aug. 8. The King of Great Britain, Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, having been pleased to appoint the Ld. Viscount Dalrymple, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin, and Sir Isaac Heard, knt. Garter Principal King at Arms, Plenipotentiary, for investing his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel with the habit and ensigns of the most Noble Order of the Garter; they met here the 5th inst.

At Bevan, July 24. A small shock of an earthquake was felt, which caused a general alarm. It lasted two seconds.

About the same time the Danube rose to an uncommon height, overflowed its banks, and inundated the country to a vast extent.

The provinces in the dominions of the Holy See, are in the most distressful situation, visited by two dreadful calamities, earthquakes, and myriads of insects that destroy the most promising crops.

On the contrary, Bohemia was so afflicted with an extreme drought, and the heats and storms

storms have been so violent, that the lightning has set many houses on fire, and many persons have been killed by it in divers parts of the country.

Among the events that have lately occasioned much speculation, in the commitment of the Baron de Tott to the Bastille, where it is in general believed he will be made a sacrifice, notwithstanding his great interest at Court, to the resentment of the Porte. The Baron has lived many years in Turkey, and during the course of last war was inspector general of the French trade in the Levant, and made several extraordinary alterations; in particular, he dismissed several vice consuls in the Archipelago, and in their place constituted four consuls general. The Baron de Tott was as much in the interest of the Turks as of his own country, and consequently he was well paid by both parties, and is now likely to illustrate the old proverb—“Between two stools, &c.” Instead of paying attention to the French commerce, it is said, he was more deeply engaged in making his court to a Greek lady, married to a very unfortunate, but very honest Frenchman: this lady made the Baron commit a number of follies and irregularities, unworthy of an inspector general.

The consul at Smyrna, M. Peyssonnel, a gentleman of very great merit and of unblemished integrity, was the victim of the Baron de Tott, to please his mistress. M. Peyssonnel merited rather to fill the place of the Baron, than to be dismissed by a man so much his inferior in point of commercial knowledge. A spirit of intrigue and some certain circumstances, which the Baron is not ignorant of, occasioned his promotion. In France such promotions are common, and in some other countries where French manners are adopted.

At the town of Monkats in Upper Hungary, the beginning of May last, a man tied up his wife to a beam by the hair of the head, and whipped her to death. He a few days after soaked his shirt in spirits of wine, and then putting it on, set fire to it, and burnt himself to ashes.

Certain advice has lately been received at Madrid, that the hulk of the ship *S. Pedro d'Alcantara* (see p. 435), which sunk on the coast of Portugal, has been floated. The account is in substance as follows:

“That on the 18th of June, the weather obliging them to suspend their labours, Don Francisco Xaviere Munos, the director, remarked several pieces of the wreck floating, which made him conjecture, that the waves had given the vessel a violent shock; to prevent them therefore from driving her against the rocks, where she must have been dashed to pieces, he caused six pieces of cannon to be let down upon her deck, which kept her firm in her place. When the storm was over, and the weather became clear, on a careful examination, he perceived her situation to

be such, that, if lightened but a little, she would float: he therefore ordered the divers to endeavour to bring up as much of the copper as they could, which part of the cargo, consisting of 300 bars, was in the front part of the ship. The attempt was successful, and as soon as the copper was brought up she began to float. When the third piece of cannon was removed, the deck was on a level with the water, and on the removal of the fourth they saw some of the bales. The captain now took the proper measures for dragging the hulk to shore, in which he happily succeeded, and she is now within eleven toises of the walls of Peniche. The head and stern however are broken off, but the part remaining entire, is about 122 feet in length, and 37 in breadth: proper persons were immediately employed to clear the inside, where they have already found 34,437 piastras in specie. On the 19th the divers had brought up 103,381, which, added to what had been recovered before, make 522,660 piastras saved since the 5th of June. The total of treasures recovered is 6,645,200 piastras in gold and silver, without reckoning the other valuable goods.

On the 30th past the Brussels mail was taken from the post-boy between Ostend and Bruges as he was drinking at an inn. The postilion has been imprisoned; but no news yet been heard of the mail.

The affairs of the republic of Holland were perhaps never more deranged than at this time. Such a succession of internal commotions and disputes among the governing powers after a war, the expences of which are not yet wound up, bear so hard, that its consequences are to be dreaded.

On the 31st ult. the resolution respecting the government of the garrison of that place was debated in the assembly of States General with the greatest vehemence and heat that had ever been known to exist in the Dutch councils in the memory of the oldest members thereof; but that, in order to prevent further disturbances among the populace, who seem ripe for disorder, it is forbidden to be publicly mentioned. It is however said, that the French interest again loses ground, occasioned by the innovations which the Count de Maillebois in his arrangement of a land force had made on the liberties of the people. That officer had been burnt in effigy in many places of the United Provinces.

Orders have been issued by her Imperial Majesty of Russia for continuing to the British merchants till the first of January, 1787, the principal privileges and immunities secured to them by the late treaty of commerce; the term of which expired on the 1st of July. *Gaz.*

On the 26th ult. a company of comedians obtained leave of the magistrates of Montpellier to represent in a wooden house, built by a celebrated jugglar, more commodiously

to display his legerdemain. The concourse of people was so great, that the upper boxes gave way with part of the roof, and fell into the pit, by which 500 persons were instantaneously crushed to death!

On the 10th of April Mount Vesuvius began to discover some symptoms of an approaching eruption, and continued agitated till the 14th of June, when the lava broke out in two small torrents, one towards La Pina, the other towards the Sea. The mouth of the volcano vomited forth stones, flame, cinders, and smoke.

EAST INDIES.

CALCUTTA CHRONICLE.

Jan. 26.

The belief of Timur Shaw's intention to invade Hindostan is so strongly impressed on the minds of the unhappy inhabitants of Delhi, that several of them have endeavoured to remove the female parts of their families to the Vizier's country; in which measure, however, it is said, they have been obstructed by the Mahratta governor of that city.

The reports respecting Timur Shah are too various, and in some measure too contradictory, to merit being detailed. All that appears certain is, that he has approached to the banks of the Attock; and that a body of his troops has crossed that river, in order to chastise the Governor of Cashmeer, whose conduct has of late been very refractory. A short time must shew, whether or not this Prince has any serious design of visiting Hindostan.

Sampea, by taking part in the domestic disputes of Boondaihlcund, has possession of Punnah (the capital), which was evacuated after a weak opposition. As there remains hardly any Boondaihlah army in the field, the Mahrattas may be said to be masters of that important province.

Chittigang, Jan. 13. An expedition of more than a battalion takes place the 17th instant against the Peguers, who have invaded us: The Major goes. The Chief received a letter last night from the Pegue General, couched in very insolent language.

"One of the Arrakan Rajahs has taken refuge on the borders of our province. The Peguers threaten to lay waste Chittigang with fire and sword, if this Rajah is not delivered up to them.

"We suspect that the French assist the Peguers, as they have a number of French officers with them."

Private advices say, the Mahrattas are at war against Hyder Ally's country, and that if we do not join them according to treaty, the French will. It is certain that the country powers are at war among themselves, and that it will require more than ordinary address in the Gov. Gen. to preserve a neutrality.

GENT. MAG. Aug. 1786.

AMERICAN NEWS.

IN CONGRESS, New York, April 19.—The Delegates of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, having requested of the United States, in Congress assembled, the loan of sixty pieces of brass field artillery, to be returned in good order when the United States, in Congress assembled, shall require the same;

The answer given was to the following purpose.

"That, however desirous Congress may be, on every occasion, to comply with the request of the State of Massachusetts, they cannot, with due regard to the public safety, establish a precedent for dispersing the field artillery and military stores of the United States, by lending the same to individual States; but earnestly recommended it to every State, not supplied with such artillery or stores, to procure them without delay, pursuant to the sixth article of the confederation."

IN CONGRESS, Friday, April 28.

A letter from Gen. Butler, dated April 25, announcing the arrival in New York of the Cornplanter, alias Capt. O'Beel, a chief of the Lanean tribe of the Six Nations, with five others of the same nation:

Resolved, That Congress, will on Tuesday next, receive a visit from Capt. O'Beel and his associates, to be attended by the Commissioner for Western affairs, and the geographer of the United States.

Resolved, That suitable presents, to an amount not exceeding four hundred dollars, be purchased, and disposed of among them, by the Commissioners appointed to hold treaties with the Indians.

IN CONGRESS, Monday, May 8.

On a report of the Secretary at War, to whom was referred the Petition of Johannes Shrine, a Mohawk Indian;

Resolved, That 100 dollars be paid to him, as a compensation for services and sufferings, which he alleges to have performed and sustained in the service of the United States.

His Excellency John Hancock, being prevented by sickness from attending Congress, has requested Congress to accept of his resignation of President. Thereupon his Excellency Nathaniel Gorham was appointed President in his room till the 1st day of November next.

Thursday, June 1, 1786. Resolved, That the geographer of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, in case any surveyor or surveyors shall fail to appear at the time and place by him ordered to proceed on the execution of the ordinance, or, within 20 days from the time so fixed, to appoint other surveyor or surveyors in the place of him or them so failing.

An Act was passed to prevent the clandestine exportation of gold out of the United States.

His

Philadelphia, April 15. The laws which our legislature passed last year, laying an additional tonnage on British vessels, and imposing extra duties on merchandize imported in them, are now repealed; and all vessels have now full liberty to trade here on equal terms with those of the United States.

New York, May 30. Col. Humphreys, lately arrived from France, has brought with him a number of elegant swords, made agreeable to different resolves of Congress, to be presented to a number of gentlemen, who, by acts of heroism, distinguished themselves in the late Revolution.

New York, June 8. The Imperial ship, Count Beligiolo, from China, arrived here. She left Canton January 23.

Boston, June 5. A report prevail that there has been a battle at the Westward; that our people took a fort from the British by storm with the loss of four men; and that the night after, the British and Indians surprized and killed all our men but two or three. The report is credited.

Hostilities have likewise commenced to the Southward. The frontiers of Georgia are in the utmost consternation.

His Excellency Governor Carlton of New Brunswick has revoked, by his proclamation, dated June 2, 1786, the permission granted to the loyalists residing in the United States; to transport themselves to that province in any vessels: and has given notice that for the future any vessel whatever, unfurnished with a legal register, or not navigated according to law, will be liable to forfeiture, and seized accordingly.

The prohibitory laws against trading with the United States are severe, and vigorously enforced. It will be fortunate for England if this narrow policy does not sow the seeds of a maritime war, which she is ill able to maintain against the powers united against her. The delay in fulfilling the terms of the American treaty bodes no good.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Aug. 1. The parliament, which stood prorogued to Thursday August 15, was further prorogued to Thursday the 19th of September.

On the 21st of July the lord mayor, sheriff, and commons and citizens of Dublin ordered, that the freedom of their city be granted to the right honourable John earl of Chatham, and that the same be presented to the said earl by the lord mayor and sheriffs; and the same was presented accordingly, and thankfully received.

Saturday 12. Being the birth-day of his Royal Highness the prince of Wales, the same was observed at the castle with the usual gaiety. In the evening a play was given by his grace the lord lieutenant to the ladies; and the night concluded with bonfires, illuminations, and general rejoicing throughout the city.

On the third instant a privy council was held on news being received from M.

Leslie, of Torbat, in the county of Kerry, of a small barrack built for the reception of 20 horsemen, being set on fire and burnt by the White Boys, in which the horses perished, and the men with difficulty saved. The enormities committed by these lawless miscreants call aloud for redress. A party of 500 of them, mounted and armed, came into Blackpool, near Cork, seized on a poor man that had been concerned in valuing tithes, placed him naked on a faggot instead of a saddle on a horse's back, tied his legs under the horse's belly, and in that situation left him all night with the horse tied to a post. By the latest advices from Ireland, government seems in earnest to reduce them to obedience to the laws, or to extirpate them.

An order has been issued by government for the grenadier and light-infantry companies of all the regiments in our garrisons to march towards the south of Ireland, in order to put a stop to the tumultuous proceedings of the insurgents, known by the name of Right Boys.

Three troops of the 4th Reg. of horse, under the command of capt. Purden, set off for Kilkenny, to replace a party of light-horse ordered out against the White Boys.

On Sunday the 13th instant, several magistrates and gentlemen of the Queen's county, having received information, that a large party of insurgents from Munster would attempt their county, took out a dismounted troop of the 14th dragoons from Ballyragget, commanded by lieutenant Enery, and Mr. Trench's volunteer company from Ballynakill; and, in a circuit of near 30 miles, visited several chapels, and about two o'clock came up with a party from Munster, in the village of Rathdowny, whose inhabitants they had just sworn, with many circumstances of force and violence. The magistrates made 35 prisoners; and it is much to be regretted that one O'Brien, the captain, and principal instigator, escaped; as examinations are given against him, and a large reward offered, it is probable he will soon be taken.

The prisoners were for that night conducted to Ballynakill, and escorted to Maryborough gaol, the next morning by a detachment of the 9th dragoons. The troops from Ballyragget had been out 18 hours on foot, and the infantry company 16.

Several weavers from Cork and Limerick were among the number taken; and some decent farmers, who seemed forced forward, either from the oath they had been obliged to take, or from want of protection from the laws, and the dread of having their dwellings destroyed.

There is every reason to conclude, that Sunday the 20th will put a final end to any appearance of disturbances in that part of the kingdom.

SCOTLAND.

The long-meditated union between the Marischal and King's College, in Aberdeen,

deen, has been revived within these few weeks, and has thrown the literary gentlemen belonging to these Colleges into a state of variance. All the Professors of the Marischal College are advocates for the plan of union; and all the Professors of King's College agree to it, except six, at the head of whom is the principal, Mr. Chalmers, who is bent against the union. The public at large seem inclined, however, to promote it, from a conviction that it will have the most beneficial tendency on the academical interests of this university.

Edinburgh, July 27. Between ten, A. M. and three, P. M. it blew almost a hurricane. It was so violent as to unroof houses, root up trees, and to destroy the fruit in the gardens; so severe a storm has seldom happened here at this season.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Oxon, July 25. His Serene Highness the Duke of Saxa-Gotha, attended by Count Bruhl, &c. arrived in this city, and after visiting the colleges, and public edifices, next day set out on a visit to his Grace of Marlborough.

North Shields, Aug. 16. A most violent storm of wind, hail, and rain, did incredible damage to the fruits of the earth in this neighbourhood. The hail-stones were as big as pigeons eggs, a Dutch vessel was driven ashore and entirely lost.

At Swithland in Somersetshire a clap of thunder issued instantaneously from a small cloud, the lightning from which stript the bark off the north and south sides of a large oak that stood on the farm of Mr. John Newbold, and drove it several yards each way, and, from the root upwards as far as the eye could discern, rent the tree quite through, the splinters from which were thrust out each way.

Canterbury, Aug. 1. The post-boy carrying the French mail from Dover was fired at by a custom-house officer, with two dragoons, and very narrowly escaped being shot dead. The boy told them he carried the king's mail, notwithstanding which they broke open the mail and two of the bags.

At Canterbury cathedral, on Sunday August 6, the following clause was introduced into the general thanksgiving by order of Dr. Berkeley, Vice-Dean (in the absence of the Dean) "particularly to the subjects of these realms, by preserving our gracious sovereign, and frustrating the late horrid attempt upon his precious life."

At Brighton an uncommon race was run for 100 guineas a side, which afforded excellent sport for the diversion of the company. A military gentleman, with a jockey on his back, weighing seven stone five pounds, booted and spurred, ran against a fat bullock * unmounted, across the Steine, and won with great ease. The bets before starting were ten to one against the winner.

Keljo, Aug. 11. About two this morning

a shock of an earthquake was felt here; its motion was from west to east. The motion was succeeded by a noise as if the tiles had been tumbling from the roof.

Cockermouth, Aug. 11. About five minutes before two this morning we had a smart shock of an earthquake, which continued three or four seconds, attended with a noise as if a well-packed hog'shead had been thrown with violence on a boarded floor. The strings of a spinnet were heard to vibrate. Others thought thieves had broken in.

Whitehaven, Aug. 11. A few minutes before two this morning the shock of an earthquake was very sensible felt in this town and neighbourhood; its continuance from three to five seconds. The barometer at twenty-nine degrees, the weather close and sultry. Its direction supposed from south-east, accompanied with a rumbling noise in the air. There was not sufficient light to make farther observations. The consternation it caused was inexpressible. A chimney was thrown down in Tangren-street, three people, in different parts of the town were thrown off their feet, and one considerably hurt.

"We have accounts of the shock being felt at the following places, viz. Workington the quay a little damaged; Maryport, Cockermouth, Redmain, Keswick, Lorton, very severe, but no damage. Egremont, some chimnies thrown down, and part of the ruin of the castle. Bootle, Broughton, Raven glass, Ulverston, no damage. Kendal, Lancaster, Garstang, Preston, Hawkeshead no damage. Penrith, Appleby, Brough some old walls thrown down in the neighbourhood of these places. In the Isle of Man, and at Dublin, no damage whatever. These are all the places we have received accounts from; but there is little doubt of its having been general, at least throughout these parts of the kingdom. The shock was also felt at Newcastle and Dumfries, where two shocks were felt at the distance of three or four seconds. Birds were thrown from their sticks in the cages, and were heard to flutter, the tiles heard to rattle on some houses, but no material hurt. At Glasgow the fluttering of the birds in the cages were particularly remarked with a low rumbling noise first, afterwards louder noise --- at Kirkcudbright, the day before the concussion, the air was remarkably close, still, and sultry, and was here preceded by a rumbling noise †. At Gilstane it was so violent that a little more, the reporter says (who himself felt the shock) would have brought down his house. At the time of the shock it rained violently. Several rush-lights went out, and it was with difficulty they could burn for some time afterwards. At Workington, the quay was somewhat damaged

* Meaning at Mr. B.

† See a similar account to this, which happened at London in 1749, vol. XIX. from p. 123 throughout.

At Egremont, part of the castle was thrown down. At Appleby some old walls were in like manner much shaken.

A white swallow was lately caught by the name-keeper of Mr. Eccleston in Scarisbrook gear Ormskirk, Lancashire, the whole of which was white even to the claws and bill.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

On the 22d of June his most Christian Majesty arrived at Cherburgh, to be eye-witness of the stupendous works carrying on there. The props are in the form of a cone, and there are to be 32 of them; each weighs 4 millions of pounds, and will be 70 feet higher than the highest spring tide. The timber caisson at bottom is 60 toises diameter. Each cone costs, according to the French estimate, 400,000 livres. A cone was launched while his Majesty was present (and with the greatest success), who was no less pleased than astonished at this almost incredible exertion of human power. His Majesty conferred the rank of Lieut. General on M. Albert de Reims, and promised him farther recompence. When his Majesty was at Rouen, he walked on foot from the cathedral to the bridge, to see the method of opening and shutting it. On this occasion he was surrounded by an immense multitude, who made the air ring with continued shouts of *VIVE LE ROI!* when his Majesty lifted up his hands to Heaven, and several times repeated with a loud voice, *VIVE MON PEUPLE!*

The Gallic Monarch, when at Cherburgh, expressed a great desire to visit the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, and actually failed half way over to the former in a frigate, when a squall coming on, his Majesty was advised by some of his suite to return back.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

July 28.

The sister of Mrs. Wells, the celebrated comedian at the Hay-market, made her first theatrical attempt in the character of *Amelia*, in Mr. Colman's "English Merchant," and was very favourably received.

July 30.

Prince Charles of Mecklenburg, brother to the Queen of England, arrived at Paris, on a visit to the duke of Orleans. He left London on the 28th.

July 31.

Advice was received at the India-house of the safe arrival of the *Barwell* Indiaman from China.

Tuesday, Aug. 1.

The annual prizes were rowed for, by six young watermen who have not been above twelve months out of their apprenticeships; when the coat and badge (commonly called *Dogget's*) was won by James Nash, of King-stairs, Horsleydown; the second prize of 5*l.* by John Christie, of Wapping-New-Stairs; the third of 3*l.* by Robert Millar of Prescot's-stairs. The other three were distanced.

Wednesday 2.

This morning, as his Majesty was alighting from his carriage at the gate of the palace, a woman, who was waiting there under pretence of presenting a petition, struck at his Majesty with a knife; but providentially his Majesty received no injury. The woman was immediately taken into custody; and upon examination appears to be insane. *Lon. Gaz. Ext.*

An extraordinary Gazette gives importance to a subject; but this Gazette is so very short, that some further particulars of this very interesting fact appeared to be necessary.

It was at the garden-door opposite the Duke of Marlborough's wall that the woman, who appeared decently dressed, presented to his Majesty a paper folded up in the form of a petition. His Majesty, in stooping to receive it, felt a thrust made at his belly, which passed between his coat and his waistcoat. The King drew, and said, "What does the woman mean!" At that instant one of the yeomen (Lodge) laying hold of her arm observed something drop out of her hand, which another person taking up, said, "It is a knife!" The King said, "I am not hurt—take care of the woman—do not hurt her."

His Majesty then went forward into the palace; and, when he had recovered the surprise, appeared to be greatly affected, expressing in a kind of faltering voice, that, "surely! he had not deserved such treatment from any of his subjects." On opening the paper, when he entered the royal apartments, there were found written, "To the King's Most Excellent Majesty," the usual head to petitions, but nothing more.

The woman was immediately taken into custody, and carried to the minor guard-chamber. Being questioned how she could make such a wicked and daring attempt, her answer was, that "when she was brought before proper persons, she would give her reasons."

She was then taken to the Queen's ante-chamber, where she remained from twelve till near five, during all which time, though spoken to by several of the nobility, she did not condescend once to open her lips, but appeared totally unmoved by any representations of the atrocity of her crime.

At five o'clock she was taken to the board of green cloth for examination, where were present the Attorney and Solicitor Generals and Master of the Rolls, Mr. Pitt, the Earl of Salisbury, Marquis of Caermarthen, Lord Sidney, Sir Francis Drake, and several Magistrates.

Being interrogated, she said her name was
Mar-

Margaret Nicholson, daughter of George Nicholson of Stockton-upon-Tees in Durham; that she had a brother who kept a public house in Milford-lane; that she came to London at twelve years of age, and had lived in several creditable services. Being asked, where she had lived since she left her last place? to this she answered frantically, "she had been all abroad since that matter 'of the Crown broke out.'"—Being asked what matter; she went on rambling, that the Crown was her's—she wanted nothing but her right—that she had great property—that if she had not her right, England would be drowned in blood for a thousand generations. Being further asked where she now lived; she answered rationally, "at Mr. Fisk's, stationer, the corner of Marybone, 'Wigmore-street.'" On being questioned, as to her right; she would answer none but a judge, her rights were a mystery. Being asked, if she had ever petitioned; said she had, ten days ago. On looking back among the papers, such petition was found, full of princely nonsense about tyrants, usurpers, and pretenders to the throne, &c. &c.

Mr. Fisk, being sent for and interrogated, said, she had lodged with him about three years; that he had not observed any striking marks of insanity about her—she was certainly very odd at times—frequently talking to herself—that she lived by taking in plain work, &c. Others who knew her said, she was very industrious, and they never suspected her of insanity.

Dr. Monro, being sent for, said, it was impossible to discover with certainty immediately whether she was insane or not. It was proposed to commit her for three or four days to Tothill-fields Bridewell. This was objected to, because it was said, she was a state prisoner. At length it was agreed to commit her to the custody of a messenger.

Her lodgings being examined, there were found three letters written about her pretended right to the Crown, one to Lord Mansfield, one to Lord Loughborough, and one to Gen. Bramham.

His Majesty's presence of mind, and great humanity, were very conspicuous in his behaviour upon this shocking and terrifying attempt to take away his life. And if he had not instantly retreated, or if the wretch had made use of her right hand instead of her left, the consequences might have been of a most fatal nature.

It has been said, that the knife was concealed in the paper; but the fact was, it was under her cloak, and when she presented the paper with her right hand, she took it and made a thrust with her left.

The instrument she used was an old ivory-handled desert knife, worn very thin towards the point; so thin, that a person pressing the point against his hand, it bent almost double without penetrating the skin.

This attempt circulated through the city

with amazing rapidity, and, gathering as it flew, a thousand fictions were added. The instant publication of the GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY stopt at once their mischievous effect.

Next day, Aug. 3, Mr. Justice Addington went to see her: she told him, that they had distracted her the day before with their questions; that she did not understand them; but she had it all here [*pointing to the back part of her head*]; that the King had no right to the Crown; that the Crown was hers, &c. She began about Lord Mansfield and Lord Loughborough—she had brought them both into the world—they owed their being to her—but she was not their mother—she never knew man. It was all a mystery: but she had it right [*pointing as before*]. Upon the whole (examination after examination), nothing but marked insanity appeared to actuate her conduct. When the Magistrates came to search her lodgings, they found nothing but three letters, as has been already noticed, and in her pockets three halfpence and a silver six-pence, all the money she had; and as to cloaths, those on her back were her whole stock, and, except her cloak and bonnet, were very indifferent. Lord Sydney ordered her cloaths, and all other necessities, of which she was in great need.

She is rather a little woman, of a swarthy complexion, a native of Durham, her father a barber. When she presented the petition to the King, she was dressed in a flowered linen or muslin gown, black gauze bonnet, black silk cloak, morning wire cap with blue ribbons.

On the 4th a council was summoned to meet for the farther examination of Margaret Nicholson; but the same was put off till the 7th, when an extraordinary counsel was held at the Marquis of Caermarthen's office; at which the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Pitt, the Lords Caermarthen and Sydney, the Attorney and Solicitor General, &c. &c. were present. Mr. Fisk, Ann Southby (who lodged in the next chamber to Margaret Nicholson), Mr. Wilson, hatter, in Bond-street, at whose house she lodged before she lodged with Mr. Fisk, with several other persons, were examined; as were the doctors Monro, senior and junior, Mr. Cotes the messenger, his wife, and the nurse who attended her, Nicholson, &c. from whose united testimony it appeared that she was undoubtedly INSANE. The whole of the examination being closed, together with the opinions of the Lords of Counsel thereupon, were laid before his Majesty on the 9th, for his consideration.

It has since been said, that she is to be confined for life; to be supported in case of sickness; but while in health to be employed, and made useful. Her insanity is of that kind as not to affect her manual opera-

tions, and but occasionally the faculties of her mind.

In consequence of an order from lord Sydney, she was on the 9th inst. taken by Mr. Cotes, the king's messenger, in a hackney-coach, to Bedlam. Mrs. Cotes, another lady, and the nurse, went with her. As soon as the coach was called to take away, as she was told by Mr. Cotes, they were going on a party of pleasure, and asked her to company them, which she readily agreed to; and stepping into the coach, was in very good spirits, and talked very rationally the whole of the way, till they came under the wall of Bedlam; she then observed, that she knew where they were taking her to. Upon her entrance into Bedlam, she was asked, if she then knew where she was. She answered, "Perfectly well." The Steward of the hospital behaved with much kindness to her, and invited her and the company to dine with him, which they did, and during the whole time she appeared perfectly collected, except, when the name of the King was mentioned, she continued saying, "she expected him to visit her." After dinner, Mr. Cotes again asked her, if she knew in what house she was. She answered, "Yes." He then told her, that he hoped she would patiently and quietly submit to the regulations of that place. She composedly replied, "Certainly." He also informed her, that she would be indulged with pen, ink, and paper, to write to such of her friends as she thought proper.—This offer she did not then notice. At six o'clock she was conducted to her cell, which had been previously furnished with new bedding, &c. for her reception; and a chain was put round her leg, and fastened to the floor. Whilst this was doing, she was perfectly composed, and did not seem to take any notice of it. On being asked by the steward, if the chain hurt her leg, as it should be altered if it did; she replied, "No, not at all." Mr. Cotes was then about to leave her; but she called to him, and reminded him of his promise, that she should have pen, ink, and paper, saying, that she had letters to write, which she wished to send by him. Pen, ink, and paper, were immediately brought her, and Mr. Cotes waited near an hour; but she did not attempt to write any thing.

Margaret Nicholson lived some years ago with a lady of quality in Brudenel-street, as her own servant. Her master's valet de chambre paid his addresses to her; her conduct before the family was very reserved; but one of the family happening to remain up after the rest were a-bed, in walking up stairs softly, at a late hour, surprized the valet de chambre going out of her bed-room. The news soon reached her mistress's ear; they were both dismissed. They sought a new place, and found one, where they lived together some time; but quitted it, and sought a third, which proved unfortunate to

her. Here her lover deserted her, courted another, married her, left service, and took an inn. From that time she abandoned herself to solitude; and hence, perhaps, was planted the root of her disorder.

Thursday 10.

About one o'clock in the afternoon a fire broke out in a stack of hay belonging to one Brand, dealer in hogs, in Sun-street, Waltham Holy cross, which in two hours time consumed several barns full of hay besides other stacks and sheds belonging to Harvey the town-carrier, and a sow in pig; and had not the wind providentially turned to the S. E. and driven it off from a barn, wherein were 500 faggots, and other contiguous thatched buildings; the whole street, if not the greater part of that ancient town, being principally old wooden houses, must have been destroyed. By the exertion of two engines from Cheshunt, and two belonging to the town, under the direction and assistance of Mr. Justice Berwick, the fire was got under by five o'clock, with the loss of 300 load of hay, and the next day large quantities of the damaged hay was spread on the adjoining fields, and a large rick, which had been some time cut open to prevent its firing and should have been removed sooner, was cut up almost in a state of calcination. On Sunday evening some fire being discovered in the ruins of a barn, the engines played on the adjoining buildings to prevent ill consequences, and in removing some hay which had been bound for sale, several of the trusses were found burnt to a coal.

Friday 11.

This day the Corporation of London waited on his Majesty with their congratulatory address, of which the following is a copy.

To the KING's most excellent MAJESTY.
The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, humbly approach the throne, with our most sincere congratulations on the providential deliverance manifested in the failure of that outrageous attempt, which so lately endangered your Majesty's Royal person.

Impelled at once by duty and inclination, your Majesty's faithful citizens of London are happy in tendering an unfeigned assurance of their affection and zeal for your Majesty's person and government. Deeply sensible of the value and importance of your Majesty's life to the prosperity of your kingdoms, and of the unspeakable affliction which your people would have sustained by its mournful termination, the late horrid occurrence which threatened that national calamity could not fail to excite in their

minds

minds a proportionate alarm; but more particularly painful and severe were their sensations on reflecting, that your Majesty's gracious attention to the petitions of your subjects had proved the lamentable cause of exposing your sacred person to danger.

Permit us, Royal Sir, to add our most fervent prayers, that your reign may continue long and prosperous, over free, happy, and united subjects; and that your descendants may transmit the blessings the nation now enjoys to the latest posterity.

His Majesty received the Common Council very graciously, and was pleased to return the following answer to this loyal address:

"I receive, with the greatest pleasure, the very affectionate expressions of your duty and attachment to me, and thank you for your congratulations upon the providential deliverance from the attack which has lately been made upon my person: these professions cannot but be acceptable to me from my loyal city of London, to whom I am always disposed to shew every mark of attention and regard."

Mr. Alderman Hammet (now Sir Benjamin) received the honour of knighthood.

Addressees from almost all the towns, and some of the principal villages, throughout the kingdom, have been likewise presented to the throne on this occasion.

Saturday 12.

Being the Prince of Wales's birth-day, the same was observed through every part of the city with unusual demonstrations of joy. The illuminations in the evening were particularly beautiful and descriptive; and the different tradesmen employed by his highness vied with each other in the brilliancy of their taste.

As Mr. Dehany, Mr. Dampier, and Mr. Welch, were returning to town from the cricketing at Sir Horace Mann's, at Bourne Place, they were stopped on Shooter's Hill by three footpads, who presented pistols to them, and robbed them of their money and watches. They used the most horrid imprecations, turned them out of the chaise, and rummaged them entirely. They demanded their pocket-books, which, however, they returned to them, upon being told they contained nothing but visiting tickets.

Sunday 13.

His majesty, the queen, and their royal highnesses the Princess Royal, Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth, set out from Earl Harcourt's seat, at Nuneham Courtney, to visit Oxford and Blenheim; a particular account of which shall be inserted in our next.

A boat, in which were six passengers, and two watermen, was overfet below Erith, and six of the eight were drowned; the accident

is supposed to have happened from a want of skill in the management of the sails.

Monday 14.

On a sudden and violent clap of thunder, a hackney coachman dropt from his box in Piccadilly, but it is supposed from the fright rather than the force, as, when taken up, no marks were found upon him, nor any apparent damage. The storm was not remarkably violent.

Tuesday 15.

The following is the Address from the University of Oxford.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, deeply impressed by this repeated instance of your Majesty's gracious condescension and goodness, beg leave to signify, in the strongest manner, the increased satisfaction we receive from the Royal Presence among us after the happy deliverance, which it has pleased the Divine Providence to grant your Majesty, from the late alarming and horrid attempt to deprive these kingdoms of that invaluable life to which we owe the inestimable blessings of protection and security, the genuine effects of a mild and equal government.

With similar sentiments of pleasure and satisfaction we behold the most exalted and most amiable of her sex relieved from those sensations of anxious solicitude which nothing could effectually remove, but the reflection that the attempt, however desperate, was not the deliberate act of malice or disaffection, but the wild effort of a disordered mind.

We shall not fail, with our thanks, to offer up our sincerest prayers to that Being in whom alone are the issues of life, for the continued safety and prosperity of your Majesty, and your illustrious house; on which the welfare of the nation at large, and of this seat of religion and learning in particular, most essentially depends. Given at our House of Convocation this 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1786.

His Majesty's Most Gracious Answer.

SUCH dutiful sentiments, on my second visit to this seat of learning, accompanied by affectionate congratulations on the protection of Divine Providence, manifested by the failure of the attempt on my life, call forth my warmest thanks. I am not less sensible of your expressions towards the Queen.

The University of Oxford may ever depend on my inclination to encourage every branch of science, as the more my subjects are enlightened, the more they must be attached to the excellent constitution established in this realm.

Friday 18.

The following is the address of the University of Cambridge.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty. The humble address of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, of the University of Cambridge.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, of the University of Cambridge, in senate assembled, fully sensible of your Majesty's warm attention to the interests of sound learning and religion, of the high importance of your Majesty's personal example in promoting probity of manners through all classes of the people, and of the great equity and mildness of your Majesty's government, humbly beg leave to lay at the foot of your throne our most sincere congratulations on the late providential preservation of your Majesty's life. We pray to God, that it may long be continued with uninterrupted felicity to your Majesty, being persuaded that it will always continue to be a blessing to your people. Given under our common seal, this 11th day of August, 1786.

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following Most Gracious Answer: "I thank you for this loyal and affectionate address. The constant zeal and attachment of the University of Cambridge to my government, as well as their attention to the encouragement of useful learning, and to the education of youth in the principles of loyalty, virtue, and piety, will ever ensure them my countenance and protection."

Sunday 20.

At a public meeting of the people called Quakers; held at Wandsworth, an humble thanksgiving was offered to God for the happy escape of his Majesty from the late attempt to assassinate his royal person: a proof that the true spirit of loyalty possesses the minds of a people, who, upon all other public occasions were never known to comply with outward forms. On the present occasion also the Jews and Roman Catholics have particularly shown their loyal zeal.

Tuesday 22.

A considerable number of ships were taken up by the East India Company.

Tuesday 29.

General Kelso, Aid de Camp to his Prussian Majesty, arrived at the Prussian ambassador's house, to notify the death of his Royal Master. His Excellency, with the General, set off next morning to Windsor to notify this very important event to the King in form.

Wednesday 30.

A remarkable instance of a sleep-walker came well authenticated, during the course of the month. Between eleven and twelve

o'clock, a boy who serves the bricklayers in Maidstone, got out of bed in his sleep, went through a casement, and walked over the ridges of several houses, after which he returned, and came in at the same window, where he awaked in great tremor, occasioned by a fall on his entrance: this extraordinary circumstance happened in sight of several spectators, one of whom, not knowing him to be in a dormant state, had in contemplation a design of firing at him with a gun, from a conclusion that he mean to break into some house; but seeing him return, without any attempt to effect such a purpose, both parties think themselves happy at the interposition of Providence, to prevent so dreadful a catastrophe.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

It has been usually concluded that the harvest moon is in August, and this error has scarcely ever been confuted. The harvest moon is, however, the new moon nearest to the equinoctial, and will happen this year on the 22d day of September, at noon. The moon then appears to be large, and in all her courses gives a light much stronger than any other time of the year, which is occasioned by her being then in her perihelion, or nearest approach to the atmosphere of the earth. It was in one of these situations that the celebrated Tycho Brahe, the astronomer, saw what he conceived to be the satellites to the moon.

Observation of two Parhelia observed at Edmonton, made at Edmonton, Aug. 22, by John Adams, jun.

At 6 h. 15 min. in the morning, the barometer 29 : 9. the thermometer 58, wind but perceptible from the S. W. weather hazy, a dark cloud about 6 deg. above the horizon, extending from the N. E. to the S. E. I observed two Parhelia, or Mock Suns; the northernmost very bright, the southernmost very faint; they were both in a Halo, of a whitish colour, that surrounded the sun, about 22 deg. 40 min. from it, nearly of the same height, and continued rising with it; the southernmost being rather lower, and the northernmost rather higher.—At 7 h. the northernmost shot out into a cone, in a line with the sun; the apex was full 16 degrees from the base. At 7 h. 14 min. they disappeared. The appearances were very nearly the same as those described by Mr. Whiston in Philosophical Transactions, No. 369. except the inverted rainbow.

According to the Journals of the Meteorologists, there have been, since the first of April, ninety-six days in which the wind has been from the East or North quarter, and this has rendered the weather the most cool for the season that has been known in twelve years.

P. 268. The following epitaph, intended for the tomb-stone of the late Dr. Bentley, of Nailstone, co. Leicest. was written by himself about two years before his death :

"Here resteth

In hopes of a joyal resurrection,
The body of Richard Bentley, D.D.
Rector of Nailstone ;

Which fell asleep March 4, 1786,
Aged 82.

Let none disturb its slumber.

Paul may plant, and Apollos water,
But God only giveth the increase."

P. 619. We are extremely happy in being able to assure our readers, that the account of Mrs. Charlotte Smith's death is totally destitute of foundation, that amiable and accomplished woman being at present in perfect health ; a circumstance which must give pleasure to every admirer of the Elegiac Muse. At the same time that we express our regret at having been inadvertently the instruments of propagating malicious slander ; we with pleasure transcribe the following sonnet :

"DOES she not dwell above the starry sky ?
What, does she still adorn this dreary scene ?
Wake then, my lyre, the jocund minstrelsy,
And change thy cypreis wreath for myrtle green.

Yes, I rejoice, though seraphs might desire
To hear her music aid th' angelic choir.

"Yes, to this seat of vice, this vale of woe,
Indulgent Heaven, a little longer lend
The blessings which from her example flow :
O spare the wife, the mother, and the friend !
And while, with modest step, by Science led,
In Virtue's moral path she's doom'd to tread,
Oh, let her Muse pursue its heavenly art,
To cheer the tender mind, and soothe the
aching heart."

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, in America, George Jefferys, esq; agent to some merchants of London for collecting the monies due to them by the Americans, to Mrs. Hayley, relict of Geo. H. esq; late M.P. and alderman of London, and sister to John Wilkes, esq; alderman and chamberlain of London, and M.P. for Middx.

July 29. W. Champion Crespigny, esq; of Camberwell, to the right hon. Lady Sarah Windsor.

31. Richard Farrington, esq; a captain in the East India Company's service, to Miss Borron, of Manchester.

Aug. 3. W. Bamford, esq; of Bamford, to Miss Blackburn.

At Mortlake, Matthew Beachcroft, esq; eldest son of Samuel B. esq; to Miss Webber, niece to Sir Brooke Watson, knt.

7. At Kensington, by special licence, — Alardyce, esq; of Danottar, to Miss Baxter, dau. of Alexander B. esq; consul general of Russia.

Christian Baldwin, esq; of Frithern, in the
GENT. MAG. August, 1786.

New Forest, Hants, to Miss Pyott, of Winchester.

10. Francis Hammond, esq; to Miss Sracry. Rev. Mr. Proffer, of Monmouth, to Mrs. Caflon, relict of the late Mr. Thomas C. bookseller.

At Iver, near Uxbridge, Augustus Browne, esq; to Miss Chetwode.

14. By special licence, W. Webber, esq; to Miss Wood, of Pierpoint-lodge, Surrey.

At Dalhousie-castle, Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, bart. to Lady Elizabeth Ramsay, dau. of the Earl of Dalhousie.

15. Francis Witham, jun. esq; of Gray's-inn, to Miss Tunstall.

At Shaftesbury, the rev. Joseph Atkinson, of Peter-house, Camb. to Miss Tucker.

16. At East Malling, Kent, the rev. Mr. Hill, vicar of that place, to Miss Hubble.

Mr. Wilder, to Miss Charlotte Thicknesse.

17. At Streatley, the rev. Dr. Douglas, fellow of Magdalen col. Oxf. to Miss Catherine Peach, 2d daughter of Sam. Peach, esq; a lady of 15,000 independent fortune.

19. Capt. John Shaw, in the West India trade, to Miss S. Carwick.

DEATHS.

LATELY, on his passage from the continent, W. R. Rumbold, esq; of the 1st reg. of guards.

At Kensington, Mrs. Hastings, aunt of Warren Hastings, esq.

Henry Asheton, esq; of Bryar-hall.

Mrs. Robinson, better known under the fictitious name of Perdita, having read at Aix-la-Chapelle in Germany an account of her death, with some particulars of her life in the English papers, has thought it necessary to contradict two very material circumstances, one, that she is not dead ; the other, respecting her family and connections. Of this last she says, "My father, Capt. Darby, whose legitimate daughter I had the happiness of being, died six months since on board his own ship, of 74 guns, in the Russian service, beloved and regretted by all his connections and acquaintance. My mother is of Welch extraction, and descended from the Seys, of Boverton-castle in Glamorgan-shire, a family truly respectable and well known in that part of the world. I was born at Bristol, and received my education under the care of Miss Hannah More."

June 19. At his seat near Savannah, S. Carolina, Nathaniel Green, esq; late Major Gen. in the army of the United States.

July 1. At her apartments in Shakspeare's sq. Edinburgh, Mrs. Baddeley, a lady well known for her theatric abilities, her beauty, and for the miseries into which she plunged herself by obeying the dictates of impetuous passions. Mrs. Baddeley made her first appearance on the stage in the character of Ophelia, and her performance was pronounced inimitable. Mr. Garrick, whose judgement no one

one can call in question, always gave the most ample testimony to her merits. As a singer, wherever pathetic expression was necessary she stood unrivalled. Her manner of singing and acting the song of "Sweet Willy O!" in the Jubilee, put many pounds into the purses of the managers, and will be long remembered by those who saw and heard her when that entertainment was first exhibited in London. She was not confined to singing characters: in the softer characters of both comedy and tragedy she had few, if any, superiors. In the part of Fanny in the *Clandestine Marriage*, the beauty of her person, and the elegant simplicity of her performance, were extremely conspicuous, and so much attracted the notice of his Majesty, that he commanded a picture to be taken of Fanny's principal scene with Lord Ogleby, for which purpose Mrs. Baddeley and Mr. King sat to Zeffanij. One of Mrs. B's admired performances in Tragedy was Mrs. Beverley, in the *Gamester*, her first appearance in which was occasioned by Mrs. Barry (now Mrs. Crawford) being prevented by indisposition from performing that character after it had been so announced. About this time she performed several other characters in tragedy of equal consequence, and with equal success: when, owing to some private motives, she unexpectedly quitted London for an engagement in Dublin; and from this period her theatrical career seems to have been checked by misfortune. For some years past she laboured under a nervous disorder, which, during the last winter, prevented her from making any theatrical engagement; from which time, until her death, she was supported by a small stipend from the Drury-lane fund, and by a subscription from the theatres in London. But her fair form, her abilities, and flatterers, have not been able or willing to prevent her from falling into the distresses inseparable from misconduct and want of economy; and she fell a victim to her distresses in her 42d year.

2. The infant Don Philip of Parma, aged 3 years and 3 months.

18. At Birmingham, the rev. Tho. Nixon, in his 64th year, rector of Old Dalby, co. Leic. and rector of Nuthall and vicar of Hucknall, co. Nottingham. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse, about a month ago, as he was passing by a mill; the horse taking fright at one of the wheels, and unfortunately threw his rider.

19. Mr. Brown, chief clerk to the Hudson's Bay Company. This gentleman was unfortunately killed in Philpot-lane: his foot slipping on the pavement, he fell directly in the line of the wheel of a dray-cart which happened to be passing at the moment, and unhappily went over him, by which he was so terribly bruised, that though every means of recovery was immediately employed, he soon expired.

At Hutton-hall, near Penrith, aged 63,

Sir Lionel Wright Vane Fletcher, bart.

20. At Newington, Kent, Mrs. Teait, relict of Mr. Geo. T. many years an officer in the royal navy.

At Ipswich, the rev. Mr. Peter Kingston, rector of Capel St. Mary, Suffolk.

21. At Sheerness, in an advanced age, Mr. Collingwood, one of the chief clerks in that yard.

22. In his 36th year, at his house on Lifson Green, Gilbert Clarke, esq; of Sutton-hall, co. Derby. This gentleman was the only brother of the late Godfrey Bagnall C. esq; who in the year 1768 was elected knight of the shire for the county of Derby, by a very great majority, against the powerful opposition of Sir Harry Harpur, bart.; and who was re-elected in 1774, but died before he took his seat a second time. The county had formerly been represented by this family, both before and since the Revolution, with great respectability. The deceased was interred, on the 3d inst. at Brampton, near Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, the burying-place of his immediate ancestors, with the same funeral ceremonies as his father and brother: the body lay in state where it rested on the road; and was accompanied to the grave by a great number of the neighbouring gentlemen in their carriages, and all the tenants in that district on horseback. This family being extinct in the male line, a very large estate, at present in the hands of trustees, will ultimately become the sole inheritance of the sister of the deceased—the lady of Job Hart Price, esq; of Aldershot-house, Hants.

Mr. Appleby, the oldest yeoman of the guards.

24. At Smalley, Mary Bailey, aged 106.

In his 36th year, of a fever, which carried him off after a few days illness, John Gideon Caulet, M.D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and junior physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital. He received the early part of his education at St. Paul's school, whence he removed to Cambridge, where he took his degrees. He possessed a very considerable share of classical and medical knowledge, accompanied with great modesty, candour, and affability; and, in his practice as an hospital physician, was remarkably humane and attentive to the poor. His many amiable qualities in private life will make his loss deeply regretted by his friends.

25. At Newton, in his 77th year, the rev. John Chapman, D.D. archdeacon of Bath and Wells, and vicar of Lyncombe and Widcombe.

26. In Coleman-str. Claude Bosanquet, esq.

27. Miss Chapman, dau. of the rev. Mr. C. of Weston, near Bath.

At South Lambeth, David Buffington, esq; late paymaster and storekeeper at Senegambia, and an officer in the Staffordshire militia.

28. At Bush-hill, Edmonton, aged 74, Mr. Abraham Cressley, many years foreman and collector to the New River Company for Enfield

Enfield district.

29. John Charles Price, esq; of the Ham, co. Berks, in the commission of the peace, a deputy lieutenant of the county, and captain in the Berkshire militia.

Aged 77, rev. George Gibson, vicar of Biggleswade upwards of 46 years.

30. Aged 76, John Hookham, esq; of Beddington, co. Surrey. His fortune, which was considerable, and acquired by the hosiery trade, devolves to his only daughter, married to John Frere, esq; F.R. & A.SS.

Patientius Warde, esq; of Hooton Pagnel, West riding of Yorkshire.

31. Mr. G. Cooper, of the accountants office, East India-house.

Aug. . . Barbara, lady of the hon. Thomas Clifford, of Tixall, near Stafford, in her 39th year. She was the younger of the two daughters of James the 5th Lord Aston; and has left twelve children to lament her loss.

1. Mr. Stephen Creasy, of Downham, co. Norfolk, aged 73, of the gravel and stone; after a painful illness of six months, which he sustained with a fortitude that would have done honour to the greatest philosopher; his hopes of salvation were so great, and his mind so perfectly composed, that death had no terrors.—He was bred and brought up a farmer, and, by his skillfulness in agriculture, was enabled to support his family in a genteel manner; to whom he has left handsome fortunes. In the village in which he lived he was a constant friend to the poor, and to his neighbours his judgement and purse were ever at their service. His company was much sought by his acquaintance, as he was cheerful, convivial, and agreeable. He never had a law-suit or quarrel, and died without an enemy. He was remarkable for his upright dealings and scrupulous adherence to his word.

At Shillingley, the seat of his brother-in-law, Earl Winterton, Mr. John Armstrong, eldest son of Mr. A. surgeon and apothecary, of Godalming, Surrey.

2. Grainger Muir, esq; late a colonel in the East India Company's service.

Mr. Vincent, an opulent brewer at Hampstead.

4. In Shropshire, the right hon. Lady Killmurray.

At Eton, James Manby, esq; one of the clerks in the secretary of state's office for foreign affairs.

At Kenilworth-town, aged 99, Joseph Mitchell, esq; formerly a corn-factor in Mark-lane.

5. Mrs. Owen, wife of Mr. W. O. bookseller, in Fleetstreet.

At Derby, in his 73th year, T. Borrow, esq.

6. At Nottingham, of an apoplectic stroke, Mr. W. Taylor. He was a principal evidence in a material trial, at the Nisi Prius bar there, a few days before.

At Brighthelmstone, aged 83, Mrs. Meard, of Hackney, formerly, relict of Capt. Way, but late of Capt. Meard, both in the East India Company's service.

At Beckenham, aged 96, Mrs. Bridgeman, formerly of Queen Caroline's nursery.

8. At her house in King-street, Bloomsbury, Mrs. Elizabeth Parsons, relict of James Parsons, M.D. F.R.S. late of Red Lion-squ. to whom she was married in 1739, and who left her a widow in 1770. The sweetness of this lady's disposition, and the goodness of her heart, made her take pleasure in being serviceable to every one in her power, and thereby justly rendered her beloved and esteemed by all. In domestic virtues she was exceeded by none; an amiable and endearing wife, a tender mother, and a most affectionate sister: whose death is very sincerely lamented by an only surviving sister, equally loving and beloved. See more of them in the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," pp. 390—393. On the 29th her remains were interred in the family vault at Hendon, Middlesex.

At Stanmore, Mrs. Walford.

Mr. Browne, printer, Sherborne-lane.

About the 10th, after a few days illness, at his sister's, near London, unmarried, beyond his 60th year, William Allen, esq; one of the gentlemen ushers to the Queen. He was born and bred at Richmond in Yorkshire, where he had some family property, which commended and recommended him to a parliamentary candidate for that town. Promotion not coming soon enough from that quarter, he came up to London to make or to find new patrons. By the kindness of Lord Bute, he obtained a pension, which he continued to receive, till, on the establishment being settled for the Queen, he was nominated a gentleman usher. He was not wanting in endeavours to raise himself still higher: for who does not want and wish to advance himself, and to grow plumper by preferment? He had his eye upon sundry vacancies and reversions, to increase his income, which, it is supposed, was not equal to his necessary expences; and his place was perhaps more honourable than lucrative. The silver beams of the Moon are not so warm as the golden rays of the Sun. But his application did nothing for him. Neither did he win a young and rich matrimonial prize, though a competitor; nor was so lucky (pardon, reader, jocularly in an Obituary) as "to take his stand, upon a widow's jointur'd land." They who knew him intimately, thought they observed him dissatisfied with his narrow accommodations; but he was too proud, though angry enough, to complain; and that they contemplated in him an instance of the malignant wish towards an enemy, "Let attendance and dependence be his fate!" He thought, that, if a dissolution had not unexpectedly taken place he might have procured a seat in parliament (an Englishman wants no better friend), whence he hoped to have forced his way into more appointments. He had a projecting and fertile brain (a head to contrive, and a tongue to persuade); and is supposed to have furnished hints and expedients

dients to men in power towards *ways and means*. He was of an obliging disposition, and lived in all the habits of politeness. His station and situation gave him frequent opportunities of granting little civilities, which cost him nothing (though he performed some occasional and useful services out of the line of his department); and made every body glad of having such a friend at court. His patience on expectation seemed to be much worn, though hope never quite forsook him, for he thought his long service deserved a quicker provision. A court had not spoiled him for a commissioner, or a comptroller, or a sinecure. But Fortune did not second merit on this occasion. He was a captain, in the last war, in the Middlesex militia; but a momentary commission does not fill the pocket. He served for honour, as long as that service lasted. He did not want presence of mind, of which he gave a proof in fifty-one, on an insult offered him; or shew any deficiency of public or private spirit. The recorder of this character, one of the oldest of his intimates, and whose associates fade like the leaves in autumn, wishes he had lived longer; and who could be desirous of losing him? for death is sure to arrive soon enough to take every companionable comfort from us!

10. In Grosvenor-street, Sir Robert Hamilton, in the 40th reg. of foot.

At Northdown, in the parish of St. Lawrence, in the Isle of Thanet, Mr. Maxted, farmer, aged 100 years.

11. At Hull, W. Sherman, esq; ordnance store keeper at that place.

At Michael Blount's, esq; Maple Derham, co. Oxon. Mrs. Thornton, wife of Mr. T. bookseller, Southampton-st. Covent Garden. His only child, a daughter, 7 months old, died a few days before.

At Brixthelmstone, Thomas Taylor, esq; late of Turnham Green, a gentleman universally known and respected.

At Begbrook, near Woodstock, the rev. Thomas Treacher, A.M.

12. At Oxford, aged 81, Swithin Adey, M.D. fellow of the college of physicians, London, F.R. & A.S. His explanation of the Greek inscription on the Corbridge altar to Astarte (of which the greatest merit is, that it approaches nearer than all that preceded it to the happy one by Mr. Tyrwhitt) may be seen in *Archæologia*, vol. II. p. 98.

Samuel Thoyts, esq; of Farningham, Kent. He was formerly in the Six Clerks Office, in the court of Chancery.

Mrs. Elizabeth Baillie, wife of Capt. Tho. B. of the royal navy, one of the principal officers of his Majesty's ordnance, and late Lieut. Gov. of Greenwich hospital.

In Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane, Mr. John Rawlinson, attorney at law.

13. At Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, Gilbert Stuart, LL.D. He was the son of Mr. Geo. S. professor of humanity in the U-

niversity of Edinburgh, where, after finishing his classical and philosophical studies, Gilbert applied himself to jurisprudence, but never followed the profession of the law; a circumstance which has been imputed to indolence, or rather to a passion for literature, which he discovered very early in life. He was not quite 22 years old when he published "*An Historical Dissertation concerning the Antiquity of the English Constitution*;" and was advanced for it, by the University, to the degree of doctor of the civil and canon law. After a studious interval of some years, he produced a very capital work, under the title of "*A View of Society in Europe, in its Progress from Rudeness to Refinement; or, Inquiries concerning the History of Laws, Government, and Manners*." He had read and meditated with patience on all the more important monuments of the middle ages; and in this volume (which speedily reached a second edition) he aimed chiefly at the praise of originality and invention, and discovered an industry that is seldom connected with ability and discernment. About the time of the publication of the first edition of this performance, having turned his thoughts to an academical life, he asked for the professorship of public law in the University of Edinburgh. This place, it has been said by himself, was promised him by the Minister; but that he was defeated in the nomination, and the professorship bestowed on a gentleman of the name of Macconnachie, through the arts of Dr. Robertson, whom he represented as under many obligations to him. The illiberal jealousy not unfrequent in the world of letters was probably the source of this opposition, which entirely broke the intimacy of two persons who were understood to be on the most friendly footing with each other. After this dispute, Dr. Stuart published "*Observations concerning the Public Law and the Constitutional History of Scotland*," in which he examined, with a critical care, the preliminary book to Dr. Robertson's "*History*." His next work was, "*The History of the Reformation*;" a book which deserves praise for the easy dignity of the narrative, and for strict impartiality. Of his last great work, "*The History of Scotland, from the Establishment of the Reformation to the Death of Queen Mary*," which appeared in 1782, in 2 volumes 4to, see our vol. LII. p. 489 — Dr. Stuart, in person, was about the middle size, and justly proportioned. His countenance was modest and expressive, sometimes glowing with sentiments of friendship, of which he was truly susceptible, and at others darting that satire and indignation at folly and vice which appears in some of his writings. He was a boon companion; and, with a constitution that might have stood the shock of ages, he has fallen premature, a martyr to intemperance; it being generally imagined that he owed the malady which occasioned his dissolution to the too frequent potations he indulged in of Burton ale.

14. Emelia, daughter of Sir Robert Palk, bart. of Haldon-house, co. Devon, M.P. for Ashburton.

15. In Welbeck street, Cavendish-square, in his 56th year, Thomas Tyrwhitt, esq; F.R. & A.SS. a gentleman whose critical abilities distinguished him as a scholar, and his unlimited benevolence as the friend of mankind. About 1761 he succeeded the late Jeremiah Dyson, esq; as principal clerk of the house of commons; which at the end of three years, preferring to "that post of honour" a "private station" devoted to learned ease, he resigned to John Hatfield, esq; (whose abilities in that important department require no encomium.) Besides a knowledge of almost every European tongue, Mr. T. was deeply conversant in the learning of Greece and Rome, of which latter acquisition some valuable tracts are distinguished proofs. He was thoroughly read in the old English writers, and, as his knowledge was directed by a manly judgement, his critical efforts have eminently contributed to restore the genuine text of Shakspeare. The admirers of Chaucer are also greatly indebted to him, for elucidating the obscurities, and illustrating the humour, of that ancient bard. His loss as a curator of the British Museum (to which office he was elected in 1784, with his friend Mr. Cracherode, on the deaths of Mr. Wray and Mr. Duane, and in the duties of which he was indefatigably diligent) will be long and sincerely lamented. On the 22d his remains were carried from Welbeck-street, in a hearse and six, followed by two coaches and six, and interred about two o'clock in the family vault in the east aisle of St. George's chapel at Windsor. His father, who some years back was one of the canons of that place, as also his mother and sister, are interred in the same vault. The funeral service was read by the Rev. Dr. Du Val.—The publications of Mr. Tyrwhitt are, 1. "Translations in Verse. Mr. Pope's Messiah, Mr. Philips's Splendid Shilling, in Latin; the Eighth Isthmian of Pindar in English," 4to. 1752. 2. "Observations and Conjectures on some Passages of Shakspeare, 1766," 8vo. (Many other judicious remarks on our great Dramatic Bard were afterwards communicated by him to his friend Mr. Stevens for the edition of 1778, and others to Mr. Reed for the edition of 1785.) With a view to raise a spirit of research into classical ancient MSS. unnoticed, his first critical publication in literature was, 3. "Fragmenta Duo Plutarchi, 1773," 8vo. from a Harleian MS. 5612, not, he observes, of any great merit, but to induce further inquiries after such. 4. "The Canterbury Tales of Chaucer, 1773," in 4 volumes, crown 8vo; to which in 1778 he added a fifth volume. Of this performance it is not too much to say, that it is the best-edited English Classic that ever has appeared. 5. "Dissertatio de Babrio, Fabularum Æsopæarum Scriptore. Inferuntur Fabulæ quædam

Æsopææ nunquam antehac editæ, ex Cod. MS. Bodl. Accedunt Babrii Fragmenta, 1776;" shewing that the collection of fables which pass under the name of Æsop are inserted, many from another ancient writer, of the name of Babrius, whose fragments in verse are preserved in Suidas's Lexicon, and many of whose fables, translated into prose, are here printed from a Bodleian MS. This is a small pamphlet, but sufficient to establish the celebrity of his critical acumen on the broadest basis. He published also, 6. some "Notes on Euripides," of which we do not, at the present moment, recollect the exact title or the date. 7. "Poems, supposed to have been written at Bristol, by Thomas Rowley and others in the 15th century; the greatest part now first published from the most authentic copies, with an engraved specimen of one of the MSS. To which are added, a Preface, an introductory Account of the several Poems, and a Glossary, 1777," 8vo. This was twice re-published in 1778, "with an Appendix, containing some observations upon their language, tending to prove that they were written, not by any ancient Author, but entirely by Chatterton." This affair became the foundation of a vehement controversy, in the course of which our Miscellany was honoured with the opinion of some of the first scholars of the age, and particularly with a long and admirable letter from Mr. Walpole (see vol. LII. pp. 189. 247. 300. 347.) Mr. Malone (see vol. LI. pp. 555. 609) and Professor Warton (vol. LII. p. 195) entered the lists, professedly on the side of Mr. Tyrwhitt; and were supported by the sterling wit of the "Archæological Epistle," (see vol. LII. p. 129) addressed, with the most poignant brilliancy of satire, to Dean Milles, who, with Mr. Bryant and some other writers, defended the originality of the poems (see vol. LII. pp. 29. 129.) The business, however, was completely settled, by, 8. "A Vindication of the Appendix to the Poems called Rowley's, in Reply to the Answer of the Dean of Exeter, Jacob Bryant, esq; and a Third Anonymous Writer, with some further Observations upon those Poems, and an Examination of the Evidence which has been produced in support of their Authenticity. By Thomas Tyrwhitt, 1782," 8vo, (see vol. LII. p. 437.)—The active spirit of our learned commentator had produced, meantime, a very accurate and judicious edition of 9. "ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΙΣ, de Lapidibus, Poema Orph. o a quibusdam adscriptum, Græcè et Latinè. ex editione Jo. Matthæi Gesneri. Recensuit notisque adjecit, Thomas Tyrwhitt. Simul prodit Autarium Dissertationis de Babrio," 1781," 8vo. The poem on Stones, ascribed to Orpheus, is by this enlightened critic referred to the age of Constantius. The Supplement to Babrius consists of additional notes. Of 10. his "Conjecturæ in Strabonem," printed only for private use, 1783, see our LIId Volume, p. 103.—His amiable disposition also

prompted him to superintend the publication of, 11. "Two Dissertations. I. On the Grecian Mythology. II. An Examination of Sir Isaac Newton's Objection to the Chronology of the Olympiads. By the late Samuel Musgrave, M.D. 1782." For this work a very liberal subscription was raised entirely by the exertions of Mr. Tyrwhitt. The last public literary labour which passed through his hands was, 12. A newly-discovered Oration of Isæus, against Menecles, which he revised in 1785, and enriched with some valuable remarks (at the request of Lord Sandys, one of the few noblemen who condescend to unite to the talents of a statesman the taste and abilities of a polite scholar.) These few specimens are from the Medicean Library, and are sufficient to shew Mr. T's powers, and to make us regret that his modesty declined the proposal made to him of directing the publication of the second volume of Inscriptions collected by Mr. Chishull, and first laid open to the publick by the sale of Dr. Askew's MSS. How he succeeded in the illustration of such subjects will best appear by that most happy explanation of the Greek inscription on the Corbridge altar, which had baffled the skill of all preceding critics, and will be a lasting proof how critical acumen transcends elaborate conjecture. (See *Archæologia*, vol. III. p. 324, compared with vol. II. pp. 92, 98.) Nor must his observations on some other Greek inscriptions in *Archæologia*, vol. III. p. 230, be forgotten.—He has left, we are informed, to the British Museum, all such of his printed books as are not already in the rich library of that admirable store. Whether his manuscripts (and he had many of great value) are included in this bequest, we are uninformd; or whether any of them are intended for the press: though we cannot but express a hope (and we believe it is not ill-founded) that the publick will still have some further proofs of his profound learning and solid judgement; and that this slight sketch of him will be enlarged by some friend who may have better opportunities of information—it cannot come from any one who more sincerely respected him than the writer of this article.

"Mr. T's intimate acquaintance with the ancient English poets (adds a correspondent) enabled him to detect the pretensions of an impostor, whose principal merit, if there be merit in forgery, was, that he conducted his deception so well, that less enlightened critics could not penetrate the disguise. The first edit. of the poems ascribed to Rowley was superintended by Mr. T. who left the question of their authenticity to the impartial public, only intimating his opinion, that the external evidence on both sides was so defective as to deserve but little attention. In an appendix to the *third* edition of these poems, he shewed that the internal evidence, founded on the language, was sufficient to prove that they were not written in the XVth century, but

that they were written entirely by Chatterton. When the late Dean of Exeter, Mr. Bryant, and an anonymous writer, had ranged the field of controversy, Mr. T. published, 1782, 8vo. a "Vindication of his Appendix." To this last pamphlet he put his name, and in it clearly proved, that all these poems were written by Chatterton. With this, we presume, the controversy is brought to a fair conclusion. It can never be enough lamented, that Mr. T. did not continue the publication of the writings of Chaucer, and compile the Glossary for the whole of them, which he so much regrets the want of."

The annexed account of Mr. Tyrwhitt is from an anonymous hand; and, arriving too late to be incorporated with the foregoing notices, is here separately given.

"Mr. Tyrwhitt was naturally of a calm and contemplative disposition. He manifested the strongest propensities to literature at an age when other boys are employing every moment they can steal from books, in pursuit of pleasure. From the university he carried with him an uncommon fund of various knowledge, to which he afterwards added by the most unwearied application. Even while he sustained a public character, his vacant hours were appropriated to the closest study of the dead and living languages. The profundity and acuteness of his remarks on Euripides, Babrius, Chaucer, Shakspeare, the Pseudo-Rowley, &c. bear sufficient witness to the diligence of his researches, and the force of his understanding. His mode of criticism is allowed to have been at once rigorous and candid. As he never availed himself of petty stratagems in support of doubtful positions, he was vigilant to strip his antagonists of all such specious advantages. Yet controversy produced no unbecoming change in the habitual gentleness and elegance of his manners. His spirit of enquiry was exempt from captiousness, and his censures were as void of rudeness, as his erudition was free from pedantry.

"Of his virtues a record no less honourable might be made. *Ab uno disce omnes.* To the widow of the late Dr. Musgrave he is said to have given up a bond for several hundred pounds, which her husband had borrowed of him. At the same time he undertook the patronage and correction of one of his posthumous works, which produced, by subscription, an ample sum for the benefit of his children. No political sentiments could be at greater variance than those of the Doctor and Mr. Tyrwhitt; yet the latter was an unshaken friend to the former throughout all his misfortunes. True generosity is uninfluenced by party considerations, which operate only upon narrow minds. What Mr. Tyrwhitt was, may indeed more exactly be inferred from the characters of those with whom he lived in intimacy—a set of gentlemen as conspicuous for their amiable qualities,

ties, as for their rank in life, and their literary acquisitions.—I had almost added, that, by exhibiting a list of the associates and adversaries of any private man, his genuine merits might be ascertained. But, in the present instance, such an experiment, if attempted, would be incomplete; for he who, like Mr. Tyrwhitt, had no enemies, must be content to lose the benefit of contrast, and be estimated only by the value and number of his friends.

“Of the Royal Society Mr. T. was many years a fellow; and to his honour be it remembered, that one of the trusteeships of the British Museum, an office not unfrequently courted by the great and the vain, was conferred on him without the slightest private interest or solicitation.

“His constitution had never been of the athletic kind, and therefore easily gave way to a joint attack from two violent disorders, which hurried him with uncommon speed to his grave.—Can it be necessary to subjoin, that he died lamented by all who knew the worth of his friendship, or enjoyed the honour of his acquaintance?” Τὸ γὰρ, γέρας ἐστὶ δαμόνιον.

17. At Berlin, in the 75th year of his age, **FREDERIC THE THIRD**, King of Prussia; of whom some further particulars shall be given in our next.

19. Mr. Charles Sherborn, of Gutter-lane, engraver. Heraldry was for more than half a century his peculiar study, and, being so fortunate in the pursuits thereof as to acquire the valuable collections of many eminent virtuosos who went before him in the like line, he became possessed, in the opinions of the late Sir Charles Townley and Ralph Bigland, esq; Garter principal kings at arms, of by far the most extensive and curious manuscripts in that science of any private person in the kingdom. His last labours were to form a general index to the whole, which he lived to complete.

25. Major Scot, lieutenant governor of St. Helena. Arriving a few days ago from the execution of his duty, for the recovery of his health, he was arrested by two sheriffs officers, at a coffee-house for 2800l. He was in bed, and in so weak and dangerous a state, that he declared his total incapacity of being moved, or even of stirring; and the master of the house, confirming the truth of his declaration, offered every accommodation which his house could afford, and full permission to bring as many of their assistants as they thought proper; but the officers refused every proposal, and insisted upon carrying their prisoner to a spunging-house. By this time, the physician who attended the major arrived, and gave his opinion also; but nothing could avail, the officers persisted, and compelled the unfortunate gentleman to get out of bed; but in putting on his cloaths he expired!

27. At Kensington, near Woodstock, co. Oxford, aged 61, Mr. Thomas Evans, farmer; a character of a very extraordinary nature; who, during his residence in that part of the country, which was upwards of 20 years, was never known to purchase more than one loaf of bread. It is not known that he ever frequented any place of divine worship; for the acquisition of money was his sole object; several insignificant trifles were found in his stables: add to this, that he was so addicted to penury as to deny himself the common necessities of life. This very singular character had amassed no less a sum than between 2 and 3000l. which, on his dying intestate, falls to two maiden sisters, of Farnham Royal, in the county of Bucks. No less than 161 guineas, and about 51. in silver, were found in one corner of his box inclosed in two purses. This prodigy was an old batchelor.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Tho. Wright, M.A. St. Peter, in Derby.

Rev. Sam. Glaspe, D.D. F.R.S. and chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, R. Wansted, Essex.

Rev. R. Pitt, V. Lanrape, Cornwall.

Rev. — Watkins, V. Bucknell, Salop.

Rev. James Greig, Pittligo, co. Aberdeen, *vice* David Stephenson, dec. *Gaz.*

Rev. J. Ekins, D.D. Dean of Sarum, *vice* Dr. Noel, dec. *Gaz.*

Rev. R. Kilvert, M.A. preb. of Worcester, *vice* Dr. Young, dec. *Gaz.*

Rev. James Hay, church of Robertson, co. Selkirk. *Gaz.*

Rev. B. Dickinson, church of Kirktown, co. Roxburgh. *Gaz.*

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

MR. W. Honyman, Sheriff Depute of Lanerk.

His Royal Highness Prince Edward, a colonel in the army by brevet.

Prince Edward, Prince Ernest Augustus, Prince Augustus Frederic, Prince Adolphus Frederic, the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Buckingham, and Earl Cornwallis, created Knights of the Garter.

Richard Lord Milford, of the kingdom of Ireland, Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Pembroke sh. *vice* Sir H. Owen, bart. dec.

W. Wilson, esq; of Brackenbar, Sheriff of Cumberland, *vice* Sir James Graham, bart. of Netherby.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

DR. James Ford, jun. elected a physician to St. George's hospital, *vice* Dr. Monro.

Mr. Wilson, elected coroner for the county of Middlesex.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1786.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct.	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds. 8os. pr	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct. 1751	New Navy. 2 dif.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Excheq. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
28	149 $\frac{1}{8}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 75 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	96 $\frac{3}{8}$	112 $\frac{1}{8}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	75 $\frac{5}{8}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2	—	—	—	14 12
29	Sunday	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 75 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	96 $\frac{3}{8}$	112 $\frac{1}{8}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	75 $\frac{5}{8}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2	—	—	—	14 12
30	Sunday	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 75 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	96 $\frac{3}{8}$	112 $\frac{1}{8}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	75 $\frac{5}{8}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2	—	—	—	14 12
31	Sunday	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 75 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	96 $\frac{3}{8}$	112 $\frac{1}{8}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	75 $\frac{5}{8}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2	—	—	—	14 12
1	150 $\frac{1}{4}$	76 $\frac{3}{8}$	75 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 76 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	97 $\frac{1}{8}$	113 $\frac{3}{8}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 12
2	152 $\frac{1}{4}$	77 $\frac{1}{8}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 76 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	98 $\frac{1}{8}$	115	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 12
3	151 $\frac{1}{4}$	77 $\frac{1}{8}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 76 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	99	115	23	—	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	75 $\frac{5}{8}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 12
4	151 $\frac{1}{4}$	77 $\frac{1}{8}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 76 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	99 $\frac{1}{8}$	114 $\frac{3}{8}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 12
5	Sunday	77 $\frac{1}{8}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 76 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	98 $\frac{1}{8}$	115	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 13
6	Sunday	77 $\frac{1}{8}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 76 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	98 $\frac{1}{8}$	115	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 14
7	—	77 $\frac{1}{8}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 76 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	98 $\frac{1}{8}$	115	23	—	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 15
8	—	77 $\frac{1}{8}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 76 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	98 $\frac{1}{8}$	115	23	—	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 16
9	—	77 $\frac{1}{8}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 76 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	98 $\frac{1}{8}$	115	23	—	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 16
10	153 $\frac{5}{8}$	78 $\frac{1}{8}$	77 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 77 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	98 $\frac{1}{8}$	115 $\frac{1}{8}$	23	—	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	76 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	—	—	14 17
11	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{8}$	77 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 77 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	99 $\frac{1}{8}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	—	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 17
12	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{8}$	78 a 77 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	77 $\frac{5}{8}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 17
13	Sunday	78 $\frac{1}{8}$	77 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 78 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	115 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	—	14 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	—	77 $\frac{7}{8}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	14 17
14	—	78 $\frac{1}{8}$	77 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 78 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	99	115 $\frac{1}{8}$	23 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	78	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	14 17
15	157	78 $\frac{1}{8}$	78 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 78 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	98 $\frac{5}{8}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	78	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	14 17
16	158	78 $\frac{1}{8}$	78 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 78 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	98 $\frac{5}{8}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	78	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	14 16
17	157 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 $\frac{1}{8}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 78 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	98	115	23	—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	77 $\frac{5}{8}$	77 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	—	—	14 16
18	157 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 $\frac{1}{8}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 78 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	115	23	—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	77 $\frac{5}{8}$	77 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	—	—	14 15
19	—	78 $\frac{1}{8}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 78 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	115	23 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	77 $\frac{5}{8}$	78 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	—	14 16
20	Sunday	78 $\frac{1}{8}$	78 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 78 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	115 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	78	77	—	—	—	—	—	14 16
21	158	78 $\frac{1}{8}$	78 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 78 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	115 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	14 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	—	78	77	—	—	—	—	—	14 16
22	157 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 $\frac{1}{8}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 78 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	115 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	14 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	—	77 $\frac{7}{8}$	77	—	—	—	—	—	14 16
23	158	78 $\frac{1}{8}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 78 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	98	115 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	14 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	—	77 $\frac{7}{8}$	77	—	—	—	—	—	14 15
24	—	78 $\frac{1}{8}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 78 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	98	115 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	14 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	—	77 $\frac{7}{8}$	77	—	—	—	—	—	14 16
25	157 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 $\frac{1}{8}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 78 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	98	115 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	—	14 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	—	77 $\frac{7}{8}$	77	—	—	—	—	—	14 16
26	—	78 $\frac{1}{8}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 78 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	98	115 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	—	14 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	—	77 $\frac{7}{8}$	77	—	—	—	—	—	14 16
27	Sunday	78 $\frac{1}{8}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 78 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	97 $\frac{7}{8}$	115	23	—	14 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	—	77 $\frac{7}{8}$	77	—	—	—	—	—	14 16

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Birmingham 2
Derby
Coventry 2
Hereford 2
Chester 2
Manchester 2
Canterbury 2



Edinburgh 5
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
York 2
Leeds 2
Norwich 2
Nottingham 2
Exeter 2
Liverpool 2
Gloucester 2
Bury St. Edmund's
Lewes
Sheffield
Shrewsbury
Winchester
Ipswich
Salisbury
Leicester
Worcester
Stamford
Chelmsford
Southampton
Northampton
Reading
Whitehaven
Dumfries
Aberdeen
Glasgow

For SEPTEMBER, 1786.

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Embellished with an elegant View of a CRESCENT planned by Mr. DANCE, and proposed to be built in ST. GEORGE'S FIELDS; with WILL. RUFUS's Monument in New Forest, Hants; an unpublished HALFPENNY of CROMWELL; SEALS, COINS, &c. &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

Oct. Days.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths		Thermom.	Wind.	Rain 100ths in.	Weather in October, 1785.
1	30		41	N		fair and still.
2	29	19	42	E		thin clouds ¹
3	29	10	40	E	. 12	rain, warm air.
4	29	13	40	SW		fair & still, overcast and gloomy. ²
5	29	13	42	S	. 17	fog, rain.
6	29	14	44	S		fair, rain.
7	29	14	43	SW		fair, rain.
8	29	6	42	S	. 39	rain.
9	29	10	45	SW		fair. ³
10	29	7	44	SW		fair. ⁴
11	29	13	45	W	. 44	clouds and sun, rain. [thunder.
12	29	8	46	SW		clouds and sun, brisk wind, rain,
13	29	14	44	SW		clouds and sun, brisk wind.
14	29	18	50	W		fair. ⁵
15	30	2	52	SW		overcast and still:
16	30	1	54	SW		overcast, gossamer floats.*
17	30		44	SW		thick fog, bright.
18	30		44	E		fair. ⁶
19	30	2	45	NE		bright.
20	30		38	N		bright morn, overcast.
21	30	1	45	NE		overcast, leaves fall apace. ⁷
22	30	1	41	NE		overcast. ⁸
23	29	17	44	W		overcast. ⁹
24	29	10	46	W		fair, brisk wind.
25	29	4	43	NW	. 10	rain, showers. [storm. ¹⁰
26	29	10	31	N		thin ice, bright, violent, hail-
27	29	10	30	N		thick ice, fair. ¹¹
28	29	12	34	SW		overcast. ¹²
29	29	7	45	N	. 30	snow storm early, rain, bright.
30	29	15	44	SW		clouds and sun, lurid sky.
31	29	5	53	SW	. 29	rain, stormy. ¹³

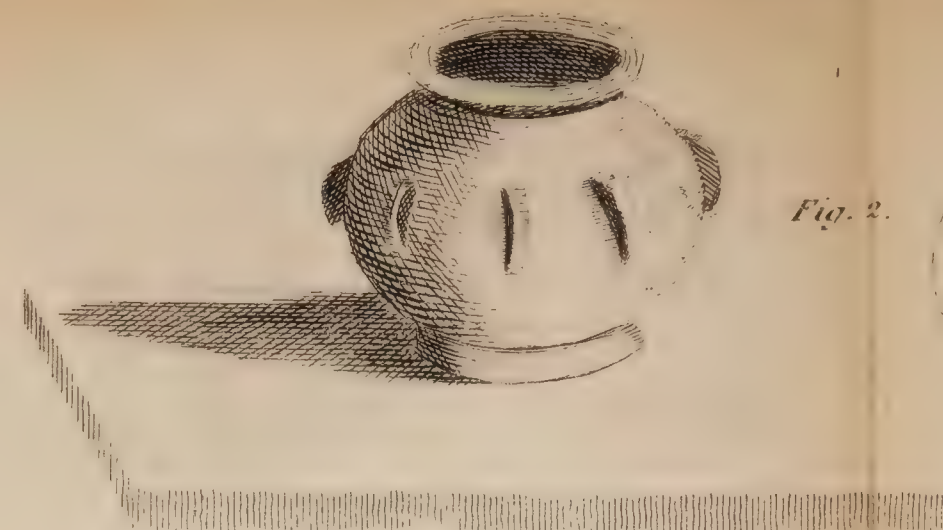
OBSERVATIONS.

¹ Acorns, small floes, and hips plenty, no ashen keys, a moderate crop of plumbs, scarce any apples or pears.—² Few hirundines remain —³ Several swallows and martins —⁴ The foliage of this year hath in general been thin and mean, during the drowth of spring and summer, the leaves were devoured by insects, and the midsummer-shoot being weak never effectually repaired the loss.—⁵ Hirundines disappear.—⁶ Dogwood, lilac, elder, and whitewood (*viburnum lantana*) unseasonably in bloom. “The childing autumn.”—⁷ Yew-trees and hollies appear much injured by last winter’s frost; box-trees were not hurt.—⁸ Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) associate with the rooks—⁹ Two young swallows seen over the water.—¹⁰ Snow within a few miles.—¹¹ Greens of potatoes cut down by frost.—¹² A swallow seen hawking for flies.—¹³ Barley-harvest scarcely over.

* N. B. The journal after the 16th was kept at a village 70 miles SWbW from London.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for September, 1786.

Height of Fahrenheit’s Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit’s Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o’cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o’cl. Night	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1786.	D. of Month.	8 o’cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o’cl. Night	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1786.
Aug.	0	0	0			0	0	0	0		
27	60	68	64	30,	showery	12	56	67	57	29,94	showery
28	62	67	61	29,9	showery	13	57	68	61	29,77	showery
29	58	68	69	29,95	fair	14	62	65	55	29,11	high wind
30	60	69	57	29,87	fair	15	52	60	52	29,21	showery
31	59	68	57	29,88	fair	16	50	60	57	29,64	fair
S. 1	60	69	62	29,93	fair	17	58	63	58	29,75	showery
2	57	63	56	29,88	showery	18	60	62	56	29,97	showery
3	58	61	51	29,93	rain	19	53	63	53	30,3	fair
4	52	60	51	29,92	showery	20	47	60	52	30,45	fair
5	49	62	53	29,97	fair	21	49	61	53	30,28	fair
6	48	60	52	30,2	fair	22	50	60	51	30,16	fair
7	57	65	58	30,7	showery	23	46	59	49	30,3	fair
8	55	66	58	29,94	showery	24	47	59	50	30,35	fair
9	57	67	55	29,4	high wind	25	48	60	54	30,24	rain at night
10	57	66	59	29,7	fair	26	53	58	42	29,74	showery
11	57	68	57	29,9	fair						



View of a CRESCENT, as planned by M^r DANCE, and proposed to be built by M^r LEDGER in St. Georges Fields, in Honour of M^r HOWARD.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For SEPTEMBER, 1786.

BEING THE THIRD NUMBER OF VOL. LVI. PART II.

LETTERS ON THE HOWARDIAN PLAN.

To DR. LETT SOM.

SIR, *Craven-street, Strand, Sept. 20.*

✻✻✻✻✻ S Governors of the "*Society for the Relief and Discharge of Persons imprisoned for small Debts,*"

A ✻✻✻✻✻

we request you to forward the inclosed 12 guineas, in approbation of your excellent proposal, for erecting a Statue to the honour of Mr. HOWARD, and to promote a permanent fund for the comfort of poor prisoners. To your heart it may afford a peculiar satisfaction, to have this small addition of our names to your List of Subscribers. We readily embrace this opportunity to assure you, that having frequently been eye-witnesses of complicated distress, on visiting not only the prisons in and about the metropolis, but also many of the far-distant county jails, where misery still more abounds; and having, in consequence, felt very much for the unhappy sufferers; we are fully impressed with the propriety of the design, and wish to see it so executed, as to perpetuate in the most respectable manner the memory of a truly honest man; whom we cannot but consider as a Patriot in the noblest sense of the word, and a Philanthropist of the highest order. Were the free, the rich, and the happy of our countrymen, to have heard but half the tales of woe which have come to our ears, or to have beheld a few of those scenes of misery to which our situation has often painfully introduced us, no farther argument could be needed, to stimulate their

pity; they would be eager to encourage a plan, which must always reflect a dignity on the public gratitude and humanity of Great-Britain. Indeed, Sir, such trials of compassion as result from the *actual survey* of sorrow in imprisonment are alone wanting to affect the most thoughtless voluptuary, or to melt down the hardest heart.

From our own experience, therefore, of Mr. Howard's peculiar merits, no less than as a just tribute to his praise, we sincerely hope that all, who can, will cheerfully contribute their share, both towards the erection of the *Statue* proposed, and to establish a continual *Fund of Charity* for the benefit of friendless prisoners; which latter good work, to the mind of HOWARD, will certainly be received as the highest of gratifications.

"To honour *our country*,—do honour to *him*."

We are, Sir, with great esteem,
your much obliged, and
obedient humble servants,

Sir Robert Taylor, bart.	2	2	0
Rev. Dr. Markham	1	1	0
Rev. Richard Harrison	1	1	0
William Townsend, esq.	1	1	0
Robert Mangles, esq.	2	2	0
Mr. Dawes	1	1	0
Spontaneous (as promised)	2	2	0
James Neild	2	2	0

DR. LETT SOM'S ANSWER.

YOUR pathetic letter, inclosing a generous subscription of 12 guineas towards the *Howardian Fund*, afforded me singular satisfaction, in expene being the

the approbation of gentlemen of such distinguished characters. At the same time, the interest which you take in every thing that may contribute to lessen the distresses of our fellow-creatures, and the feeling manner in which you have related them; moves me to sympathize with you over the scenes of misery to which your situation has often painfully introduced you; and, wishing to unite with you in your humane endeavours, accept my draft of ten guineas, and consider me as an annual subscriber of two guineas; for the relief and discharge of persons imprisoned for small debts. J. C. LETTISOM.

London, Sept. 22.

The Howardian Committee gratefully acknowledge your liberal subscription.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 4.

THE subscription opened for erecting a Statue to Mr. Howard shews, that, however the present age is charged, and not always unjustly, with profligacy, and indifference to virtue, there are still many individuals who have a meritorious sense of beneficence. Mr. Howard's excellence is too exalted to be heightened by a reward that has been prostituted to that very inferior class of men, Conquerors: yet the compliment is proper, as it rescues that honour from being debased, and places it where it ought to be bestowed, on the preservers, not on the destroyers, of their species. It is also commendable, as it may excite emulation, and encourage others to tread in the steps of so good a man.

There was another gentleman whom the world has lately lost, who, for extensive benevolence and active charity, may be paralleled even with Mr. Howard—and who can be compared with him but Mr. Hanway? Inexhausted in striking out resources of beneficence, and indefatigable in carrying them into execution, Mr. Hanway's long life has been dedicated to public works of mercy. I am not pleading for the erection of a Statue to his honour: the noble institution, which he has suggested and promoted, are monuments of his virtue and fame. But to imitate him is the best way of erecting Statues to him—as not to concur in his amiable plans is debarring him of Statues. I am grieved that one of his most humane schemes, which he recommended, has been neglected and forgotten—I mean that paternal relief which he employed for the

most miserable and most helpless, and, at the same time, the most innocent, of the human species—whom can I point at but those poor orphans who are destined to sweep chimnies? They undergo harder labour, and, at the same time, more painful, than slaves who work in mines. Let Opulence and Luxury, as they roll along our streets, but cast their eyes on those little wretched beings, crouching under sheds, starving, with their poor eyes sore and smarting, and remember, that under all that sable hue they would, if washed, and cleaned, and fed, be as attractive as the babes of wealth and family. The horrors of their situation are not to be painted. They are torn from a mother's arms, and crowded into narrow funnels where they are half scorched alive—yes! and are beaten if they shrink from that torture! Shall no hand but Mr. Hanway's be extended to alleviate their sufferings? What mother can hug her own darling, and not commiserate similar beings, deprived of every comfort, exposed to every hardship!

It is too shocking to say, that when this most afflictive of all distresses is mentioned, it is received—shall I repeat so inhuman a truth?—yes, it is received with a smile instead of a tear! Plead for chimney-sweepers, you are answered by a smile. What, is any species of misery ridiculous? can any sound produce unmeaning laughter? Blush, thou mortal, who art capable of such a senseless insult! Read Mr. Hanway's detail of the sufferings of those wretched little ones, imitate him in calling on the magistracy of the city, or the legislature itself, to apply some remedy to so crying a grievance. Or, shall the human race produce at once such opposite natures as Mr. Howard and Mr. Hanway, and legislators and magistrates who can be deaf to the woes of tormented infants, who from five years of age are doomed to serve our necessities, and afterwards are left a prey to fores, lameness, and the most pernicious vices? Oh! may this remembrance fall on good ground, and touch some powerful heart! Herod in his rage destroyed but one generation—year after year we continue our cruel sacrifices! The government of France has redressed many public calamities that have been pointed out to it. Are we more obdurate than the ministers of an absolute monarchy? shall we be so contradictory as to raise a statue to one humane apostle,

apostle, and turn a deaf ear to another, who pleads for equal sufferers who can have committed no crime? But I will not suspect my country of hardness of heart—but I do reproach it with inactivity. Thousands, I am persuaded, would give money to chimney-sweepers, who will not bestow half-an-hour of time and thought on them. All I intreat is, that they would read Mr. Hanway's account of the afflictions of these miserable orphans, and then they will be ashamed of smiling at such woes, and will promote any plan that may mitigate their sufferings. *They will suffer little children to come unto them,* and will listen to their piteous complaints. How far more beautiful would the fairest lady appear if followed by a troop of little footy ragged beggars, blessing her as their protectress and advocate! Among that soft sex I hope to find such advocates; and, as the greatest of women is the best of mothers, she would certainly countenance the most unprotected of infants, did she know their miseries.

RACHEL WEEPING FOR HER CHILDREN.

Extract of a genuine Letter from Mr. HOWARD to a Gentleman near Sbrewsbury.

Salonica, July 22.

WITH pleasure I will converse an hour with my worthy friend, who, I doubt not, has been informed of my intentions to visit and collect all the plans, regulations, &c. of the principal lazarettos in Europe. I have been at Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Malta, &c. &c. Several questions (with consulting fees) have been put to the first physicians of those places, relative to their treatment of persons in the plague: but thinking I should gain more knowledge in the Greek hospitals for that disorder, I have been at Zante, Smyrna, and Constantinople, and I came hither about a week ago. I visit boldly, but am forced to keep it secret: I always have in those places a painful head-ach, but it has ever left me in an hour after my removal.

I came hither on Saturday in a Greek boat full of passengers, one of whom being taken ill, he was brought to me, as I always pass for a physician. I felt his pulse, looked at the swelling, and ordered him to keep warm in a little cabin, as he had caught cold; in two hours after, I sent for a French

captain, desiring him to give no alarm, but said that I was persuaded that man had the plague; and, on Tuesday after, I saw the grave in which he was buried.

I visit all the prisons, to inform myself; but my interpreters are very cross with me;—am bound for Scio, as in that island is the most famous hospital in the Levant. My quarantine of forty days imprisonment is to be, I hope, at Venice. I could easily have made my route by land to Vienna, without being stopped, as no quarantine is performed on the confines of the Emperor's dominions; but should such an establishment for our shipping be ever introduced into England, things which now may appear trivial, may be of future importance, in case of such a new foundation; I have therefore procured from the Venetian ambassador, the strongest recommendation to assist me in the minutest observations I may make during my quarantine. I bless God, I am quite well, calm, and in steady spirits; indeed I have at times need of determined resolution, as, since I left Helvoetsluys, I have never met with any English ship, or travelled one mile with any of my countrymen.

I am persuaded I am engaged in a good cause, and confirmed of having a good God and Master; his approbation will be an abundant recompence for all the little pleasures I may have given up.

At Smyrna, the Franks or foreigners houses are shut up; every thing they receive is fumigated, and their provisions pass through water; but in Constantinople, where many of the natives drop, houses of the Franks are still kept open. I there conversed with an Italian merchant on Thursday, and had observed to a gentleman how sprightly he was; he replied, he had a fine trade, and was in the prime of life; but, alas! on Saturday he died, and was buried, having had every sign of the plague.

A line, through our ambassador's at Vienna, will be a cordial to the drooping spirits of your affectionate friend,

JOHN HOWARD.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 5.

I AM one of those persons who imagined that the proposal of a Statue would rather distress than please Mr. Howard, whose character is, to "do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame." But now that the design is too much matured to admit the supposition of

of its being dropped, I no longer withhold my wishes for its speedy completion; and I think, after having had tolerable success in collecting guineas, you should set about collecting words, in order to furnish a suitable inscription. To make a beginning, I send you the following, not with any hopes of its being thought adequate to the occasion, but that I may provoke others to offer something better:

JOHANNES HOWARD.

Qualem se gesserit, dicite posteris.

Hominibus omnia perpeffis

Quæ scelus, carcer, morbus, pauperies

Miseris congerere possunt,

Itineribus, laboribus, consiliis, pecuniis,

Spreto periculo,

Otio, deliciis, honoribus posthabitis,

Per orbem terrarum

Opifer esse voluit

ILLE HOMO.

Hunc lapidem meritis debitum,

Quæ omnes præter ipsum solum agnoscere
amant,

Populares sibi plaudentes

Peregrinanti apud Turcas posuerunt, A. D.
1786.

Yours, &c. J. C.

*** Another learned friend points out the following words from Cicero pro Ligario: "*Homines ad deos nullâ re propius accedunt quam salutem hominibus dando.*"

To the HOWARDIAN COMMITTEE.

"GENTLEMEN, Glasgow, Aug. 20.

IN consequence of your representations in the London prints, a subscription-paper was lately laid upon the table of the Tontine Coffee-room here, with the following preamble: "A subscription having been begun in England for erecting a Statue and Monument to the honour of John Howard, esq. on account of the extraordinary exertions he has made, and is still employed in making, for alleviating the miseries of persons confined to prisons and dungeons; we, inhabitants of this city, promise to pay the sums annexed to our respective subscriptions, for defraying a part of the necessary expence, and as a small testimony of our high veneration for such uncommon merit."—The sum already subscribed is 74 guineas.

We shall be glad to find that the liberal design you have in view meets with a general concurrence, and to see a monument, suitable to the merits of a person so truly excellent, rise out of the

hearts of the whole nation. At the desire of the gentlemen subscribing, I give you this information; and have the honour to be, &c. THOMAS REID.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 7.

I AM beyond measure astonished that, in an age which is ambitious of handing down all its contemporaries to posterity, whatever be their claims to immortality, whether as heroes, patriots, scribblers, collectors, whores, or rogues, whether they have sat for their portraits or not, no print has been engraved of Mr. Howard, whose modesty and meekness are on the point of being violated and put to pain. Though no artist myself, consequently incapable of being interested in this application, I most sincerely wish he might be prevailed on to let his friends prefix to his "History of Prisons" a good copper-plate likeness of him.

Yours, &c. GRAPHICUS.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 8.

AS the Committee have had the candour and liberality to solicit the correspondence and opinions of the friends to the very public-spirited subscription now carrying on, for the laudable purpose of erecting a Statue in honour of the benevolent Mr. Howard, I take the liberty to propose to them an extension of their design, suggested by the recent loss the public has sustained by the death of that illustrious philanthropist, Mr. JONAS HANWAY, whose signal, persevering, successful, and astonishing efforts, in the promotion of a great variety of institutions, calculated for public utility, for the relief of the distressed, and the advancement of religion and virtue, are too notorious to require a particular detail. His soul was certainly congenial to Mr. Howard's, and equally deserving the testimony of public gratitude intended for the former; and it would be a noble field for whatever Artist the Committee may employ in the execution of their design, if he was directed to place the effigy of Mr. Hanway by the side of his illustrious Coadjutor in the cause of humanity, and to exhibit some of those noble charities which the former, more various and diffusive in the objects of his benevolence, has been the means of establishing for the good of society, and the relief of his fellow-creatures.

Yours, &c.

A. M.

A SUB-

A SUBSCRIBER respectfully submits the following hint to the consideration of the HOWARDIAN COMMITTEE: "The Statue to be erected as a monument in St. Paul's cathedral, if permission for that purpose can be obtained from the curators of that church. If permission cannot be obtained, the monument to be placed in a conspicuous situation in Westminster Abbey. The inscription to be written in Latin, that foreigners, as well as ourselves, may have the pleasure to pay their tribute of admiration to his wonderful exertions. The date of his death may be placed afterwards when that event, unlucky for mankind, shall happen—

Serus in cælum redeat, citoque

Latus interfit populo Britanno!

On his return, a whole-length portrait to be taken of him by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and placed in the dinner-room of the Sessions-house at the Old-Bailey. From this picture a metzotinto and engraving may be taken, that it may be in the power of every one, who thinks highly of his zeal and benevolence, to have in their closets, at no great expence, a representation of a man who has deserved so greatly of humanity."—A SUBSCRIBER, whose name is above all praise, says, "Mr. HOWARD's merit is of the highest kind; and the plan recommended is not only a proper reward for Him, but it has a public tendency to render virtue amiable, and to excite emulation in the practice of Christian, that is, of the most pure and extensive, benevolence."—Another excellent SUBSCRIBER suggests "a column surrounded by small and neat tenements; the latter should afford an asylum, with an annual provision, for the most worthy objects that could be found who had suffered imprisonment. Or a chapel, to bear the name of Howard, in which a charity-sermon should frequently be preached, and the money applied, under the name of *Howard's Fund*, for the relief of prisoners. Some durable and striking fabrick should be raised, he thinks, on which the national enthusiasm, which is awakened so happily, might rest; something to unite Eulogy with Alms." He communicates likewise the idea of another SUBSCRIBER, of "a pyramid with four tablets (on the four sides of the base) in alto relievo, by four different sculptors, Bacon, Banks, Nolleken, and Flaxman, representing the scenes visited by Howard in different countries. If such a monument be raised, the communicator of the hint wishes it to bear on its summit a splendid and perpetual light. By the new-invented lamps, he conceives, that some very striking effects might be produced; and the monument, perhaps, might be rendered beneficial to travellers by night. Should this be adopted, a fine opportunity presents itself for introducing the meritorious names of HANWAY and of HETHERINGTON."

The Rev. W. Jameson of Royston writes, "I am happy to add, that I and many of my friends here think with Dr. Lettsom respecting the tribute of respect so justly due to the person and conduct of that great ornament of the English nation, that mirror of divine philanthropy, Mr. Howard. As a proof of this, our Book Society (composed of the Dissenters of this town) have voted five guineas toward the forwarding the execution of the plan proposed in the Gentleman's Magazine."

Mr. Jameson's ideas on the inscription will be duly considered.

V. P. of Shrewsbury says, "If the actions of the eminently brave, or the talents of the eminently skilful, have in all ages been thought to deserve such public tributes of applause, how much more are they due to that exquisite humanity which is for ever employed in alleviating the anguish of the most wretched of our fellow-creatures! The sublimest of all pleasures, I conceive, arises from the *practice* of such virtues; and the next to it, is the pleasure of *praising* and *rewarding* them. The first we may be allowed to envy Mr. Howard, the last is in our own power: and I will not doubt but the generosity of Britons will feel some delightful sensations round the heart whilst they contribute towards a purpose so honourable to themselves, to their country, and to the cause of virtue. Were a subscription set on foot in this town, I should be proud to contribute my mite, though of too little consequence to make the beginning."

FIDUS (whose letter was received before our extract from Mr. Burke's speech appeared) says, "Mr. Burke, in his address to his quondam constituents at Bristol, in a strain of eloquence peculiarly his own, mentions HOWARD; the humane, the benevolent, the *true Christian!* (at least, if I remember right, he does.) Might not this address supply some elegant thoughts for an inscription, should the plan of a Monument or Pillar succeed, to be erected to the honour of a man, who is himself the honour of human nature? Yet how little attention is paid to his incomparable work? Let the general state of our jails answer this question!

question ! Wymondham Bridewell (mentioned in p. 484) is perhaps one of the completest and best prisons in the kingdom ; confinement in it is a formidable bugbear to every culprit. Why ? from any uncommon severity exercised there ? No. From the *work* (very moderate) ; and, above all, from the *solitude* to which the prisoners are confined. *Solitude* is the severest punishment to which a wicked mind can be condemned. Hence it follows, that the *Woolwich hulks* are the most improper mode of punishment that folly, exalted into madness, could have devised : they are seminaries of vice ; and the last end of those who are confined in them is generally worse than the first.”—B. N. T. says, “ Old England is still the mistress of the world, in benevolence and noble administration to the virtues and distresses of others. This surely merits more real praise than the extension of her dominions from the rising to the setting sun, purchased with the blood and agony of her subjects. May the Almighty forgive this sinful nation many of her transgressions for this glorious act of charity, of *the* charity to which he has *promised* his blessing !”

Mr. B. Pryce of Wilton says, “ It is with the utmost satisfaction I observe the grateful honours that are preparing for exalted merit, by the proposed erection of a Statue to Mr. Howard, and inclose my mite for that purpose. A few years ago, when examining the prisons in Wiltshire, the “ God-like Man” made some enquiries of me respecting an annual donation to the ordinary and prisoners of the county jail. After giving him the best information in my power, I was eager to pay a small tribute of respect and gratitude to such transcendent worth, by applauding the meritorious work he was engaged in, and requesting the honour of his company at Wilton, from which he was then but three miles distant. As an inducement, the painting and sculpture at Wilton-house were mentioned, as not unworthy the attention of a traveller. He modestly declined to admit of any merit in his benevolent undertaking, saying, ‘ it is nothing more, Sir, than a particular turn,’ and politely assured me, that *he never stopped to see any famous houses, or the curiosities they contain*. Such is the unexampled assiduity of this great Philanthropist, that every moment seems lost which does not tend to alleviate the sorrows of the unfortunate, and remove the thorn from the pillow of calamity !”—W. J. wishes “ that a Column or a Statue should be placed in some conspicuous part of the metropolis to the memory of Mr. Howard, and that the remainder of the money should be appropriated to the erection of cells for the separate confinement of prisoners in that county in which Mr. Howard resides. I once (says W. J.) had the happiness of seeing and conversing with Mr. Howard, when he told me, that his benevolent pursuit took its rise from the deplorable state of the prisons in that county, which his duty gave him occasion to inspect and observe, when he served the office of high-sheriff.”

HINT observes, “ that the idea of placing a Pillar in St. George’s Fields is in some respects a good one ; but the erection would promote building in its neighbourhood, and it would in a very few years be obscured, and nearly hidden by surrounding buildings. Shooter’s Hill,” he says, “ is an eminence *highly* favourable for rendering a monumental edifice conspicuous over a considerable tract of country ; and the road over it, leading to and from the capital, the most frequented by foreigners. One knowle in particular is seen to advantage from the crown of Blackfriars-bridge ; and, if decorated with a columnar edifice, would produce a noble effect, be highly ornamental to all the environs of London, and what may be considered as a circumstance greatly in favour of this site is, that many persons of large fortune, as well as others who have houses in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, having the expectation of seeing so grand a termination to their vistas, would be prompted to enlarge the subscription. A monument so circumstanced would oftener be a theme of conversation, and the philanthropic character of Mr. Howard become consequently a greater object of emulation, than if confined to the narrow limits of Westminster Abbey, or immured within the cold and ill-frequented precincts of St. Paul’s cathedral.

The obliging favours of Messrs. *Cocking* and *Rudhall* from *Bristol*, of Mr. *Cruttwell* from *Bath*, of Mr. *Wood* from *Shrewsbury*, of Mr. *Gedge* from *Bury*, of Mr. *Swinney* from *Birmingham*, and of Mr. *Newcomb* from *Stamford*, are received ; and their assistance in particular, and that of the Country Printers in general, in promoting the subscription, is thankfully acknowledged.

The Letters of HOMO, a CONTRIBUTOR, and other Encouragers of the Subscription, shall be adverted to as soon as possible.

MR. URBAN, August 19.

LOOKING over a parcel of letters the other day, I met with one from a fair friend, written just after the decease of the much-lamented Dr. Samuel Johnson. After making some observations on the excellence of his character, she relates an anecdote highly to the honour of his philanthropy. As I never met with it any where else, it cannot fail proving acceptable to your readers; and, as an action so replete with charity, it ought not to remain unrecorded.

Were I to attempt putting it in other language than as I found it, though written in the familiar style of a letter, I might not do justice to the merit of the relation: therefore, without further comment, I lay before your readers, in the same dress as I received them, both the exordium on his character and the subsequent anecdote.

‘I see with concern by the papers, that Dr. Johnson is no more.—When a character like his, distinguished as well for its virtue and benevolence, as learning and genius, shares the common lot of mortals, it deserves to be an object of regret to all. He has spent part of his life at or near Lichfield, where I have frequently heard him spoken of. When he has come there of late years, it has been to the house of a Mrs. Porter (whose mother he married), to whom he was obliged to give the charge of his money, as he never could withhold whatever he had in his pockets from the supplications of all who implored his charity. His house was ever an asylum for the afflicted. He had, for several years past, maintained three old ladies, who were reduced by misfortunes to extreme poverty in the winter of their lives. Actions so benevolent as these ought to entitle a man to more real fame than what is bestowed on learning or wisdom, as wisdom is the gift of nature, while actions of virtue and benevolence spring purely from ourselves.

‘As every anecdote of so distinguished a character is interesting, give me leave to relate the following:

‘Walking one morning over some fields near Lichfield, he met a lad of about fifteen, whose appearance spoke the extreme of poverty and wretchedness—he asked charity of Dr. Johnson, who enquired why he could not

‘work—his reply was, that he could get none—oh, if that’s all, said the Dr. follow me—and taking him home with him, ordered the servants to buy him necessaries; and give him (added he) one of my coats, which if too long, why cut it shorter, and send him in to wait at dinner; which was accordingly done, and, considering his strange appearance, he was tolerably handy.—But the next morning the new servant eloped with his new cloaths and a few other articles he thought proper to make free with.—What a pity that mankind should ever find cause to repent of their benevolence!’

Thus far my correspondent:—it remains merely for me to add, that, however strange the foregoing may appear, every degree of credibility may be given it—the fair relater living within a few miles of Lichfield, and knowing Mrs. Porter, whose degree of relationship to the Dr. has been before stated. Those who have read his *Anecdotes* by Mrs. Piozzi, will perceive the consanguinity it has to the general tenor of his disposition.

Before I quit the subject, permit me to say a few words respecting the numerous little articles (trifles in themselves) that have been laid before the public relative to Dr. Johnson. As they tend to aid the cause of virtue, and to punish vanity, arrogance, and presumption, I cannot help being their advocate. As they tend to develope his character, present a faithful picture of his heart (which stands as eminent for its virtues, as his head for its abilities), they must be read not only with pleasure, but with instruction.—Though many may be deemed of too trifling a nature, yet I must join with Mr. Pope in an observation I found in one of his letters, where, after mentioning a few particulars of the last actions of Mr. Wycherley, he adds: “So trivial as these circumstances are, I should not be displeased myself to know such trifles when they concern or characterize any eminent person.”

As the anecdote that is here related fulfils the latter, no further excuse is, I think, necessary on my part to the public: and to you, Mr. Urban, whose urbanity, &c. stands so long upon record, none is requisite, from

Yours, &c.

S. J.

MR.

MR. URBAN, August 30.

AS Sir John Hawkins's edition of our late admirable Lexicographer's Works is announced for publication in the course of the ensuing Winter, I confess I am desirous of seeing such a Supplement to it as may, I apprehend, with great ease be supplied from the various productions which have appeared since the demise of that great man, who, with all his blemishes, will ever, I doubt not, be considered as one of the greatest ornaments of learning in general, and of this nation in particular.

Its title might be, if you think proper, "*Johnsonia*," or something similar; and for the compiler, no one, I apprehend, could be with so much propriety recommended as your own worthy printer, to whom the republic of letters is already so much indebted.

The Tour of Mr. Boswell would perhaps furnish the principal part of such a work; for though that gentleman appears too forward to advance himself upon the scene, and has admitted innumerable puerilities into his nevertheless entertaining performance, yet much sterling gold may be extracted from the dross in which it is enveloped; and the sentiments of a mind so cultivated, so capacious, and so superior, as was Dr. Johnson's, upon almost every subject, are worthy of respect and preservation. Mrs. Piozzi's tract will afford assistance, as will also your own ingenious Magazine, which contains much entertaining matter on this subject; and something may perhaps be gleaned from almost every Magazine and Newspaper within the three past years, so as to render this work as perfect as may be.

Were I to presume to direct attention in this point, it should be to recommend the procuring and inserting as many of his letters as may be obtained; for, in my humble opinion, he never appears to greater advantage than in his epistolary correspondence, which, as I think, is expressed with an elegance and propriety unequalled by any other writer I have ever perused, as honourable to himself as it may be useful to others; a consideration which, I should hope, would induce those who possess any of his valuable letters to favour the public with copies, on proper application being made for them.

Yours, &c. E. R. R.

MR. URBAN, August 31.

YOU will oblige me by inserting the following lines in your next Magazine, to serve as a note upon the sixty-ninth section of my second volume of Travels in the Two Sicilies.

HENRY SWINBURNE.

IT had often occurred to me, upon reading the history of the second triumvirate, that there was something strangely base and unaccountable, in C. Popillius Lenas's soliciting to be employed in the murder of Cicero, who had formerly conferred essential favours upon him. Popillius is taxed in general terms, by Seneca and others, with black ingratitude and unprovoked malice: accusations of too vague a nature to satisfy me; and I still suspected he must have had some potent cause of personal resentment working in his breast, which prompted him to sue so eagerly for this odious office of executioner: the rewards he might expect to reap from the bounty of Mark Antony seem scarce an adequate compensation for the infamy with which he must expect to load himself in the esteem both of Rome and of posterity. I flattered myself I had discovered the source of his inveterate hatred in the transactions that attended Cicero's second marriage. The Orator, overwhelmed with a load of debt, which no efforts of his own could remove, married his ward Popillia, a wealthy heiress, and with her riches satisfied the demands of his creditors. To accomplish this end, he repudiated Terentia, the mother of his beloved children, and the companion of his adversity. This divorce was speedily succeeded by another, founded on the most frivolous pretexts; his youthful bride Popillia was also driven from his couch. Now it appeared to me highly probable, that C. Popillius Lenas was her relation, and perhaps injured in his fortune by Tully's thus carrying off the wealth of the family. He might also feel grievously offended by her disgraceful repudiation, and irritated by the difficulties he found in compelling Cicero to refund her fortune. Any of these reasons were certainly sufficient to fill his breast with rancour against this enemy of his house, and obliterate the sense of those services which had been previously rendered to him by his protection and eloquence. I was so well persuaded of the probability of my hypothesis,

pothesis, that I devoted a page or two to the development of this idea, when I casually observed, that the name, in the letters to Atticus, was Publilia, not Popillia. I was then in a hurry to send my second volume to the press, and in the country, at a distance from all libraries where I might consult various editions and comments; I therefore chose to erase the passage, and publish the book without taking any notice of the opinion, rather than trust too implicitly to my memory, and run the risk of being detected in a mistake from building upon the treacherous foundation of a corrupt reading.

Since that time, the thought has accidentally recurred, and I have examined the books that tend to elucidate the point. Upon due consideration, I find reason for thinking Publilius and Popillius the same person, and therefore have no difficulty in supposing that Publilius, so repeatedly mentioned by Cicero, in his letters to Atticus, as a man with whom he was engaged in a litigation about money, was the identical Tribune Popillius who severed Cicero's head from his body. In the collections of Consular or Family Medals, the family of Popillia alone occurs; that of Publilia I have no where met with. Quintillian calls Tully's second wife Popillia, though the common editions of the Epistles to Atticus give her the name of Publilia. In this uncertainty, scope is afforded for conjecture; and upon that ground alone I am now induced to preserve my note, by soliciting a place for it in some corner of your valuable and entertaining Miscellany.

H. S.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 28.

THE ancients have left us accounts of two kinds of Amber; one of which, the fossil, we now have in common use; the other, which they asserted grew on trees, hath been generally looked on as a fiction; the more so, as it was grafted on the fabulous stories of Phaeton and Meleager. It is not our intention to enter minutely into these well-known tales recorded by the poets. The sisters of Phaeton were turned into poplars, which wept Amber on the banks of the Po; and the sisters of Meleager were changed into birds, whose tears also became Amber. The buds of every kind of poplar are defended during winter by a resinous exudation, which might be the reason that a tree of this sort was chosen for this occa-

sion; but the metamorphosis of the Meleagrides does not seem to be countenanced with the least appearance of probability. Pliny hath stated the account at large, and it is curious to see with what solemnity he blames Sophocles for asserting that the Meleagrides lamented Meleager beyond India, tho' he died in Greece. Lib. xxxvii. cap. xi. 1. But Pliny of all men should have been sparing of his censures on those who related improbabilities. We have only the authority of Pliny for what Sophocles hath said, for the passage does not appear, as we can find, in any of his tragedies which are come down to us. It is difficult to say by what means the scene of this fabulous transaction was removed from India into Greece; though we are not without examples of impositions of the same kind on ignorance and credulity, to answer the purposes of superstition: for instance, the conveyance of the river Arethusa from Greece to Sicily, and in later times of the Casa Santa from Jerusalem to Loretto.

The following quotation from Ctesias*, compared with the accurate account of Gum Lacca which Mr. Kerr gives in the LXXIst volume of the Philosophical Transactions, will prove that that gum was esteemed one of the kinds of Amber by the ancients: *Οτι αὐτοὶ ἐς γινόμενα θηρία το μέθος οσον κανθαρος, ερυθρὰ ὡς περ κινναβαρί. ποδάς δὲ ἔχει μαχρὰς σφόδρα. μαλακὸν δὲ εἶν ὡς περ σκωληξ. καὶ γινέται ταῦτα ἐπὶ τῶν δένδρων τῶν το ηλεκτρον φερύλλων. καὶ τὸν καρπὸν καὶ ἐσθίει αὐτὸν καὶ διαφθερεῖ, ὡς περ ἐν τοῖς Ἕλλησιν οἱ φθειγες τὰς ἀμπέλους.* "Insects as big as a cantharus† are also bred here [in India], as red as cinnabar, having very long legs, and are soft like a worm. These are produced on those trees which bear Amber; they eat the fruit of them, and spoil them, as the lice (aphides) do the vines among the Greeks." From the *Epitome of Ctesias by Photius*.

The insect which causes the Gum Lacca to exude from trees is thus described by Mr. Kerr: "The head and

* See vol. LV. p. 522.

† Probably the insect in both of these descriptions is of the same kind, though unfortunately there is a passage in each which wants further explanation: το μέθος οσον κανθαρος, Ctesias: and, "about the size of a small cucubical insect:" Kerr.

trunk form one uniform, oval, compressed, red body, of the shape and magnitude of a very small louse, consisting of twelve transverse rings."

The method which this gentleman mentions of dying with the insects which form the Gum Lacca, is much the same as that recorded by Ctesias; a remarkable instance of the uniformity of an Oriental practice continued through so many ages, which shows how much sooner Asia was civilized than Europe. While the Asiatics were indulging in the elegancies of dress, the greatest part of Europe had scarcely discarded their garments made of the skins of wild beasts. In our island particularly, if we may believe the ancient writers, the inhabitants were not arrived at this first defence from cold:

Nec uti

Pellibus et spoliis corpus vestire ferarum.

By the description in Ctesias of the tree *Siptachora*, on which the amber is formed, it should seem probable that it is the *Ficus religiosa*, or *Ficus Indica* of Linnæus, two of the trees mentioned by Mr. Kerr on which the insect produces the Gum Lacca.

The Amber of the Romans, like the Gum Lacca, was principally employed in adorning the women (Plin. lib. xxxvii. cap. xi. 1.); and it appears from other instances, that even the early Romans were furnished with some of the productions of the East, though they were little acquainted with its geography. Mr. Kerr says, "The natives consume a great quantity of Shell Lac in making ornamental rings, painted and gilded in various tastes, to decorate the arms of the ladies; and it is formed into beads, spiral and linked chains for necklaces, and other female ornaments."

From these extracts we may safely conclude, that the Amber which the ancients tell us grew on trees was the Gum Lacca, and not an absolute fiction, though fabulous tales had been united with its formation; and it is probable that this is the case with many other of their seemingly extravagant relations. Of the same kind, no doubt, are the wonderful properties attributed by Ctesias to the tree *Parebon*; a certain quantity of which, among other extraordinary qualities, attracted lambs and birds, and by these means the inhabitants caught most kind of fowl.

For Mr. Kerr informs us, that the natives boil up with oils the milky juice which exsudes from wounded trees that furnish the Gum Lacca, into a kind of bird-lime, "which will catch peacocks, or the largest birds."

T. H. W.

MR. URBAN,

THE following miscellaneous observations are much at your service,
C—T—O.

MALLET, who is by no means despicable as a minor poet, deserves more credit for his *Edwin and Emma* than for any other of his works. He seems to have had Shakspeare in his eye in the following stanza:

Nor let the pride of great ones scorn

This charmer of the plains;

Thou sun which bids their diamond blaze

To deck our lily deigns. Ed. and Em.

See Shakspeare's *Winter's Tale*, scene 7.

The self-same sun that shines upon his court
Hides not his visage from our cottage, but
Looks on alike——

The following passage from Daniel, which forms a part of a very beautiful and pathetic speech of Richard, during his confinement at Pomfret, is not unlike a passage in Shakspeare.—See *King Lear*, scene 5.

"Thou sitt'st at home, safe by thy quiet fire,
"And hear'st of others harms, but feelest
"none;

"And there thou tell'st of kings, and who
"aspire,

"Who fall, who rise, who triumphs, who
"do moan——

"Perhaps thou talk'st of me."

LXVI. Book iii. Civil Wars.

See Shakspeare,—

——let's away to prison:

We two alone will sing like birds i' th' cage;
When thou dost ask me blessing, I'll kneel
down,

And ask of thee forgiveness: so we'll live,
And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and
laugh

At gilded butterflies, "and hear poor rogues
"Talk of court news, and we'll talk with
"them too,

"Who loses, and who wins; who's in, who's
"out,—&c. &c."

M. Drayton, in the following passage, reminds us of a most spirited description in Shakspeare's *Henry IV*.

Prince

Prince Edward all in gold, as he great Jove
had been,
The Mountfords all in plumes, like ostriches
were seen. Page 342, fol. edit.

Vain weak-built isthmus, which dost proudly
rise
Up betwixt two eternities.
Cowley's Life and Fame.

What Dr. Johnson has said of Aken-
side, Life, p. 442, reminds us of the
following passages:

The words are multiplied till the sense is
hardly perceived; *attention deserts the mind,
and settles in the ear.* Johnson.

And call the *listning soul into the ear.*
Oldham's Ode on St. Cecilia.

None was so marble, but, whilst him he hears,
"His soul so long dwelt only in his ears."
Elegie on Dr. Donne, by Sir L. Cary.

And here a female atheist *talks you dead.*
Johnson's London.

Nay, fly to altars; there they'll *talk you dead.*
Pope's Essay on Crit.

Celestial themes confess'd his tuneful aid;
"And heaven that lent him genius was re-
"paid." Goldsm. Epit. on Dr. Parnell.

This last line contains the same thought
with a stanza in Dr. Johnson's Elegy on
Levert:

His virtues walk'd their narrow round,
Nor made a pause, nor left a void;
"And sure th' Eternal Master found
"The single talent well employ'd."

Dr. Johnson has said, that *gloriosus*
is never used in a good sense: we find
it, however, used in a good sense by a
very old poet, if that is sufficient au-
thority to justify such a usage. See
Nævius, quoted by Aulus Gellius:

*Etiā qui res magnas manu sæpe gessit glo-
riose,*
Cujus facta viva nunc vigent—

There is probably no imitation in the
following passages—they express, how-
ever, somewhat the same sentiment:

Nor are our powers to perish immature,
But, after feeble effort here, "beneath
"A brighter sun, and in a nobler soil,
"Transplanted from this sublunary bed,
"Shall flourish fair, and put forth all their
"bloom."

Young's Complaint, small edit. p. 195.
Believe the Muse: the wintry blast of death
Kills not the buds of virtue; no, they spread
Beneath the heavenly beams of brighter suns,
Through endless ages into higher powers.
Thomson's Summer, l. 580.

Discord in parts makes harmony in the whole.
Daniel's Queen's Arcadia, sc. 3.
All discord harmony not understood.
Pope's Essay on Man.

This is the τὰν Ἀδὲς ἀγωνίαν of Æschylus.
See Prometh. Vinct. 553.

MR.

—all furnisht, all in arms,
All plum'd like estridges, and with the wind
Baiting like eagles having lately bath'd:
Glittering in golden coats like images;
As full of spirit as the month of May,
And gorgeous as the sun at Midsummer,
Wanton as youthful goats, wild as young
bulls.

I saw young Harry, with his beaver up,
His cuisses on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury.
Shakspeare.

Drayton, in a passage where he per-
sonifies the Peak of Derbyshire, has the
following idea, which reminds us of a
very sublime passage in Shakspeare that
becomes ridiculous from a single vul-
gar expression, as has been before re-
marked by Dr. Johnson, in his Ram-
bler:

O ye, my lovely joys, my darlings, in whose
eyes [flies
Horror assumes her seat, from whose abiding
Thick vapours, *that like rugs still hang the
troubled air.* Polyolb. song 26.

See Macbeth—where he talks of the
blanket of the night.

Spenser seems to have suggested the
leading idea in that well-known song in
Cymbeline, beginning

Hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings;
My lady sweet arise—
without the hyperbole of heaven's gate—
Wake now my love, awake; for it is time;
The rosy morn long since left Tithon's bed,
All ready to her silver coach to clime,
And Phæbus gins to shew his glorious head;
Hark, how the chearful birds do chaunt their
layes,

And carol of Love's praise;
"The merry lark her mattins sings aloft,
".....
"Ah, my dear love, why do ye sleep thus
"long,
"When meeter were that ye should now a-
"wake?" Hughes's Spen. V. 95.

It is singular that this passage should
not be quoted in Johnson and Steevens's
Shakspeare.

There is a similarity in the following
expressions of Shakspeare and Cowley:

—that but this blow
Might be the be-all and the end-all here,
"Here only, on this bank and shoal of time."
Macbeth, scene 9.

Cowley, speaking of this world—

MR. URBAN,

Stafford.

EXPERIMENTS in heterogeneous grafting are sometimes attended with success; for which reason I readily give credit (in part) to the assertion of P. B. C. p. 562, having been eye-witness to uncommon productions of this sort: these occurred to me in a warmer climate than ours, as he likewise observes of them. The first subject which I shall notice was an apple scion on the branch of an orange tree: it presented to view an apple and several oranges growing on the same stock, the whole having been closely examined, to prevent any deception. The apple appeared beautiful indeed to the eye, partaking much of the glowing colour of the primary fruit. It flourished in the garden of a palace; but, not finding the gardener, I could gain no intelligence as to the taste of this new rarity, nor the circumstances of so novel and singular an operation in nature. A second instance of the kind, not less wonderful, is the propagation of a green rose; the process whereof is as follows. Choose a vigorous seedling holly, to be planted about a yard asunder from a young and healthy sucker of the white rose, which are thus to grow in a neighbourly manner, carefully nursed and attended, for three or four years, in order, as it should seem, to become more familiar and better acquainted. After which space of time, provided they appear in a thriving state, they may be inarched or spliced together; the performance whereof requires some nicety. This manner is called inarching, or ingrafting by approximation. If it takes, and the rose promises fair to prosper, the next season it must be severed, by small degrees, and at distant periods, from the parent shrub: the cutting off the graft too abruptly would endanger the whole expectation. The third year, being about the seventh from the first planting, there will be a probable chance for green roses upon a holly stock; observing to prune occasionally all accidental shoots from the latter, for the purpose of sending strength and sap into the flower. After the same method, I have been informed, are raised yellow roses upon broom or furze, but with less certainty than the former. An early, tender, and whitish apple, being grafted on a mulberry-tree, will produce apples whose pulp will be red throughout, but of no good flavour, as I have ex-

perienced. Mention has been made to me of apples on vines, which, in my opinion, is rather doubtful. A white currant, budded on a red stock of the same kind, will yield fruit of a mixed or salmon colour: this is by no means surprizing, when we reflect they are of the same family, only differing in complexion. A nut and a cherry bear no analogy, therefore cannot unite; but the latter has some degree of affinity with the plumb: the peach and the nectarine are still nearer related: in like manner the apricot to the plumb; and again the peach to the almond. For want of this due attention in making such trials, we cannot expect the desired effect—we should, moreover, always have regard to a similarity of kind in the alliances we propose to make. To conclude: these experiments, how entertaining soever they may be, are seldom of great use when deviating from the general course of things. The art or industry of man may sometimes turn nature from her usual channel; yet he rarely gains much by it, save this knowledge, “That, whilst we keep in the line she points out to us, we certainly may improve her gifts; remembering, we ought neither to restrain nor force too much her established laws.”

Yours, &c. **PHYSIOLOGUS.**

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 25.

I AM very apt to suspect the accounts given by your correspondent P. B. C. in relation to the effects of grafting a vine on a fig-tree, a jasmin on an orange, or budding the latter on a pomegranate. In the first place, it is firmly credited by the most skilful gardeners, that grafts will not take but on a stock that bears a great affinity to them. Again, supposing a possibility of it, I do not conceive it would at all alter the nature of the fruit—as we see an apple grafted on a crab becomes not a crab, and an apricot grafted on a plumb is not changed into a plumb, nor its nature altered. The scion indeed serves like a kind of soil for the graft to grow upon, and mixes its juices with it, making it perhaps more vigorous. But though all the shoots below the graft are of the original stock, and, should any of them bear fruit, they would be of the nature of it, yet all above are of the sort of the graft, and bear no affinity to the stock. I should be very glad if any of your correspondents would

would give some information in regard to the origin of that delicious fruit the nectarine, especially as it is little known on the continent, having scarcely there a name. It is highly probable that this fruit never existed wild, but was originally an accidental variety of the peach, from which I believe the tree, without fruit, cannot be distinguished by the most skilful gardener. That it was originally a variety of the peach *only*, seems to be proved by several instances. I have heard of some nectarine trees returning to their origin the peach, and some in which this variety was only in a branch or two. It is astonishing to me, that a more exact account of the time when this excellent variety was first observed (which probably was totally unknown to the ancients) has not yet been given; and whether any art was made use of to obtain it; especially as I think, by its being still almost totally confined to Great Britain (for I never saw it abroad), its origin might be immediately traced, as it is highly probable that it was here first produced. Any elucidation of this curious circumstance would, I dare say, be highly acceptable to many of your readers; and to none more than to

GETHLINGUS.

MR. URBAN, August 10.

IT is well known that the bishops of the church of Rome receive a ring at their consecration, which they constantly wear; and generally pass to their successors. Not only prelates, but inferior dignitaries, are presented with such rings. One of this sort I lately inspected, in the hands of an intelligent friend, whose veracity cannot be called in question: he assured me it was that worn by the last cathedral prior of Rochester. It is a cornelian set in gold, having the crucifixion engraven thereon, and round the inside these words: *dilex' me et trad' semet' p' me*. I remember likewise seeing very lately a silver cross fleury, about four inches long, on the back whereof I read *Ecclesia Cantuariensis*, having a broad purple ribbon fixed through a ring, for the purpose of hanging it round the neck. This probably was used by the prebendaries of that church. Such *insignia* are still made use of by the *Trefonciens* at Liege; and other *chanoines*, both in France and Germany, wear something

of the same kind. These *pontificalia* may serve as distinctive and useful marks among their clergy, whereby they are known and addressed with propriety.

BREVIS.

MR. URBAN, Bristol, Aug. 9.

AS you are the friend of candour and truth, I flatter myself you will allow this short essay a place in your Miscellany.

Of all the vices the generality of men are addicted to, slander is the most detrimental to society, whether it be considered in its extent or tendency. How many are there, who for mere vanity of being thought men of discernment and penetration, will pronounce at first sight the disposition of a stranger, set bounds to his genius, limit his understanding, and analyze his heart, with an air of gravity and positiveness, which wins the belief of the ignorant and inconsiderate? Can a man of such pretensions tell, from the outside appearance of a house, the dimensions of its apartments? exactly describe the inhabitant, if he be short or tall, of a swarthy or pale complexion? If he fail in this instance, I think there is reason to doubt his capacity in the other.

The best inlets into the souls of men are their words and actions; to commend on other grounds is hazardous, to condemn is uncharitable; the former is folly, and the latter impiety. But, of all slanderers, these are the most harmless, and deserve ridicule rather than remonstrance; their assertions are without proof, and their impositions for ever lie at the mercy of common-sense for detection.

A worse sect are those who are excited by envy; the greatest vigilance cannot evade, or the most unparalleled merit escape, their insidious attacks; like a degenerate swarm of bees, which have no stings, they fly about the garden of art and science, and the fields of Nature, only to ravage and destroy the beauties they find; and are distinguished from the genuine kind of bees by their collecting gall instead of honey. Malicious slanderers are they who traduce their neighbours in secret, and are called backbiters; and, to carry on the allusion, they dwell in all parts of the kingdom, and swarm at all seasons of the year. A person bit by one of these is not always sensible of it; the symptoms which succeed are apparent enough

enough to create mistrust, but too evanescent to certify its reality: the case then is bad, and the cure impossible; many have suffered under secret wounds of this kind all their lives, and know not when or where they were given, or in what parts they were implanted.

The fourth species of these pests of mankind are much the worst, as they combine all the evil qualities of the three former, vanity, envy, and malice; therefore, as the nature of wasps or hornets is too inoffensive to explain their treachery or their spite, I shall dispense with their assistance, and single out one from the herd of this ignominious game, and make him the object of my pursuit. Here I made a long pause, and, though I exercised my invention a considerable time, I was incapable of producing a probable instance of a person who (thinking his tongue too small an engine of mischief, and its sphere of action too confined) should adopt his pen, and, without principle, ability, or resentment, defame a private person in a public manner, and make it difficult to determine which appeared most predominant, his folly or his malevolence. But, fortunately reading your Mag. for last month, I found an example just suited to my purpose in a sketch designed for the character of young Mr. Henderson. The gentleman who wrote this seems to be convinced, that the likeness was not striking enough to have denoted the original to the most intimate of his friends, and therefore it sufficiently accounts for the indelicacy of prefixing his name at full length; for the necessity was just such as when a painter, in attempting to draw a lion, finished a monster more like a bear, and to make the people understand what it was, wrote underneath, "this is a red lion." How must the learned and sensible of Oxford blush to see a production replete with illiberality, perplexity, falsehood, contradiction, and absurdity, date its origin from that fountain-head of literature and refinement! To produce instances to prove what I say, would be only repeating observations that could not escape the notice of every common reader. It would be the greatest improbability in the world to suppose it was written by a commoner or a fellow; it must certainly be the labour of some mean appendage of a college, of a still meaner capacity. Yet, as much mis-

chief may be done by a very insignificant person (witness the attempt made by an insane woman to stab our most gracious Sovereign), it is proper some notice should be taken of the practice.

Biography ought always to be subsequent to that state when the subject is alike unconscious of applause or disgrace. A man's character is an estate, which is rarely consigned either to glory or infamy till the termination of his existence; but you (allow me, Mr. Urban, to address your correspondent personally), concealed under the broad shelter of *Oxonienfis*, like an American from his thickets, have wounded the reputation of a living character.

And what can equal the absurdity of bringing before the world the virtues or weaknesses of one the world knows little about? A detail of the man in the moon would perhaps have been more entertaining; for though his acquaintance is extensive, yet, compared with the numbers that know nothing of him, it is very limited. He has never sought the general knowledge of mankind, though he possessed talents which would have made him appear conspicuous amongst them. But you have endeavoured to drag him out of his beloved obscurity by a history, related with all the impertinence of loquacity and littleness of importance; yet, so far from succeeding in your first intention, you have obscured and depreciated his merit, even in your very struggle to rescue it from those curses; therefore all your aspersions are like bolts in a fool's hand, which you scattered about promiscuously without purpose or design.

In your exordium, you say you have examined the extent of his understanding, dived into the bottom of his heart, and observed the peculiar mode of life he practised. The last of your assertions, I believe, is true; and a porter, or a scout, could have made observations equally as acute as yours on that head; but I totally discredit the two former, for he had too much sense to let you dive into the bottom of his heart, and you had too little to examine the extent of his understanding.

In one paragraph you say that his genius was eccentric; in another, that his college freaks were such as few men of his genius could furnish an example of.

You say, he was vivacious and witty, that his company was courted, that the countenances of every one brightened

at his appearance, and saddened at his departure. In the next page you affirm, that he was inattentive to company, and pleased only those whom it was his interest. Truth cannot lie on both sides of a question. If he was supercilious and sinister, those who courted his acquaintance must be mean and subservient; which I suppose was not the case, but that they admired him because he was sociable, attentive, entertaining, and independent.

You seem to be a disciple of Mr. Boswell's, in thinking it is of consequence, in the life of a great man, to have the smallest of his peculiarities known; even such as these; if he wore little buckles in preference to large ones, or shoe-strings instead of both; what time he went to bed, when he got up, and whether he lay in damp sheets all night or not. But do not you think it equally worth relating, that he breakfasted at two o'clock in the afternoon, dined at midnight, and supped at ten in the morning? This certainly would have been a valuable addition to your performance.

I hope these hints will be sufficient to shew you, that the character is not compleatly drawn; for there are many unintelligible parts, which need explanation; much is wanting, and much ought to be omitted; and that, therefore, you will resume your pen, and favour the world with a second edition of his life, revised and corrected by some sensible friend or tutor.

Yours, &c. BRISTOLENSIS.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 14.

THAT candour for which you have been so long celebrated will allow a little room for a few remarks on a letter in your Magazine for July, p. 555.

Yours, &c. PHILANTHROPOS.

To OXONIENSIS.

SIR,

YOU are extremely much indebted to the disposition of Mr. Urban to gratify, if possible, all his literary correspondents, for the insertion of your letter respecting Mr. John Henderson of Pembroke-college. But it must remain for you to reconcile with that uniform integrity, which I hope you have maintained in all other matters, a gross imposition on the public, and a most malicious insult to the parties traduced. I say, the parties; because, not content with offi-

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ciously misrepresenting a man greatly your superior, whom you professed to know; you have thought proper to endeavour to degrade the father of that man, whom, according to your own confession, you do *not* know. Had you known him as well as you profess to have known the son, bad as your disposition appears to be, you would have been afraid, if not ashamed, to mention him but with honour.

It should seem, from the first sentence of your character, that you had some transient design of writing in the capacity of a friend; for you say, "the respect which is due to merit, however obscured or depreciated, induced" you, &c. But, like a famous Professor in the Christian history, you began with a token of friendship, while the greatest malignity was lurking in your bosom. Instead of doing justice to depreciated merit, you take the first opportunity of denying any merit at all, and of attempting to deprive your friend of what the world allowed him. That you was his professed friend, you yourself testify in another introductory sentence, by which you might perhaps design to prove your qualification for the darkness of your undertaking. You will be pleased to look at your own words again: "A tolerable share of his acquaintance, during his residence in the University, has enabled me to examine the extent of his understanding, to dive into the bottom of his heart, and observe the peculiar mode of life he practised."

With such talents for treachery, I think it more probable that you might dive to the bottom of an open and undisguised heart, than that a man of your indiscretion and *littleness of mind* could examine the extent of such an understanding: *that* must have required abilities more than equal to his own; but, if you have such, permit me to lament, Sir, that you have so illiberal and unhappy a method of shewing them forth in evidence!—It is plain you "dived" not for pearls; and, though the place of your diving was well chosen, your discrimination and choice seem to have been very inadequate to your situation. Had you lived and figured among the heroes of the *Dunciad*, you might have dived more suitably to your views and completion, and, emulating the exhibitions of similar genius, have risen, as

—"Smedley rose, in majesty of mud."

In

In speaking of Mr. Henderson's extradition, and his early youth, you assert that "the place of his nativity, and the occupation of his parents, he was always very anxious to conceal." This, Sir, no person can give credit to who knows Mr. H's family and connections: for though he was, as you have supposed, born in Ireland, that could be no disgrace to him or his parents. His mother, an amiable woman, died many years ago; her "occupation" having been that only of a worthy mistress in her family. His father, who is now living, having ever been a man of respectability and the most exemplary manners, he could have no motive to be ashamed of his extradition: being also a man of considerable property, Mr. H. could never have degraded himself, even in the opinion of the vain and ostentatious, by the most public mention of his father. If Mr. Richard Henderson does keep, near Bristol, an asylum for insane persons, it will be acknowledged by every judicious reader, that to fill, as he does, the station with propriety and success, requires one of the best-informed and best-disposed minds that can be selected in any branch of the liberal professions. But it is most probable that Mr. Henderson discovered in you an idle curiosity about matters which did not concern you, and therefore did not think proper always to gratify an impertinent disposition. What you are pleased to term at a venture "the poverty and remoteness of his country," admitting remoteness and poverty to be a true and geographical description of Ireland, could have had no influence on Mr. Henderson's earliest studies, for he was educated in a respectable English academy. But your declaration, that "he does not seem to have been much distinguished in this earlier period of life for any display of genius, or depth of judgement," is equally a proof of your ignorance of your subject, and your disregard to probable truth: few persons in early youth have been so eminently distinguished for classical attainments, and almost universal learning. Had you ventured to assert, that the sun, in its morning brightness, was an insignificant object, you could hardly have advanced a position more notoriously false. It was most remarkably true of Mr. Henderson, that great originality of genius, a maturity and solidity of judgement, and a most retentive memory, had so far crowned his studies, as to have made him, when a child in years, the

rival of many ancient and learned veterans. Your further account of the unimportance of his youth, and his early insignificance in letters, is as curious as it is perhaps true—he "was not patronized by the liberality of any particular families;" as though genius were usually bought with money, or wisdom depended on patronage. I believe, Sir, it will be found, that where one great man has been reared under a golden patronage, ten have arisen by the strength of nature, and the regularity of private studies: thus may obscurity, to a certain degree, be generally set down as an advantage. But you have made amends for your erroneous account of Mr. Henderson before his admission at Oxford; for, no sooner is he within those academical walls, to be educated, than you invest him with powers and accomplishments which attracted a general reverence, and almost universal admiration! This kind of dominion, it seems, he maintained for three years, when it ceased at once, and the last year and a half was a mortifying reverse of all distinction, save what came from the "*Irishmen*:" those, who had been imbibing Attic *salt* for three years, by its virtue found out their delusion just at the expiration of the term! Then it was that Mr. Henderson betook himself to a remedy for his chagrin! Your narrative, Sir, is truly original; but it proves, if it proves any thing, that Oxford applause is most wisely triennial; or, that Oxford is a very foolish place. That part of the applause, however, which was bestowed by "those to whom self-interest had obliged him to pay an implicit deference in his disputations," extended to a future period, and placed him among the future lights of a dark world; but, unhappily still for him, this flattering prophecy must prove "baseless as the fabric of a vision," because in truth such *seers* never existed. Of all the men in the world, Mr. Henderson was one of the most unlikely to be guided by self-interest in his conduct towards any man in a dispute. Your "tolerable share of his acquaintance," Sir, has done very little for you, if it has not taught you that.

You assert, with your unqualifying temerity, that Mr. Henderson "never would have been educated at Oxford, had it not been for the generosity of Dr. T." The circumstances of his first acquaintance with this gentleman may or may not be true; but it is equally interesting to the public, and more to the truth of your story, to say, that if you had consulted

I told Dr. T. he could have told you who did *not* support Mr. Henderson at college. Had you asked his father, he could have told you who *did*: he could have told you, that though he did not "all along intend him for the church," and was never "eager for his entering into it," in preference to any other profession; yet that he had been both able and willing to aid his son's inclination to prepare himself for what he should like best. In truth, Mr. Henderson had a sufficient and liberal support from his father. But this is of no importance in itself, further than to shew how little credit your *insinuations* are intitled to. You speak of "his excessive drinking, and his college freaks," as circumstances of notoriety, which needed no particular description to the readers at large of the Gentleman's Magazine. "Excessive drinking," indeed, is a phrase which may be more easily understood than commended in such a vague and wanton use of terms: but his "college freaks," being unexplanatory and unexplained, may be supposed to allude to *riot* and *mischief*, which those who are acquainted with the gentleness of Mr. Henderson's disposition can never believe; but those, who are not, may be grossly misled by.

To assert that Mr. Henderson has neither imperfections nor singularities, might be to assert an untruth, as it would certainly be to deprive him at once of the characteristics of genius and humanity. But it was reserved for your singularity of friendship to wound in the dark by general calumny and detraction, and to give a notable proof of the malignity of human nature. For this you may perhaps be able to plead, in your defence, those reasons which too generally actuate inferior minds. You will allow me to suppose, at least, what is not improbable, that you were stimulated to revenge by what you may have deservedly felt, from the inequality of your knowledge, the brilliance of his wit, and the poignance of his repartee. That he had a dislike to an hasty entrance into the church, merely for its emoluments, or till some of his scruples might be removed, and his mind more fully prepared for such a station, is most probable; and surely no good man will impute it to him as a fault! But, though he has left the university, he has not left the world, nor the circle of his oldest friends; and if, Sir, he shall pass over your offence with contemptuous silence, I am sure you ought to impute it to the goodness of his heart.

I shall now, Sir, take my leave of you, and give you one important admonition for your future government, *viz.* that before you take the liberty of traducing living characters any more, you will acquaint yourself better with the duties you owe to a professed friendship, and to the reputation and peace of respectable and worthy families. I am, Sir, with more good-will than you may suppose,
PHILANTHROPOS.

* * * *The following good-tempered Letter will doubtless put an end to the acrimonious part of this controversy; in which, as in every other discussion, our constant rule is, Audi alteram partem.*

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 3.

AS you have condescended to notice me in your Magazine, I beg leave to correct *one* mistake you have admitted. It is a mistake of a friend (I know not who he is), to whom I am much obliged, and equally grateful. As for the falsehoods of an enemy, I regard them not. If *Oxonienfis* had known me, he also must have known that what he wrote of me was false. If he had not known me, it was asserting a falsehood to assert that he had known me.

The paragraph I shall now notice is that concerning the generosity of Dean T—. I have heard sometimes in company the same account of the affair; and, for as much as I remember, I always gave a different.

The truth is, neither principal nor interest has been asked for or paid. So I am still obliged, and ever shall be, to the Dean's *first* intentions, however the event be.
JOHN HENDERSON.

N. B. The sum *received* was not much above half of 300l.

P. S. If any of my friends, who have done me the honour of vouchsafing to vindicate me, will send me their address, I will thank him personally and cordially. And if any one of *them* wishes for any information, I will communicate it readily. Of *such* communication I was never shy.
J. H.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 6.

THE letter dated Cripplegate, May 5, signed G. Gregory, and printed in your Magazine for June, p. 464, was communicated to me in MS. and a faithful transcript of the original lies now before me. It is obvious *prima facie* to remark, that the letter is penned throughout with an infelicity of expression very open to exceptions, and in an
unaccountable

uncourteous style of indiscriminating censure, where more seems to be meant than meets the ear. I wish the writer had not indulged an asperity of declamation that the occasion did not call for, and which there are no circumstances in the case to justify. What need for such an ostentation of a kind of spurious zeal, which does not accord with knowledge, and cannot consist with charity, or indeed answer any one good purpose whatsoever? Irritated by the provocation of injurious charges that I detest, and odious insinuations that I disdain, I may well be excused for having said this, and I will say no more, because I think every thing addressed to Mr. Urban ought to be written with *urbanity*.

The letter in question relates more immediately to Mr. Maty's *review* of the new edition of "The Tatler, *with Notes*," than to the work itself, for which I am principally answerable, and which the writer of the letter does not appear to have read. Mr. Maty, with no ill intention I am certain, abridged his quotations from my work, and gave them in a concise way, adapted as he thought best to the purpose of his *Review*, and the compass of his article. In a letter of expostulation with Mr. Maty, Mr. Gregory might not be much to blame for relying implicitly on these curtailed unqualified quotations, and taking them just as they were stated in the *Review*: but certainly, when Mr. Gregory printed his letter to Mr. Maty, as a censure on my Annotations, he ought to have read the passages that excited his honest indignation, just as I had given them, vouched by their authorities, and penned, I conceive, in a manner that entitles them to be heard with civility, and considered with good-humour. The curious reader may see, and judge of the relations objected to in the new edition of the Tatler, vol. VI.* No 235, p. 164, 165, and 166, *note*, and *ibidem*, vol. V. No 188, p. 143, 144, and 145, *note*. When Mr. Gregory reads the passages as I have stated them, I am persuaded his objections to them will vanish in a great degree; he will see that he has censured prematurely; that I have more than one reason for complaint, and good ground to expect his apologies. I am well prepared to prove, that I have given the historical relations in the passages referred to with *fidelity*; and conceive myself no farther answerable. Their

credibility I leave to stand or fall with the authorities on which I have fairly rested them. Mr. G. or Mr. Anybody, may refute the relations, and welcome; when such a refutation appears, I shall relate it with equal *fairness*.

In the first passage complained of by Mr. G. which relates to ADDISON, I have stated *truly*, the information which I received *personally* from a very respectable man, who was ADDISON's contemporary, and himself a writer* in the elegant papers which I am engaged to illustrate with *historical* notes, &c. Every person that reads the passage *ad finem*, must wonder, as I do, what could induce Mr. G. to say, or to insinuate so roundly, that I was convinced of ADDISON's being [as he coarsely expresses it] *a sot*. It requires no perspicacity to see, from what I have said on the occasion, that, although I have stated my information with fidelity, and with the decency due to the communicator, I have not any more than Mr. G. *an unlimited faith in the anecdotes I have related of ADDISON*. I am not obliged, or inclined, to justify Tonson; and am free to add, on Dr. Johnson's testimony, that Tonson had quarrelled with ADDISON, and did not love him; but the most peremptory contradiction, without proof, must go for nothing. I shall receive with thankfulness, and record with pleasure, any authentic information that tends to falsify the relations concerning Addison, which, however offensive, I thought it my duty to relate with impartiality.

Some years ago I thought it right, engaged as I then was, to solicit from an eminent surviving writer in these papers all the information that he could or would give me about them. I received much valuable intelligence from him, both *viva voce* and in writing, and with an expressed view to publication. Will Mr. G. or anybody pretend to say, that, under my engagements, I was still at perfect liberty to withhold his communications from the public, to give them in any way I pleased, or [to adopt Mr. Gregory's idea] garbled in any manner I thought most *prudent*? All I had to do, was to give, as I have given, and as I shall continue to give, the information I was favoured with, *faithfully*. I shall take nothing from it, I shall add nothing to it; only I must observe the restrictions which the communicator had a

* Bp. Pearce, who was one of the last survivors of this famous Constellation of Wits, is probably here alluded to. EDIT.

* They are transcribed in our last Mag. p. 692, &c. EDIT.

right to prescribe, and to which I promised to adhere. I have a right to remark, as every body has, and I exercise it; for, highly as I respect the information derived from the source here spoken of, I do not always ultimately conclude my own judgements or opinions upon it, nor do I recommend it to my readers to receive it implicitly. I must, however, mention it fairly, *valeat quantum valere potest*. In one instance I know, and think I have proved, that this worthy communicator's information was unfounded and false; I mean with respect to the character supposed to be alluded to under the fictitious name of Aurengezebe, which certainly was not, as he believed, that of Governor Pitt. See New Tat. vol. V. *

What I have said concerning the passage relative to ADDISON, is equally applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to the passage relative to SWIFT. In the relation I have given, so far as I am concerned in it, I disclaim and disdain Mr. Gregory's unhandsome insinuations of *falsehood*, *effrontery*, and *absurdity*. I have simply stated a story, just as I received it, giving up the evidence and authorities for it in so clear a manner, that any body who thinks more highly of SWIFT than I do, and is disposed to take the trouble, may search it to the bottom, and know with certainty what stress is to be laid upon the information. In Mr. Gregory's odd way of arguing, I could say much more than he has done, and should still say nothing to the purpose; the point in question is not the *verisimilitude*, but the *truth* of the story related in the note, just as I had it, on unquestionable authority. The only way to falsify the relation, in the truth or falsehood of which I do not conceive myself any more concerned than Mr. Gregory, is to apply to the present prebendary of Kilroot, who is, I believe, alive, and, so far as I can learn, a man of unexceptionable character. The family of Dobbs is not, I suppose, extinct; the transaction is still in remembrance, and it may certainly be known whether there is or was any such notorious document, or belief of the alledged fact, as specified in the honest relation I have given. I enter not into the character of Sir William Temple, it is foreign to the jet of the argument; the following circumstances are rather remarkable, and more to the purpose: 1. That *so good a man as Sir William Temple*

did not, or could not, procure a living in the church to *so great and so good a man* as SWIFT. 2. That Sir William offered and recommended to SWIFT a secular employment. 3. That K. William, on the solicitations of Temple, offered SWIFT a military commission, not an ecclesiastical preferment, and, after all, did nothing for him. If the relation I have given on the authority of the prebendary of Kilroot can be ascertained, these things are not so unaccountable. I do not mean to say, or to insinuate, that the truth of the story is indispensably necessary to account for them. Waving at present the consideration of Temple's *goodness*, I consider him only as a man of sense and penetration; and I think it probable that he might see, or suspect, that SWIFT did not come up to his idea of fitness for an ecclesiastical employment. I am irresistibly led to some supposition of this nature, because it is so natural and so necessary to believe, that if Temple had been in earnest, and could have applied with confidence, he was so high in favour with his sovereign, and had such address and extensive influence, that he certainly might have easily settled SWIFT quickly and comfortably in some ecclesiastical benefice.

My reasoning is evidently at the expence of Swift's character; and I must confess, that his *greatness* or *goodness* do not appear to me of much magnitude. They have lessened in my opinion in proportion as I have considered them; yet I think I have examined them carefully without prejudice, and generally gone upon his own testimonies in forming my judgements of them. However this may be, I certainly do not wish to be any way instrumental in loading his memory with an unmerited reproach; and, as I may probably have occasion to speak of him again, I should be obliged to Mr. Gregory, or any person, who would enable me to falsify a story, which was told to me very circumstantially, and authenticated sufficiently to justify, and indeed to require, the fair and general relation which I have given of it.

Mr. G. concludes *à priori* that the thing is *impossible*, but it is such an *impossibility* as sometimes happens, for truth comes out, not seldom, wide of expectation, and contrary to appearances. Now, though I think it may *possibly* be true, nevertheless, not being to prone to assertion as Mr. G. represents me, I do not *assert* the truth, or even the *probability* of the story, nor have I *asserted* that

* See p. 781, of this month's Mag. EDIT.

that Wharton knew it; for there is an obvious difference between *appearance* and *reality*, and I did not think that any body would have mistaken a *supposition* for an *assertion*.

Mr. G. roundly charges me with *imprudence* for giving the relations above-mentioned, and seems to condemn as *imprudent*, and worse, all relations of a similar nature. As I cannot agree to his way of thinking, it seems incumbent on me to give some reasons for my differing from his opinion.

Perhaps I was *imprudent* when I was prevailed upon to undertake the illustration of these elegant and useful writings; at least I might have been more *prudent* if I had left the task to be executed by some abler hand. It happened at last to devolve on me, and, being engaged in it, I was obliged to collect, and to communicate, all the useful, or entertaining information, relative to the papers, the subjects, or the writers of them, that I could gather from reading, or conversation, on credible authorities. In the course of this employment I had much to learn in a variety of ways, from books and persons not commonly to be met with, and became of necessity what Mr. G. contemptuously calls an *anecdote-bunter*. In this business, though I do not think it *the chief business of life*, I have certainly spent more time, &c. than I can well answer for, in hopes of promoting a more general and a more beneficial acquaintance with writings that have been, and may still be, of eminent service, for the great purposes of intellectual and moral culture.

In the notes of an historical or biographical nature, to which Mr. G. objects, *TRUTH* has been the chief object invariably aimed at; and, in all investigations of this nature, I proceed under a thorough conviction that strict impartiality is true *prudence*. I think *silence* in such cases as Mr. G. mentions, is *imprudence*, a crime too much a-kin to *pious fraud*, and highly censurable on the first principles of historical and biographical compositions. Without publishing, and weighing deliberately every circumstance attested on credible testimony, *con* as well as *pro*, in the statement of characters, how indeed can they be truly estimated, or discriminated so, as that we can distinguish with certainty those that are *eminent for great and good qualities*? How could the very valuable purposes of history and biography be at all answered, if writers in this way might with entire

freedom, and fearless of the chastisements of right reason and ridicule, tamper with their materials, varnish, extenuate, and suppress, *ad libitum*, and publish, as full and true information, the *mutilated* accounts which they thought *prudent*?

If the question, Mr. Urban, had been about writing *panegyrics*, what Mr. G. says would not have seemed to me so absurd. The great objection which Mr. G. makes, *in the way of anticipation*, to my historical annotations, which I know to be well-intentioned, and believe to be harmless, besides being unfounded, is moreover of such a nature, that, without discrediting any of them in the least, it lies equally against all faithful records whatsoever, profane and sacred alike. To support some passages in a book which he has published, he condemns all passages, in all books of profane or sacred history, which record for our reproof, correction, and instruction, in wisdom and righteousness, the imperfections of people, otherwise *eminent for great or good qualities*.

On this odd ground Mr. G. objects rudely, and at random, to something which he supposed was in the New Tatler relative to ADDISON, and to another whom he injudiciously couples with him, as *eminent for great and good qualities*. This strange conduct he calls *paying his tribute to the illustrious dead*, and, with his behaving in this manner, he says, no sensible man living can have any reason to be offended. The meaning of this is, that Mr. G. suspected he had given just cause of offence to the Annotator on the Tatler, by unhand-somely insinuating, that being an ignorant scribbler, or an unprincipled, or an ill-principled man, he had unknowingly, or wilfully, been very remiss, or very faulty in the discharge of his duty to the illustrious dead.

— *telumque imbelle, sine ictu,*
Conjecit.

I aver, Mr. Urban, *meo periculo*, and your printer can bear witness to the integrity of my intention, and the care I took in the business, that I always paid tribute to whom tribute was due, with great alacrity, and treated, as I wish to treat the *illustrious dead* on all occasions, with generous justice. I call upon Mr. G. to disprove this in any instance whatsoever.

My case, Mr. Urban, is singularly unfortunate, for, besides Mr. Gregory's complaints for what he supposes I have said, I have complaints against me for what

what I have declined to say for the present, stated too in a *scholar-like* manner, which I know not well how to answer to the entire satisfaction of the complainants. They censure me for suppressing intelligence bordering on scandal, which they contend, perhaps justly, to be due to *History*. I can only say, that if this be a just debt, which I still question, the just time for payment, if come, is not yet expired.

With respect to the quotations which Mr. G. has given from *himself*, they are stated so laxly, and with so little precision, that it is not very easy to collect the sense of them. If I have in any degree mistaken, or misrepresented them, it has been unintentionally; but, so far as I comprehend them, they lead to absurdities on which I forbear to expatiate, and which it may even be thought invidious to have mentioned. I crave the justice of Mr. G. to believe, that I do not mean, by any thing I have said, to find fault with his "Essays," for I have never read them, and I have no mind to fall under the reproach of my own censure. But of his book I take the liberty to say, before I read it, that there cannot be a single sentence in it, from one end to the other, more true than the following declaration: "It certainly was not the intention of the writer of Annotations on the Tatler, or, I verily believe, of Mr. Maty in reviewing them, to indulge, directly or indirectly, a *malignant levelling disposition*; to *depreciate great and good characters*; or to subserve knowingly any purpose of *knavery or folly*, immediate or more remote." For my own part, I reject with scorn Mr. Gregory's imputations of my having had the smallest design to *emblazon*, or *hold up* the blemishes of illustrious men, to the *triumph of the PROFLIGATE*, or the *imitation of the WEAK*, having never, in the whole course of my life, which has been generally spent in getting and giving instruction, penned a single line, for the benefit of either of these two descriptions of men.

This, Mr. Urban, being the true state of the case, have I not great good reason to consider many passages in Mr. Gregory's letter as impertinent and reprehensible? might I not have expected that he would have written more guardedly of two persons whom he did not know, and of a book which he had not read? In that book I know many defects, and suspect some faults, which I may have occasions to rectify in the sub-

sequent parts of my work; and therefore I would gladly be obliged to any person who will enable me, in any instance, to render it less imperfect, and better adapted to its honest purposes. But I can hardly think that Mr. G. will be able to prove from it, that *my curiosity* has generally been *imprudent*, or my *credulity unbounded*. Much less can I carry my humility the length to admit, as Mr. G. uncharitably conjectures, that I have insulted the public with a publication *not decent or respectable*, or to think that any *reader*, learned or unlearned, will ever pretend to class it, as Mr. G. has injuriously and ignorantly done, with books as odious, as things so contemptible can be, the very names of which he ought not to have written, and which he did well not to print.

I cannot, Mr. Urban, take my leave of you without publicly testifying my obligations and my thankfulness to one of your principal coadjutors, for his able assistance, and unremitted friendship, in the whole course of my work. But for him, I should have had many more sins both of omission and commission to have answered for. Nevertheless, as I think it right and *prudent* to speak freely against, as well as for, the most exalted characters, I must tell you, *entre nous*, that there are, I fear, greater faults in *our* book than have yet been pointed out either by its friends, or its enemies. The particular instances, let the perspicacity of your correspondent Mr. G. discover, and his eloquence *emblazon*.

Yours, &c. ANNOTATOR.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 10.

BE so kind as to publish my thanks to W. A. for the pleasing information conveyed to me in his well-penned letter, printed in your Magazine for June, p. 446.

I feel no inclination, and I conceive myself under no necessity, to controvert the truth or propriety of his introduction. I admit, that in all historical or biographical relations, the dead and the living, illustrious or not illustrious, male or female, of whatever description, have an unquestionable right to *just* characters. But as for the *favourableness*, or *unfavourableness* of such characters, I humbly apprehend, that the writers of them, not being at liberty to lean either way, cannot be accountable. Why indeed should they be thought blameable, or *injurious*, if they are impartial in their narratives, if they faithfully

faithfully give up unexceptionable authorities, and fairly leave their readers to judge for themselves, of the validity of the relations they give, by the credibility of the testimonies they adduce? When I say this, Mr. Urban, I have not the vanity to affect being thought either historian, or biographer. I mean only to acquiesce in the reasonableness of submitting such of my Annotations on the TATLER as are of this nature, to the test of these principles. Of these principles, I flatter myself, I have seldom lost sight, in the penmanship of such notes; and I am not convinced that I have much to answer for, in the instance in question.

The current of my mind, I am sure, does not go, to carry me out of any right line, on purpose to *injure* a lady, especially one so related, and in the sacred predicament at which your correspondent glances. For his own information, I think farther explanation is not needful, nor yet due to public curiosity. W. A. must see sufficiently that my pen is not given to licentiousness; I would not have even written, in the view of publication, the little I have said on the subject, if I had not first read in print, more than I think ought yet to have been printed. What I have related and vouched of the lady when a child, implies no just censure on her now, and no unjust censure on her mother. In speaking of the Countess, it was mentioned to me as remarkable, by a schoolfellow of Mrs. Addison, whose maiden name was Adams; she was the daughter of an eminent distiller in Holborn, and lived happily afterwards, above 50 years, in a married relation to the late venerable Dr. Zachary Pearce, bishop of Rochester. I would gladly join your correspondent's information to the note referred to, or insert it on the first convenient occasion, if I was favoured with his real name—which I should yet suppress for the present, if it was his desire. His own good sense will readily suggest to him the necessity of my precaution. Responsible as I am for the information I lay before the public, I should be liable to imposition and ridicule, if I ventured to rest any relation on such authorities as initial letters, or incomprehensible signatures.

As your correspondent has probably the knowledge, or the means of obtaining the information I want, I should be much obliged to him, if he would,

through the channel of your Magazine, inform me, how it has happened that there is no monument yet erected to the memory of ADDISON in Westminster-Abbey. I have read, or heard, and, as it stands in my mind, the relation was well-attested, that ADDISON's sister, Mrs. Sartré, afterwards Mrs. Combs, left a considerable sum of money for the purpose of such an erection. The authority for this I have certainly got among my papers, but I cannot find it just at this moment, and I am unwilling to speak of it more particularly upon an imperfect recollection.

Yours, &c. ANNOTATOR.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 24.

IF you will insert the underwritten, in your Magazine, circulating wherever polite letters or science are objects of attention, may probably produce an answer from some of your foreign correspondents, on a subject interesting to many of your readers.

Yours, &c. C. L.

Si quelq'un pourra faire intelligence sur le NOYER planté à Bossey dans l'année 1721 (on environ) à la plantation duquel la main du JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU, encore enfant, en assistoit; le bon *Genevois* (ou quiconque il fera), qui voudra en donner l'intelligence, sera très-sincèrement remercié par un Anglois: qui fait honorer, avec beaucoup d'autres, dans ce grand homme, l'ami de la liberté, de la vertu; l'allumeur des plus tendres, & des plus sublimes sensations de l'ame. S'il en reste, cet arbre, il faut qu'il ne soit enconnu. Il sera arrosé des larmes des amans; des cœurs inspirés du vrai enthousiasme en tout genre (cet ardeur heroïque & bien-faisant). Des sages, des patriots, des amis du genre humain, sentiront, en soupirant, l'ombre de l'élève de leur frere. Hereux qui emportera des noix; & dira, en les voyant sortir de la terre—"Voici des fruits de l'enfance du Rousseau."

MR. URBAN,

August 25.

IN p. 527, the Duke of Marlborough is mentioned as the purchaser of the Barberini vase at 980 guineas, and, at p. 540, it is said to have been sold to Mr. Tomlinson for 1029 l. Most of Mr. Urban's readers may not be apprized, that Mr. T. was a bidder for the Duke of Portland, and that his Grace is the present owner of the curious relic of antiquity.

P. 724, Obituary, l. 25, dele *and Wells*; Wells being a distinct archdeaconry,

W. and D.

MR.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 12.

YOUR Berkshire correspondent Georgicus is perfectly right in what he says relative to the hours appropriated to ploughing, which certainly and naturally differ in different parts of the kingdom, according to custom and circumstances; and often, as Georgicus observes, vary within the space of one county: he has adduced two instances of this in Berkshire, and, if he had known it, he might have added a third; for, in the upper part of that county, the farmers make but one plough a day, ending at one o'clock, when the ploughmen go home whistling to dinner; and they do the same in some parts of Buckinghamshire.

Now I am writing concerning farming, may I beg the favour of some one of your correspondents to inform me, Whether the decision passed last May in the Common Pleas, on a cause betwixt Worledge and Manning, relative to Gleaning, extends to lands lying in common fields? In this trial it was determined, that the poor had no right to lease till the farmer had abandoned the ground—but does this decision extend to common fields, or regard inclosures only?

The rebuke given you and your correspondent E. B. by E. R. R. p. 538, is unjustifiably severe. Had E. B.'s casual words relative to British East Indians (if I may use that appellation) been censurable, they would not have been inserted in your Miscellany, which has never admitted any thing improper yet, nor, I dare say, ever will, whilst it is under the management of the present directors, who prove themselves very competent judges of what is fit or unfit to be published. If your correspondents were not allowed to express their thoughts freely and openly, their letters would never be written with any ease or spirit, and would seldom or never contain any thing either new or entertaining. Part of your plan is to encourage genius, and diffuse information; but your intentions would never be answered, if you did not allow your correspondents' pens reasonable scope—and more than reasonable scope, no person of sense would desire of you.—Surely, Mr. Urban, every one may write, and you may print, any sentiments, thoughts, ideas, or words, that do not come under the description of treasonable, absurd, scurrilous, or ob-

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scene! and this right I hope you will ever preserve to yourself and correspondents: it is one of the privileges of Englishmen. Freedom of thought and freedom of communication are closely connected; a man loses part of the enjoyment arising from the one, if he is not allowed the other; and, if he is not to divulge his thoughts, nobody can be the better or wiser for them but himself—hence too great a degree of reserve is a kind of selfishness and meanness.—The correspondence carried on, through the channel of your Magazine, betwixt people of various climates, tempers, and opinions, may be considered as a free general conversation kept up by the world at large for the purposes of entertainment and instruction, and in which every one has a right of saying what he pleases, provided his words are not liable to the exceptions I have mentioned, and provided he closely adheres to truth. As E. B. did not break through any of these rules, his reflection on the British East Indians was not at all reprehensible: the class he speaks of is composed of people who have been led to India by views entirely sordid; money being the grand object with which they have habituated their minds to dwell, they regard the possession of it as the only qualification necessary for making a man of consequence in society—hence, on their return to their native country, they draw on themselves the contempt of the higher classes, and the dislike of the lower. Riches easily acquired, are lavishly spent, and the luxurious extravagance of these people has contributed more towards the present degeneracy of this nation than any other circumstance whatever.

Not to trespass any further on your Magazine, I shall only add, that as E. B. seems a man of penetration and observation, I hope, if he makes any excursion this Summer, he will favour the public with the remarks made in it, and write as he thinks, without regarding the severity of E. R. R.

Yours, &c. GRYPHON.

MR. URBAN,

THE Observer who writes from Burbach (p. 584), allows the picture of *Jeb* to be sufficiently explained, and its connection with our King *Henry VI.* to be fully disproved. "But there is, however," he says, "another matter

“matter which was introduced respecting the prayer *ad beatum Henricum*, and which Mr. Row ascribes to our King Henry of pious memory.”—This he calls a *great mistake*, and persists in his opinion, delivered in p. 470, that the prayer appertains to Henry the Emperor, and not to our King Henry. Two passages are then adduced from the Roman Martyrology, relative to the Emperor in question and his Empress. After which he proceeds to observe: “The globe and sword are proper to an Emperor, and the Latin prayer is doubtless addressed to the above *Saint Henry*. No other occurs in any ecclesiastical history that I have seen. Besides, it is absurd to suppose King Henry would compose a prayer in MS. wherein he is himself invoked as a Saint.”

Now, Sir, in reply to all this, and to acquit myself of error and mistake, I beg leave to remark, first, that the MS. manual of prayers here intended is entirely a collection made and written in England, since the titles of many of the prayers (fourteen or fifteen) are English, which cannot be accounted for upon any other supposition than that the author or compiler was an Englishman. And yet I very much question, whether Henry the Emperor, and his Empress Cunegunde, were at all known in England as Saints. Certainly one may justly demand an instance of it from some ecclesiastical compilation, or other missal, breviary, &c.

2dly, The Observator's Henry is expressly styled Emperor in his two quotations from the Roman Martyrology (p. 584), whereas the Henry in our manual is always called King, and occurs four times by that title, and not by that of Emperor.

3dly, It is extremely probable that our King Henry, allowed to be a prince of a devout turn (p. 584), might compose a prayer; whereas, on the other hand, we know nothing of the Emperor's dictating any such. Nothing of the kind has assuredly come down to us. “But is it not absurd to suppose King Henry would compose a prayer in a MS. wherein he is himself invoked as a Saint?” I answer, there is no inconsistency at all in this. The MS. had never been *his*. It was writ-

ten since his time*; and where is the impropriety of an author or compiler's inserting a prayer composed by the King, though he took him and esteemed him to be a Saint? As to the prayer itself, it is addressed to JESUS CHRIST, and the humility and resignation expressed in it well become the known character of this King. As it is not long, I shall here subjoin it.

A Prayer the wherefore Kyng Henry the VIth made.

DOMINE Jh'u Christe, qui me creâsti, redemisti, et præordinâsti ad hoc quod sum; et scis quid de me facere vis, fac de me secundum voluntatem tuam, cum misericordiâ.

Domine Jh'u Christe, qui solus es sapientia, tu scis quæ mihi expediunt, prout tibi placeret, et sicut in oculis tuæ majestatis videtur, de me ita fiat, cum misericordiâ tuâ. Amen. Pater noster. Ave Maria †.

Supposing then the writer of our manual to be possessed of a copy of this prayer, and perhaps liking it, an unprejudiced mind can never discern any incongruity in putting it into his work, though the King should be with him a reputed Saint. Have we not many both prayers and other compositions written by Saints?

But “the globe and sword,” says the Observator, “are proper to an Emperor.” They are so undoubtedly; but not to Emperors only, as will clearly appear to every one that pleases to turn into Sandford, and to inspect the effigies of our Kings there sitting in state upon their seals. Besides, the King's robe is blue, and not purple, i. e. imperial; it is doubled with ermine.

I have but one thing more; our King Henry was cruelly and suddenly slain in the Tower, by Richard Duke of Gloucester, when at his devotions—and in the prayer addressed to him (p. 470), deliverance *ab improvîsâ morte* is particularly mentioned; the same again we may observe in the *antiphona*, which, though it be written in continuation, is rythmical, and should be disposed thus:

Rex Henricus,
Sis amicus
Nobis in angustia;
Cujus prece
Nos à nece
Solvemur perpetua.
Lampas morum,
Spes egrorum
Ferens medicamina;

* There is a prayer for the Kyng, p. 23; and the King is *H* in the body of the prayer, and no doubt means Henry VII. or VIII. whom he calls *Rex nosfer*.

† Meaning that the Lord's Prayer and the Ave Maria should then follow.

Sis tuorum
Famulorum
Ductor ad celestia.
Pax in terrâ,
Non sit guerra
Orbis per confinia;
Virtus crescat,
Et ferveſcat
Caritas per omnia,
Non, ſudore
Vel dolore,
Moriatur ſubito,
Sed vivamus
Et plaudamus
Celis ſine termino.

This, Sir, is a circumſtance ſo peculiar to our Henry, for nothing, I preſume, like it happened to Henry the Emperor, that it may ſeem to appropriate the prayer to our Henry with the greateſt probability. The Obſervator, indeed, aſſerts poſitively, that “the Latin prayer (p. 470) is doubtleſs ad-dreſſed to the above Saint Henry,” meaning Henry the Emperor; but others perhaps, after maturely conſidering the ſeveral matters here offered, may not be quite ſo ſanguine, but rather incline to think differently from this gentleman on the ſubject.

Yours, &c. T. Row.

SKETCHES RELATING TO THE CATHEDRALS AND OTHER RELIGIOUS HOUSES IN THE PROVINCE OF NORMANDY.

“Now, after the Norman manner, they build themſelves goodly churches, and ſtately houſes of ſtone, provide better furniſhments, erect caſtles and towers in other ſort than before.” Daniel’s Life and Reign of William I. p. 27.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 15.

AS not only our Kings, but the principal families in England, derive their origin from Norman* anceſtry, curioſity will ever be awake to the deſcription of a country to which the Engliſh nation is ſo nearly allied. To the late learned antiquary Dr. Ducarel (deſcended from an ancient family at Caen in Normandy) the public is indebted for the account and preſervation

of ſeveral Anglo-Norman antiquities, in folio; and alſo for an account of the Alien Priories†, in 2 vols. ſm. 8vo.—The latter very intereſting work profeſſes to treat, 1ſt, of the cathedrals and religious houſes in Normandy; 2dly, of thoſe in other parts of France: and as the plates with which the ſecond edition is enriched relate entirely to Normandy, and form a complete collection of the cathedrals in that province, ſome of which have never till lately been engraved, the following ſhort account of them (collected chiefly from notes made in a tour in that country) may not be wholly unacceptable to your readers, eſpecially as ſome of the views of the cathedrals have already been copied for your Magazine.

Yours, &c.

D. B.

A map of Normandy. The province of Normandy, 155 miles in length, and 85 miles in breadth, is ſaid to contain three millions of inhabitants, and is, on account of the variety of its productions, and its proximity to the ſea, one of the moſt fertile‡ and commercial provinces in France. Charles the Simple confirmed this province unto Rollo the Dane, in whoſe family it continued (except for the ſpace of 200 years) till the year 1449, temp. Henry VI. when the French recovered it from the Engliſh.

View of the Weſt front of the cathedral church of Avranches. This cathedral is dedicated to St. Andrew, and was conſecrated, in 1121, by Biſhop Turgis, in the preſence of Henry II. King of England. Its chapter conſiſts of a dean, chanter, treaſurer, ſchoolmaſter, two archdeacons, and twenty-five canons. It ſtands upon a terrace formed out of a ſteep rock thirty feet above the road of the city. The learned Huet, author of “La Demonſtration Evangelique,” &c. was biſhop of this diocèſe. He died in 1721, aged 91. This plate, taken from a drawing made in 1786, has been added, to complete the collection of Nor-

* The Norman Kings bore the arms of Normandy, *two leopards paſſant*, to which Richard III. added that of Guienne, another leopard paſſant (ſome think it ought to be *contre paſſant*), and ſo compoſed the Engliſh coat; in which, among other alterations, the leopards have been ſince changed to lions. Sullivan’s Lectures, p. 227.

† There were two ſorts of priories—ſuch as were independent, like the abbies; and ſuch as depended upon ſome great abbey, from which they received their prior: when the convent, to which any priory belonged, was beyond ſea, it was ſtyled an *Alien Priory*. Rapin, vol. IV. p. 308. 8vo.

‡ Wine and olives excepted. Cyder is the common beverage of the country.

man cathedrals, in the 2d edition of the *Alien Priories*.

*North-west view of the cathedral church of Rouen**, one of the most magnificent monuments of Gothic architecture in France. It was built in the reign of William the Conqueror. In this church are monuments for Rollo the Dane, and his son William Longsword, Richard I. King of England, Prince Henry † elder brother of Richard, John Duke of Bedford, Cardinal d'Amboise, minister to Louis XII. He built the chapel behind the choir, and obtained of Henry VIIth king of England some lead to cover it. Henry was surprized at the quantity the Cardinal asked for; but his astonishment ceased when he found it was intended to cover the whole cathedral, upwards of 408 feet in length.—Louis de Brezé, seneschal of Normandy, the dead figure on this monument, is allowed to be one of the finest productions of the chissel.

The church of the Benedictine abbey of Bec. See the history of the royal abbey of Bec, near Rouen, in Normandy, translated from the French of Dom. John Bourget, fm. 8vo. 1779. The Empress Maud, mother of Henry II. lies buried here. There is erected to her memory a tomb of copper with an inscription, dated 1684. The abbey is a noble building, situate in a fertile valley. The revenues of this monastery are very considerable; and the monks shew a proportionable degree of hospitality.

View of the cathedral of Lisieux †. See Gent. Mag. vol. LIII. p. 813. This plate is now added to the second edition.

Four views of the cathedral of Sees. See Gent. Mag. vol. LVI. p. 359. This plate likewise is added to the second edition.

West front of the abbey church of St. Stephen at Caen, founded in 1064 by William the Conqueror, who was bu-

ried there in 1093. Near this church are the remains of William the Conqueror's palace, from which there was a communication to the chapel of St. Mary, now part of the abbey church, which then served as a private chapel. In the guard-room are curious pavings, representing different coats of arms, supposed to belong to those families which accompanied William at the Conquest; but more probably they were put there in the reign of King John, who resided much at Caen.

West front of the abbey church of the Holy Trinity at Caen. A convent of Benedictine nuns, founded in 1064 by Matilda wife of William the Conqueror, where she lies interred.

View of Mount Saint Michael, a Benedictine abbey, situate on a high rock in the middle of the bay of Avranches, not unlike Mount St. Michael in Cornwall. The church was begun by Richard 2d Duke of Normandy, and completed in 1070 under William the Conqueror. It is supported by nine pillars of prodigious dimensions, perhaps 30 feet in circumference, and is an astonishing building for strength and solidity. Mount Saint Michael is famous for resisting the force of Henry V. when he subdued all Normandy, this rock only excepted §.

North-west view of the cathedral of Coutances. This most beautiful Gothic structure, richly adorned with suitable ornaments, stands in the middle of the city, on the summit of the hill. It was begun in 1010, and was consecrated, in the presence of William the Conqueror, some years after. The city is large, but full of religious houses and monks. The country, called the *Contentin*, of which this city is the capital, is (in the opinion of Mr. Wraxal) inferior to no part of the North of Europe.

North front of the cathedral of Evreux. A beautiful cathedral, built by Hen. I.

* The trade of Rouen is very considerable. In the article of printed linens only the sale is computed from 20 to 25,000l. sterling per week. The quantity of linen sold in a year, at the hall kept for that purpose, is supposed to amount to thirty-five millions of livres. The cotton manufactory, introduced there by Mr. Holker, is likewise very considerable.

† The figures of Richard I. and Henry his elder brother have eluded the search of antiquaries by being covered at the time the choir was paved, when the floor was raised considerably, and the figures being low, the pavement was put over them!—They are engraved in *Montfaucon* and *Ducarel's Antiquities*.

‡ In the cathedral of Lisieux is the monument for Pierre Couchon, Bishop of Lisieux, famous for passing sentence on the Maid of Orleans. See the fountain erected to her memory, and a dissertation on that extraordinary woman, lately published by the Society of Antiquaries.

§ See a further account of it, with the view here described, vol. XLIX. p. 552.

king of England. See Gent. Mag. vol. LIII. p. 308, where this print has been copied, and a description of the cathedral given.

North-west view of the cathedral of Bayeux *, erected in the year 1159 by Bishop Harcourt, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It is a fine specimen of the ancient Gothic. Here is preserved the famous historical needle-work, representing the embassy of Harold to William the Conqueror, at the command of Edward the Confessor †, and William's expedition to England, and the battle of Hastings which ensued. This is said to have been the work of Queen Matilda and the ladies of her court. It is on a brown canvas, 212 feet long, and 13 inches wide, besides the borders, which are 3 inches each. The outline of the faces of the men is described some in red and others in blue worsted. The horses are worked in yellow, blue, and red. The armour is represented by a sort of chain stitch. This very curious and interesting remnant of antiquity is ingeniously described by M. Lancelot, in the *Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions de Paris*; but it yet remains a subject worthy the attention of the English antiquary.

Curious seals of the abbey of Bec appendant to a deed in the library of Thomas Asple, Esq. F.R. & A.S.S.

P. S. Your correspondent, not having seen any of the following inscriptions in print, thinks he may, without much impropriety, form an appendix to the foregoing account.

In the chapel called *Le petite S. Ambrose*, in the cathedral of Rouen.

Hic positus est †
 ROLLO,
 Normaniz à se, territzæ, vastatæ,
 restitutæ,
 Primus Dux, conditor, pater;
 à Francone, Archiepisc. Rotom.

baptizatus anno 917,
 obiit anno 917.
 Offa ipsius in veteri sanctuario
 nunc capite navis, primùm condita,
 translato altari, hîc collocata
 sunt à B. Mauritio, Archiep. Rotom.
 an. 1063.

In the chapel of *S. Ann*, in the cathedral of Rouen.

Hic positus est †
 Guillelmus dictus Longa Spata,
 Rollonis filius,
 Dux Normandiæ,
 proditoriè occisus anno 942.
 Offa ipsius in veteri sanctuario,
 ubi nunc est caput navis, primùm
 condita, translato altari, hîc
 collocata sunt à B. Mauritio ‡,
 Archiepisc. Rotom.
 anno 1063.

On a triangular pedestal, on which is placed a figure of the *Maid of Orleans*, in the *Marché aux Veaux* at Rouen, being the spot where she was burnt (the figure is by *Stodtz*):

Flammarum victrix isto rediviva trophæo
 Vitam pro patriâ ponere Virgo docet.
 Eminet exemplum, succendat pectora regno,
 Suscitet Heroas, Neustria detque suos.
 Stemma vides; sculpsit victoria; tacta Puella
 Rate triumphali sunt ibi scripta manu.
 Regia Virgineo defenditur ense corona:
 Lilia Virginea tuta sub ense nitent.

Joannæ d'Arc,
 quæ sexu femina, armis vir,
 fortitudine heros,
 post aureliam obsidione liberatam,
 ductum per medios hostes ad sacra Rhemensia
 Carolum VII
 assertum eidem pluribus victoriis solium,
 ad compendium capta, Anglis tradita,
 immeritâ sorte,
 in isto urbis angulo,
 combusta die 30 Maii, anno 1431.
 "Exiit flammis quod mortale:
 "gloria superest nunquam moritura ||;"
 et in hâc eâdem urbe
 solemniter vindicata,
 die 7 Julii, anno 1456.

* The trade and population of Bayeux is now very inconsiderable, from its vicinity to Caen. In this part of Normandy the best cyder is made.

† Edward the Confessor is represented sitting upon a throne similar to that on a seal of Henry II. engraved in Speed, p. 504.

‡ These monuments are alike, and very handsome. The Dukes are represented in their robes (cut in stone, and painted), and are laid on sarcophagi of variegated marble, placed in apt recesses. Rollo is represented with his hands cloyed, in the posture of prayer. William Longsword has a truncheon in his hand.

§ Mauritius Bishop of London and Lord Chancellor, 1087, rebuilt the church of St. Paul in London of stone brought from Normandy. Before this time churches were mostly built of timber. See W. Malmesbury.

|| Who would not die to merit these two lines? says Mr. Wraxall, in his Tour through France, p. 202.

Regnante Ludovico XV.

Normanniam gubernante Fr. Fred. Monmorancio.

Duce Luxemburgio,

D. D. Antonio de Gaugy, Equite et S. Lazari
et honorario in Curiâ Præsidiali
urbis majore,

Joanne Petro de Clere, Elia de Ferbore,

Car. Nic. Bordier,

Joan. Bap. Fr. Chapis, Hen. Jos. Vachier,

Scutifero Nic. Prevel,

Ædilibus.

Jac. Ph. Mallot, Scutifero pro reg. N. B. E.
Coignard, Fab. et Ser.

Jac. L. Mullet, Scutif. Quæst. P. Torry,
op. mag.

Virgini Bellatrici

dicatum monumentum vetustate prolapsum *
sic renovari,

operâ et genio D. Alex. Dubois curavit civitas,
anno 1755.

MR. URBAN,

Preston.

AS you have commended the commutation act (p. 325 of the present year), being of a very different opinion, I call on your impartiality to print the inclosed remarks, which occurred on reading an extract in the Monthly Review for February, from a pamphlet by *Francis Baring, Esq.* one of the Directors of the East India Company, in which that act is defended, and, if the whole is of the same tenour with these quotations, it is really of a very extraordinary tendency.

CHIM-QUON-SE.

“MANY persons (says Mr. Baring) inhabit large houses, whose mode of living within doors is not answerable to their appearance without.” It is therefore, according to this gentleman, a great defect in our police, that people can hire such sized houses as they please, and live in them as frugally as they choose. To remedy this, as the flourishing state and opulence of the East India Company fully prove them to be such patterns of œconomy and good conduct, it is to be regretted that they are not empowered to send schemes to every house which might direct how much money might be laid out by every inhabitant, and in what manner.

Mr. Baring, after daring to assert that they, whose style of expence is suitable to their fortune, are on the whole benefited by this act, like an able financier, easily removes the difficulty, that “One description of men must be

“an exception to this rule; I mean, those country gentlemen, who inhabit large houses, and possess but small fortunes. However, the size of their houses must be reduced to the scale of their income; or such persons must relinquish their old mansions for dwellings more suitable to the contracted limits of their fortunes.” There is an orientality in this writer’s easy manner of turning the country gentlemen out of their houses and possessions. In former times the country gentlemen were thought of service both in regulating the districts where they lived, and also when they were called up to assist in the national council. But, as all human affairs are liable to change, their offices are now become obsolete, and the East India Company providentially bring us home every year a sufficient number of a new sort of gentlemen, with new customs, manners, and principles, who fill the offices of the old country gentlemen, both in town and country, with so much better address. As to disposing the country gentlemen of their houses, where can be the injustice? They whose ancestors have enjoyed them longest, have certainly least reason to complain. Beside, if we examine narrowly, all these country gentlemen are descendants of the Saxons or Normans, who, without any colour of right, seized the possessions of the ancient Britons: therefore there can be no more harm in pushing them out of England, across the Tweed, or over the Severn, into cheap corners in Scotland or Wales, than there was in the servants of the Company, who, with the same argument, cut off a great part, and pushed the remainder of the nation of the Rohillas over the Ganges. (See Major Scott’s speech in defence of Mr. Hastings.) Indeed, as there were only fifty thousand men destroyed, it is a circumstance which I should not have thought worth mentioning, had it not appeared to be a case in point—for, I apprehend, the destruction of fifty thousand men makes an inconsiderable figure in the exploits of the Company’s servants in the East Indies.

Mr. Baring afterward observes, that “many rich people are mean enough to purchase the cheapest tea.” The obvious method of preventing this abuse of people’s purchasing what tea they like is, to send tea to every house with an armed force, and compel the owner to take such a quantity, and at such a price,

* The original fountain erected to the memory of the Maid of Orleans is engraved in the *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. II. p. 1.

price, as the Company shall think proper. The disposal of salt in France will countenance such a regulation. But if the times are not yet thought quite ripe for this expedient, the Company can easily procure an act, that from and after day, every house with windows, shall purchase

pounds of tea, at price, according to the number of windows. This act, enforced by an advertisement, offering premiums to servants informing against their masters, will no doubt prove effectual. It must be however confessed, that there was a time when prosecutions by information were esteemed unconstitutional; for which reason they, who formerly proved themselves our wisest and most equitable lawyers, set their faces against them as dangerous incroachments; but, by an advertisement of a similar nature to what I have mentioned above, which lately appeared, promising rewards to servants *secretly* informing against their masters, it is plain that our constitution, if not altered, is altering at a great rate, and that we shall soon arrive at the concise and laudable system of French policy, which retains in every family a spy at the service of the crown.

I do not call on Mr. Baring to publish, for I know he dare not, a real account of all the gold and silver which is annually carried by the East India Company and their servants to China and other places from this kingdom, by which the nation hath been impoverished to the amount of a great many millions. But I will ask, whether the tea which the Company last year bought of the Northern States was not paid for in cash? And must not the extraordinary quantity of tea which the Company in future will be obliged to bring from China, be paid for in cash or bullion? For every one knows, that the demand for English manufactures in China cannot possibly be advanced by this sudden increased demand for tea. Every trader is well aware, that an overstock of goods in China, or any other place, will very soon reduce their value below prime cost. What becomes then of Mr. Baring's boasted saving to the nation, "by retaining within this kingdom a balance, amounting annually to no less than 1,032,400*l.* which, prior to the act, was regularly paid to foreigners in specie, through the medium of the smuggler!" Where is the difference to the nation, as to its

being drained of cash, whether it is exported at once by the Company, or carried out in small quantities by the smuggler? Not but that smuggling is a great nuisance to the community, tho' perhaps not so great a one as an overgrown and over-bearing monopoly.—But if it should be answered, that the Company are able to force an advantageous trade equal to the increased demand for tea, it will plainly shew how prejudicial their exclusive right of trade hath been, for a great number of years, to the nation, by not extending it so far as was incumbent on them for the benefit of our manufactures.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 2.

AMONG the Proverbs of Solomon there are many very difficult to be understood. This may be often owing to the obscurity attendant upon detached sentences, where recourse to the context cannot be of use, and not unfrequently, perhaps, to some insufficiency in the translation. A verse in the 27th chapter comes, in particular, under this description; it is the 14th, "He that blesteth his friend with a loud voice, rising early in the morning, it shall be counted a curse to him." Some of your correspondents may perhaps communicate an explanation.

D. S.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 4.

ON reading Mr. Skinner's description of Hastings in Suffex, I observed he has fallen into a very common error respecting the triple-arched seat in one of the churches, which he supposes to have been a confessional. The general opinion indeed favours much his judgment on this point, wherein I cannot however agree with him, for the following reasons. In many of our old churches we may discover niches or arches in the walls, which are falsely said to have been contrived for the use abovementioned. Any small recess with a peep-hole is called a confessional;—such is the one shewn in St. Mary's chapel at Warwick, which is evidently a private oratory only, having a small aperture directing the sight to the altar or communion table, intended, I presume, for some person or persons of rank, who perhaps, in the true spirit of the publican, were not desirous of being seen or heard by men. A few steps lead up to this oratory, which is inclosed from the chapel by a curious stone screen, with a look-out into the chancel

chancel, by means of the same little opening, the other side of the wall being quite plain. A similar misapplication is still in vogue relating to the church of the parish where I reside. In a pillar nearest to the chancel are some very narrow and winding stone steps, greatly worn by ancient use, which terminate above, at an open nich, or arched door, over the pulpit. This is constantly reported and believed to have been a place where delinquents stood exposed to shame and penance, in a white sheet, before the congregation; whereas, in fact, it was the way up to the rood-loft, or singers' gallery, formerly there, but long since taken down. Otherwise, to admit the first notion, we must imagine the parish to have produced, some time or other, a great number of such offenders, from the appearance of the stairs.

It is very improbable that stone seats should be constructed for confessionals; the humid and chilling nature of such materials rendering it very inconvenient and prejudicial to health, especially with regard to the priest, who must have been obliged to sit therein for many hours together; or else we ought to conclude they were a much harder race of men than our present clergy, who would shrink at the idea of being immured. A well-lined pew, or desk, is certainly more comfortable. Equally commodious and warm are the stalls of our prebendaries. We should lament to hear they were made of stone. Pulpits are still to be seen in some places, formed of marble or stone; but stone confessionals remain unknown, at least they have hitherto escaped my strictest examination. I am more inclined to suppose they were made of wood, and placed against the walls of the North and South aisles of the church; but, as moveables, together with images, &c. were condemned to the flames at the purifying period of the Reformation, leaving more advantageous room for the indulgent use of pews. To some minds, the idea of a confessional gratifies more than a contemplative view over the monument of an ancient worthy, or a distinguished hero. Thus it is that imaginary confessionals arise, and are pointed out to the ignorant vulgar. These stone seats are generally confined to the chancel or choir, or to some distinctive chapel; places particularly set apart for sacramental rites: and it may be further noticed that they are always found on the right or south wall, not on the left.

Whence it is clear, that these chairs were designed for the officiating priests to sit upon at certain intervals of the public worship, or during the performance of some anthem, or musical voluntary. Their use must be obvious to any one who has been present at the church ceremonies abroad. The number of these seats varied according to the dignity of the place. In small rectories one, in others two, some have three, and in large cathedrals and metropolitans four, even five. In the last case, *Porte-mitre* and *Porte-crozier* had their places.

The perforations mentioned in the seat at Hastings church will not destroy my conjectures; when viewed as an improvement only for the better circulation of air, and respective observance in the three persons. The same kind of apertures are made throughout the pillars, on both sides of a whole cloister, (I think at Worcester,) where each monk had a recess, and yet could see the full range of the community. Yours, &c. O.

MR. URBAN, *Penzance, Aug. 8.*
INCLOSED you have a drawing [*plate I. fig. 2.*] of a brass vessel, found, about four or five years since, within the precincts of Glastonbury Abbey. It weighs 2 pounds 8 ounces and an half. Its height is 3 inches and an half; and it contains nearly a pint, wine measure. The bottom is solid, and marked with the letters *R* and *E*, which are tolerably well represented in the drawing.—If any of your correspondents will endeavour to illustrate to what use it was appropriated, it will greatly oblige
 A. B.

MR. URBAN, *Sept. 13.*
THE drawing [*see plate I. fig. 3.*] that accompanies this, gives the representation of a coin, which I wish to submit to the attention of the curious, through the means of your very valuable repository. It is a copper *Halfpenny* of Oliver Cromwell, undoubtedly the work of the celebrated Simon, and probably an *unique*, as no gentleman I have conversed with has ever seen another of the kind, nor is there the least mention of such a piece in any of our books. Mr. John White's copper *Farthings* of Oliver Cromwell, for which the late excellent Mr. Thomas Hollis offered so liberal a price, with a few more in the possession of some other gentlemen, are indeed well known; and delineations are given of them by Snelling, Martin Folkes, &c.
 But



J.P. Andrews del. 1784.

Monument on the New Forest, Hants. in Memory of the Death of William Rufus.

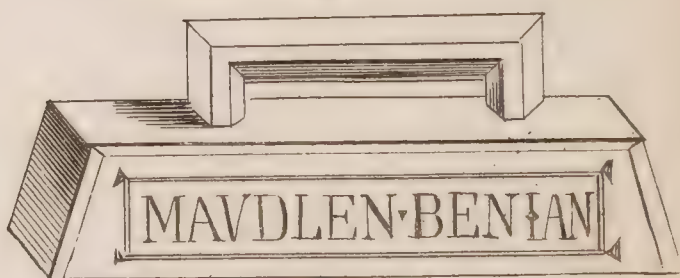
Fig. 2.



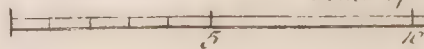
Fig. 3.



Fig. 5.



Scale of Inches



But the copper *Halfpenny* has never been noticed before, therefore is quite novel in its kind, and as such may merit a place in your miscellany. I have only to add, that it came to me from a common retale shop, where it was taken in change, and that your engraver has given a very faithful representation of it, the piece itself appearing to have slipped on the die, by which means some of the letters are double-struck, a small shadow-like double is given to the face, and the contour of the whole is rendered not perfectly round. As to the rest, the fierce countenance of Oliver is well preserved in it, as on all his other coins by Simon. The copper also is pretty good, and the original may be seen at any time, from 12 to 3 in the afternoon, or from 5 to 11 of an evening, by applying to your printer for directions. Yours, &c. N. T.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 14.

THE inclosed drawing [*plate I. fig. 4*] is from a bracelet said to be worn by the lady whose picture I described in vol. LV. p. 853, a supposed relation to Clement Edmondes. The figures on the stone of this bracelet are white, upon an ash-coloured, or lightish blue, ground. It is set in the purest gold; and in the circle, or border, are some precious stones. OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 20.

GOING, some little time ago, with a friend, to view the ruins of a religious house in the West of England, I accidentally discovered a small cavity in the wall of an inner apartment; and, as I was wantonly pulling out the mortar and rubbish which had collected in the hole, a round bit of wood attracted my notice, and, upon removing the dirt, I found it to be a piece of maple, about the thickness of a crown-piece, and in diameter over the surface a little more than two inches and a half, carved as in the annexed representation (*see plate I. fig. 5.*) X. X. Q.

Mr. URBAN, Brompton, Aug. 28.

I INCLOSE a drawing [*plate II. fig. 1*] which I made in the year 1784, of the monument erected on the spot where, according to steady tradition, William Rufus received his death's wound. It is somewhat extraordinary that the family of Parkes, mentioned in the inscription, still occupy the neighbouring cottages.—

GENT. MAG. September, 1786.

The drawing is, I assure you, very exact; which is indeed its only merit.

Yours, &c. J. P. ANDREWS.

Inscriptions on the monument:

I.

Here stood the
Oak Tree on which
an Arrow shot by
Sir Walter Tyrrel
at a Stag glanc'd
and struck King
William the 2d
furnam'd Rufus
in the Breast of
which he instantly
died on the 2d Day
of August
A D. 1100.

II.

King William the 2d
furnamed Rufus
being slain as is
before related was
laid in a Cart
belonging to one
Parkes, and drawn
from thence to
Winchester and
buried in the
Cathedral Church
of that City
A. D. 1143.

III.

That where an
Event so memorable
had happen'd might
not be hereafter
unknown this Stone
was set up by John
Lord Delawar
who has seen the
Tree growing
in this Place.

The height of the stone is 5 feet 10 inches, and each side 1 foot 10 inches in width.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 3.

I SEND you an impression of a seal (*plate II. fig. 2*) found at Winchelsea in Suffex; the legend, "S. PRECEPTORIE S. ANTONII DE GRATENON." And of a trader's token (*fig. 4*), from the cabinet of Mr. Southgate, which, being exceedingly rare, you will do well to preserve. Yours, &c. M. N.

Mr. URBAN,

Woodbridge, Aug. 1.

HEREWITH you receive an impression in wax (*fig. 3*) from a very curious silver medal of Queen Elizabeth, in bass-relief, such, I presume, as were worn pendant at the breast, and given as an honorary reward. The queen is represented as in the decline of life, loaded with ornaments, with a large veil upon her shoulders. The legend, "ELIZABETH. D. G. ANG. R. ET. HIB. REGINA." Reverse, a phoenix rising from the flames; initials, E. R.; the crown at top; the legend, SEMPER EADEM.—The medal* is in the possession of Mr. Mayhew, of this place. R. L.

* A medal somewhat like it may be seen in Perry's Plate IV. fig. 3, supposed to be a present to foreign ambassadors, expressive of his rising glory. See also the Society of Antiquaries' Prints, vol. I. pl. XX. EDIT.

Mr.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 9.

THIS accompanies the drawing (fig. 5) of a remarkable stone, which for many years continued in the possession of a reputable farmer at Higham in Leicestershire, the use whereof has remained unknown for more than three generations. The handle is cut out, and the whole forms one solid stone, of a sort not to be found in those parts. It is at present somewhat chipped, but the letters are perfectly legible and deeply engraven; appears to have been finely polished, from some places remaining still visible. Maudlen, or Maudlin, is a well known contraction for Magdalene. The piece is very heavy, and shaped with exact proportion, in length 16 inches, and in weight 17 pounds. Many vague and unsatisfactory conjectures are formed about it. A woman's name cut on the side should lead one to suppose it once appropriated to the service of that sex. We cannot consider it of great antiquity; yet there is a degree of pleasure in comparing ancient with modern inventions, by which we may form a judgement of our present improvements. Had this stone been dug up near to some celebrated place, and wanted the handle, it might have embarrassed many of our antiquaries.

Yours, &c. C. A. LAPIDE.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 16.

THE culture of tobacco being permitted by law in Ireland, are there any political reasons against such a licence in Great Britain? We are arrived at that period of national œconomy which seems to put every advantageous resource into action. Large tracts of waste lands are promised to furnish additional employment in husbandry, hitherto only serving more for ostentation than profit. The consumption of this American plant is very considerable in England, especially when manufactured into snuff, the fashionable use whereof is greatly increased.—The different and severe acts of parliament, made to prevent the growth of tobacco in this country, were intended as a favourable indulgence to our then new colonies, and in order to promote our own commerce with them; but can we say that reason now exists? Perhaps, independent of such consideration, it may be answered, the article produces a large revenue to government by importation. Allowed. But could not an equivalent duty be laid on what might be raised at home? The possibility of its thriving in the same degree of perfection as in some

parts of America, shall not be absolutely insisted on. This I will, however, venture to affirm, from my own experience of twelve years in small trials for speculation, that it will grow in this climate with tolerable success on certain soils adopted to its nature; of which sorts plenty may be found in most counties in England. Another valuable advantage attending it, and still more worthy of notice, is the employment it will give to a considerable number of the younger poor of either sex; requiring much more attention than labour, when in a growing state; at a season of the year too, which interferes not with the harvest. In those places where manufactures are wanting, it would become an object of yet greater consequence. The exclusion of foreign tobacco is not aimed at,—only a wish for liberty here to plant. The consumer must judge of its quality, and, if it answers not the cultivation, it will of course be neglected. Such a liberal plan is the apparent ground-work of our recently-projected commercial treaties, upon the rational principles of give and take. Let each nation grant a free importation; whatever is best in kind, and comes cheapest to market, will assuredly find the promptest sale. Certain restrictions may be necessary, however, in this reciprocal arrangement. No unwrought, primary materials, much less engines and tools appertaining to established manufactures, should be suffered to pass into foreign rival hands.—These remarks, if pursued, would lead me beyond the limits of my first subject, respecting which I shall mention an observation relative to natural history. Upon some of the tobacco plants raised from American seed I discovered the same kind of insect, or worm, which is described in a treatise published a few years ago on this vegetable, and there said to be its chiefest enemy. Can any profound naturalist inform me by what means it came into my garden? My supposition is, that the *ova* must have been brought over with the seed, having never seen one of the sort since the first year, not even after the most cautious examination; nor do I remember to have met with a similar grub amongst the numerous tribe of insects which have passed in my review. These fugitive hints may probably excite the attention of some of your readers learned in the political interests of this kingdom. An answer, or a further extension of this matter, will greatly oblige,

Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

Candidus.

Candidus ——— his utere mecum.

HOR.

MR. URBAN, *Lavenham, Sept. 10.*

IT is universally confessed that learning is an invaluable acquisition, but that a continual intercourse with books, without the possession of a distinct knowledge of mankind, is at best but an incomplete endowment. It is not the life of a college makes a wise man, where abstruse researches are made into the depths of philosophy, and where remote reflections and observations on the manners of humanity are so rarely encouraged; where, if any knowledge of the world is acquired, it is gained, as Dryden expresses it, through the spectacle of books—it is made through a mist of obscurity; and is there considered only as an adventitious qualification. But so requisite is it for a wise man to be, as it were, humanized by the world, and taught to penetrate not only into the bosom of antiquity, or through a profundity of sciences, but to fathom the hearts of mankind, to distinguish sophistification from truth, and absurdity and weakness from philanthropy and benevolence; so enchanting is the knowledge of humanity, and so prevailing is its influence, that the wise man, without it, is encumbered and fastidious; without it, he can neither feel nor express the sensations of the heart; he cannot paint them from logic, nor sympathise with them from retirement; they confine his ideas, let him expand them as far as he may; they restrain his faculties, let him exert them to ever so violent a degree. Being free from pedantry, and not from learning, I am induced to make these reflections; and while there exists a man whom I consider as oppressed by the writings of many, and as neglected by the multitude, for having had, at one time, Fortune waiting at his right hand, and Fame at his left, because he could either impel you to laughter or command a tear, I cannot curb my indignation. In future, I shall resolve the ænigma. So various is the life of an author! There may be, in a book, an ample share of the knowledge of human life, there may be dignity in the style, and truth in the sentiment; but if it is narrowly supplied from the fountain of wisdom, there arise some who are inclined only to cavil, who with a bitterness of invective, or asperity of reproach, at once, by their overbearing insolence, condemn it to perpetual obloquy.

To place the writings of a wise man

in competition with the writings of a polite man; the last, for their general use, and for their universality, are equally valuable with the former: it is necessary that the wise man should possess a degree of urbanity, to wipe away the dust, and obliterate the darkness that else encompass them; at the same time the polite man should attain a sufficient knowledge of books, to enable his readers to enjoy that description of life and manners which of course over-rule them. When shall we again boast of an Addison, a Steele, or a Johnson? who were acquainted with life, who knew its ambition and degradation, from the foundation of flattery to the pinnacle of villainy. To the last age of mankind will the "Spectator" continue to be admired and imitated, for its ease and propriety, and the "Rambler" for its strength of language and morality of sentiment, for its fund of wisdom and accurate portraiture of life and manners; where admonitions are centered in philosophy, and virtue in practice. A Bacon and a Boyle are laid by and neglected; they are of some superiority in a library, but only nominally take place of these periodical essays. There are some, however, who take delight in philosophy, and fathom the mine of science with the same avidity they will the refinements of lighter compositions. I am not a little pleased with a poetical insertion in your last Magazine, and cannot but be highly obliged to your correspondent for communicating it to the publick; but I am afraid he is somewhat misinformed, when he says, that Milton's daughter was his amanuensis. It is recorded by Philips, who knew him familiarly, and was conversant with the whole progress of "Paradise Lost," composed after the poet's blindness, that his daughters never learned to write. I only hint this, as conceiving that the daughters of Milton were not capable of it, but, while at home, endured the drudgery of reading, as Philips says, to their father, in different languages. He affirms also his own surprise, by adding, that he interrogated Milton on the variety of hands with which that poem was transcribed; and received for answer, that he procured the assistance of friends that occasionally might visit him to write them. His daughters, it is known, were sent out to learn various sorts of needle-work. I think such contemporary authority ought not to be rejected.

CLIO.

MR.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 16.
THE following explanation of the coin in No 14 of the plate for July, p. 552, is much at your service.

ON has been mistaken in the inscription for DN, *Dominus Noster* *.

The characters on the reverse are,

A

N XII In the *twelfth* year of the Emperor's reign.

O

M, according to the notation of numbers among the Greeks *Forty*. The value being forty of the smallest copper coins.

Є The mint-mark, *Five*. The fifth office of the mint.

CON *Constantinopoli*. Struck at Constantinople. X.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 20.

THE coin communicated by your correspondent M. M. M. from the Crimea, is of the Emperor JUSTINIAN, who reigned at Rome from A.D. 527 to A.D. 565. The legend is to be read,

D. N. IUSTINIANVS P. P. AVG.

i. e. *Dominus Noster Justinianus Augustus Pater Patriæ*.

The title of *Dominus Noster* was first given to the Emperors about the time of Constantine, and continued to the end of the Western empire.

The horseman, in none of the coins of this emperor that I have seen, has any animal under his feet; and is generally borne on a shield.

The great M on the reverse, which appears also on the coins of Anastasius, who preceded Justinian, is by the author of the *Science des Medailles*, p. 139, supposed a monogram of the name *Mary*, surmounted by a cross. ANNO XII at the sides refers to the year of Justinian's reign, A.D. 538.

Gusseme, in his *Diccionario Numismatico*, explains Є on the coins of Justinian and the two Justins, and on the reverse of one of Galienus (and Duncange gives it on the coins of Constantine the Great), to mean the 5th year of their reign, being the Greek numeral for 5: but this seems contradicted by the above mark of date.

"The Greeks," says Joubert, vol. I. p. 158—163, "took care to mark exactly the years of each prince's reign, and that down to the lowest period of the empire, where the reverses have little more than these sort of epochs

on them, especially after Justinian, in Latin: on the coins of the Greek empire, and after Theophilus, no epocha at all." But this does not explain the Є.

CON stands for *Constantinople*, where the coin was probably struck.

The third coin found at Benacre, (p. 538, fig. 15,) is of Domitian, in the fourteenth year of his reign, and his fourteenth consulship, Anno Dom. 87. The reverse has a figure of Pallas, with her spear and shield: under her feet seems to be what Occo, p. 136, calls *pelta*, though not on a coin exactly resembling this. The inscription on the obverse seems incorrectly given, wanting IMP at the beginning, and it should end TR. P. VI. or VII.

In answer to your correspondent H. l. p. 207, I know of no English translation of Suetonius except one by Holland, 1606, folio, with notes; and one by John Hughes, the poet, in two vols. 1717 and 1726, 12°. Mr. Hughes observes, in his preface concerning the former translations, that, in that "published by several hands" whole sentences are entirely omitted, and many misconstrued, and an improper liberty frequently used of confounding the Roman officers and customs, by putting them into modern times. I believe there has been no translation of this author into our language since Mr. Hughes. Fabricius mentions two, 1670 and 1690, 8vo. I know no better guide than this last-mentioned collector, except Osborne's Harleian Catalogue, or one or two drawn out by Mr. Paterson, than whom no man is better qualified to undertake a scientific catalogue of all the editions, translations, and illustrations of the classic as well as other writers, and I seriously recommend such a work to his consideration. Velleius Paterculus was translated by Sir Robert Le Grys, 1632, 8vo; by Newcomb, 1724, 8vo; by Paterson, Edinb. 1722, 8vo.

D. H.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 4.

C. W. p. 553, is certainly right in his latter interpretation of *auca*, a goose. See *Gent. Mag.* 1758, p. 465.

Mr. Tong, mentioned p. 544, note, as author of a life of Mr. Henry, was, it is believed, father or relation of the husband of Mrs. T. who kept a boarding-school for young ladies in London, in which her daughter succeeded her.

On all the seals, p. 570, the S preceding the name stands for *Sigillum*.

Nº

* T. Row makes the same remark. EDIT.

Nº 13 seems a merchant's mark, between H, I, or L, the owner's initial.

That with *quasi rosam gerens* (T. Row observes) may mean perhaps *Roseberry*. Rutton, he believes, is now a surname in Kent.

P. 581. Tho. de Wulldham, Bishop of Rochester, was called *alias de Suthflete*, according to Le Neve, Fasti, p. 248.

Ibid. *His Majesty*, rather, *His Highness*; the former title not being then much used, if at all.

The impression of *fish* (or rather fish's tooth), in your last month, p. 632, was, you rightly observe, by no means uncommon. I can furnish you with several, both fixed and loose, found in Cherry Hinton chalk pits, in the county of Cambridge.

Can your correspondent VOLUNTEER procure you copies of the "Asiatic Miscellany," or is it sold in London?

The patron of Greenford parva (p. 639) is not John *Schreiber*, but J. *Lateward*; the *infant* having changed his name, on coming of age, for his grandfather's estate, whereby he became patron of this rectory. Mr. Bacon has fallen into the same error in his new edition of *Edon's Thesaurus*.—Mr. Bacon says also, Mr. Perkin, lord of the manor, is patron of *Teddington*.

The *cellar* under the chancel at Hastings (651), I conceive to have been a crypt, of which there are several instances in antient churches. Whether these crypts were chapels dedicated to any particular saint, must be left to the inquiry of antiquaries.

I have very good reason to suspect the Southwark vault is a mere humbug, like the account of a volcano at the north pole, signed W. Wyatt.

Of *Ingelrica*, at Hatfield Peverel (665), see "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," p. 16.

In Mr. W. Wright's epitaph correct, l. 7, *vel ne vix*, l. 9, *usi*. A. A.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 2.

I WISH some of your correspondents would give us an account of the proceedings in the dissolutions of religious houses in the Emperor's dominions; to what uses the funds or the buildings are appropriated; whether on the plan of our Henry VIII. or on a better; and whether the MSS. and the monuments are dispersed and sold to gold-beaters and masons, or, as the paintings have been, by public auction? One naturally hopes the good sense and good taste and philosophy of the 18th

century will proceed with more caution than the avarice and fanaticism of the 16th, and that many curious things will be brought to light on this interesting occasion; an event which will inflict a deeper wound on the seven-headed beast than all the blows that Luther, Knox, or Calvin, dealt about them. Yours, &c. Q. Q.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 12.

PERMIT me, under favour of your Magazine, to make this public testimony of the pleasure I have received in reading Mrs. Smith's Elegiac Sonnets, and to point out to that very ingenious lady the passage from whence it appears she has borrowed the following line, in the 12th sonnet:

"And suit the mournful temper of my soul;" which she acknowledges to have forgotten.

"Rage on, ye winds, burst clouds, and waters
"roar!"

"You bear a just resemblance of my fortune,
"And suit the gloomy habit of my soul!"

Dr. Young's *Revenge*, scene I.

Yours, &c. J. A.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 18.

PERMIT me to congratulate you and the publick on the pleasing hopes of a GENERAL INDEX to THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. It cannot have escaped your observation, that in almost all biographical, topographical, critical, and historical publications, of a modern date, numberless authorities in your Miscellany are referred to. How satisfactory, therefore, will it be to have it in one's power, by turning over a well-digested Index (as all must be in which Mr. *Ayfcough* has any concern), to avail oneself at once of the information your volumes afford, and, as it were, to anticipate the collection of others.

The separate Indexes given in your Supplements are so full and ample, that it may be impertinent to suggest any thing on that head; but it should seem that peculiar attention ought to be paid to the list of persons concerning whom anecdotes are to be found, and that such a list should be as copious as possible, and distinct from the names of persons mentioned in the Marriage-lists, Obituary, &c.; and if lists of all the portraits engraved in your work, and of the parishes of which topographical accounts have been given, were inserted in the General Index, it would be very useful.

Yours, &c. SENEX.

THE

THE TRIFLER, N° IX.

*Romæ dulce diu fuit ac solenne, reclusâ
 Mane domo vigilare, clienti promere jura;
 Cautos nominibus certis expendere nummos;
 Majores audire, minori dicere, per quæ
 Crescere res posset, minui damnosa libido.
 Mutavit mentem populus levis, et calet uno
 Scribendi studio: Puerique patresque severi
 Fronde comas vinceti cœnant, et carmina dic-
 tant.* HOR.

‘ For many an age our fathers entertain’d
 ‘ Their early clients, and the laws explain’d;
 ‘ Instructed them their cautious wealth to lend,
 ‘ While youth was taught with reverence to
 ‘ attend,
 ‘ And hear the old point out the prudent ways
 ‘ To calm their passions, and their fortunes
 ‘ raise.
 ‘ Now the light people bend to other aims,
 ‘ A lust of scribbling every breast inflames;
 ‘ Our youth, our senators with bays are
 ‘ crown’d,
 ‘ And rhymes eternal at our feasts go round.’
 FRANCIS.

THAT the love of fame is an *uni-
 versal passion* it needs only an ap-
 peal to the feelings of all mankind to
 evince. The illiterate mechanic, who
 can form no other notions of excellence
 than what the vibrations of a pendulum,
 or the romantic beauty of a Gothic pa-
 lace, have suggested, hopes in time to
 see his name recorded on the front of
 some city clock, or mentioned by the
 centinel of a St. Paul’s or a St. Peter’s
 with the same degree of respect as we
 now contemplate the Algebraic prob-
 lems of an Archimedes, or the inimit-
 able designs of a Palladio, a Vitruvius,
 or a Jones. The views of the sage phi-
 losopher are little different. To bury
 himself in the quiet vale of retirement
 is the summit of his ambition, and to
 sooth himself with the flattering hope
 that he shall one day or other fill a nich
 among the departed worthies of some
 venerable abbey, fills up the short in-
 terval of meditation and prayers. To
 enumerate the different effects which
 this passion produces in different minds,
 would be tedious, and perhaps unnec-
 essary. If its advantages to the world
 in general have been many, its disad-
 vantages have not been altogether in-
 considerable. To increase the republic
 of letters without adding to its stability
 is a useless and dangerous experiment.
 Every illiterate puppy, who can scarcely
 scribble his own name, thinks himself
 bound, with or without a patron, to
 communicate his stanzas to the publick;
 and the pedantic schoolboy, just out of
 his Corderly, sends forth some nonsensi-

cal translation to the press, with a poe-
 tical dedication (as he calls it) to a
 Busby or a Warton.

Every attempt which cannot do good
 must be productive of evil, either in a
 more or less degree. Out of the num-
 bers that have been infected with this
 epidemical madness for letters, so few
 have succeeded, that to consign their
 productions to oblivion, it seems only
 necessary to mention their station and
 character. However partial this may
 appear, it is not altogether unjust. To
 damp the ardour of genius indeed, in its
 voluntary exertions, may be considered
 as the attempt of envy, rather than pru-
 dence. But the genius of that unhappy,
 restless herd of authors, who never soar
 beyond the madrigals of a Grub-street
 garret, is more to be pitied than ad-
 mired;—it is more to be ridiculed than
 encouraged.

The present state of the literary re-
 public is not in so weak and tottering a
 condition as to require assistance from
 the vain, the superficial, and the mer-
 cenary. True genius never fails to
 force its way into the world. It will
 always be admired, it will always be
 revered;—though, to be always re-
 warded, experience tells us, is not an in-
 variable consequence. Through idle-
 ness, or modesty, the most exalted, and
 the most enlightened, have been distin-
 guished more by their misfortunes than
 the liberality of their patrons. The
 diffidence of a Chatterton will be loved
 and pitied by every pretender to sensi-
 bility; and the most rigid moralist can-
 not but admire the fine productions of
 genius, even in the dissipated circles of
 an Otway or a Savage. That all the
 possessors of an Otway’s or a Savage’s
 genius shall meet with a similar fate, or
 that all shall be rewarded according to
 their desert, it is not in the power of
 humanity to predict. But that the im-
 pertinent and superficial swarm of au-
 thors, who are continually buzzing
 about the sacred temple of literary ho-
 nours, shall be huddled into one com-
 mon abyss of irretrievable oblivion, is
 the wish and the expectation of every
 true votary of learning. If it should
 happen that an individual be indiscrimi-
 nately thrown into the general mass,
 who possessed better talents, and deserv-
 ed a better fate, than his contemporary
 and fellow-sufferers, the loss may not
 be considerable;—it may not be felt.
 To suffer the incursions of a whole ene-
 my

my upon our lands without opposition, and without resentment, because a single enemy has been induced or compelled to accompany them, would be madness indeed.

I have generally considered it as derogatory to the taste and judgement of that constellation of learning which shone out, in the beginning of this century, with such united radiance, that the *sacerdotal thresher* was admitted into such repute. But he was patronised by the very liberal patroness of all that was learned, all that was noble. The reign of Queen ANNE flourished with a set of writers which would have done honour to the brightest period of the Augustan age. Though not eminent for Learning herself, she was sensible of its value. She felt it in the closet and in the senate. The wisdom, the probity, the judgement of an Addison, exerted in the administration of state, could not but be successful. Though equally fastidious and deliberate in the choice of her warriors, they were not altogether so essentially beneficial. They were actuated, they were even supported, by the wise and prudent measures of a politic, well-informed ministry; and it may be fairly questioned whether the exploits of a Marlborough and a Eugene were not extended, nay even in some measure indebted for their success, to the ministerial exertions of an Addison and a Walpole.

To conduct the affairs of state with skill and prudence, few crowns have been so uniformly successful in their choice of learned and virtuous statesmen. Of this the queen was sensible; and she knew the danger of discouraging and rejecting one who had the least pretensions to genius or learning. Brought, too, from the mean employment of a thresher, his most glaring faults were over-looked with a candour and majestic benevolence so eminently characteristic of the royal patroness* of Duck.

That he had some pretensions to genius, however slight, may perhaps be allowed him on this score, that none but a madman would have left the flail for the pen, unless he had felt himself really actuated by the impulse of fancy; or, to use the words of the witty epigrammatist of St. Patrick's,

“From threshing straw he turns to thresh
“his brains, [grains;
“For which her Majesty allows him

“Though 'tis confess'd, that those who
“ever saw [straw.”

“His poems, think them all not worth a
At the time that Mr. Duck wrote, he seems to have been encouraged and caressed by the great and the learned. That he was popular, has been avowed by all his contemporaries. But the popularity of his poems cannot be considered as the criterion of their excellence. Intrinsic beauty, if it had shone out with any remarkable lustre, could never have suffered so considerable a change, from the lapse of half a century, as to be totally obliterated and discarded. The works of this once so much celebrated writer are now to be found only in the closets of peasants, or in the corner-shelf of a pot-house, in the honourable association of Tom Brown and Roderick Random†. It was not the genius of Duck, it was not his love of learning, it was not the liberality of his patrons alone, that recommended him to the notice of a queen and the public; but it was the predominance of fashion, and the happy concurrence of favourable circumstances, which exalted him to an eminence in the temple of literary honours little inferior to that of a Dryden or a Waller; but, fortunately for posterity, it was an eminence too dazzling for the weak and superficial abilities of Duck to support, and from which he has since descended with ignominy and reproach. The able historian of his life has lavished upon him such unmerited adulation as even prejudice or interest will hardly justify, especially when the taste and judgement of a Spence are considered as at stake.

Should such encouragement fall to the lot of every illiterate puppy, to be praised by the learned commentator on the Odyssey, and to be patronised by a queen, and such a queen too as nations less limited than Great Britain might have been proud to acknowledge as their sovereign*, the case would be melancholy and dangerous. The bustle of a commercial or mechanical profession would be superseded by an epidemical devotion to the Muses. The most magnificent buildings of our kingdom would be converted into repositories for poetasters and scribblers. Every avenue and every parade in the metropolis would be crowded with a set of half-brained emaciated creatures; and the whole city, instead of being divided,

* Here is a small anachronism. Duck's patroness was *Caroline*, not *Anne*. EDIT.

† Roderick Random deserves and possesses a place in better company. EDIT.

as it now is, into squares and palaces, would become one continued train of printing-offices and Grub-streets.

That true merit, however, is not always incompatible with a low birth, or narrow education, experience has repeatedly informed us. Some of the most eminent of our Northern literati have risen from poverty and obscurity to wealth and reputation. But the laurel must be conferred with deliberation and judgement. It is of dangerous tendency, unless conferred on those who are worthy the acquisition. And how few are the meritorious, in comparison with the candidates that apply! That every adventurer from the plough-tail, or the barn, should become a Cincinnatus, or even a Duck, is no longer expected, as it is no longer wanted; and the gold that one shall afford, when compared with the quantity of dross that attends it, is so very inconsiderable as scarcely to repay the expence of an analitical process.

— *Verbum emicuit si forte decorum, et
Si versus paulo concinnior unus et alter,
Injuste totum ducit, venditque poema.*

“If chance some better phrase, or happier
“line,

“With sudden lustre unexpected shine,
“However harsh the rugged numbers roll,
“It stamps a price and merit on the whole.”

But that some of these adventurers have contributed to the national good, by the labours of their pen, cannot be denied. Without learning, without interest, and without judgement, many have attained a considerable degree of merited reputation, merely by the *wild wood-notes* of a natural, uncultivated genius.

Among this species of writers is to be ranked the Bristol Milk-woman. The natural fire of her imagination, aided by the keenest sensations of horror, has produced such a train of melancholy sentiments, expressed with all the rage of poetical fanaticism, as a Sappho, or an Ennius, in our country, and in our times, would probably have breathed. Blank verse is her province. Her ear seems to be well attuned to the modulation of its periods. The Poem to *Stella* seems to be the best, as it is the first, in the collection. The structure of its verses is happy and harmonious. In the best of our English poets we shall find few thoughts more striking and original than one in her Poem to *Mr. Raikes*, where she says,

“—— ah! hapless, hapless state!

“Where immortality itself is sick,
“And hopes annihilation.”

In rhyme, her best piece is *Clifton Hill*. The first fourteen lines are animated, picturesque, and beautiful. It is much to be wished that she would continue her devotion to the Muses; and I doubt not but the generous disposition of the ingenious lady that ushered her into the world will continue to cherish and promote a genius which may prove so invaluable a contributor to the common stock of harmless pleasure.

It was not my original intention to enter into a discussion of the merits of these two poetical devotees. But as I have been led unavoidably into it, a comparison may perhaps be expected as a natural consequence. But where there is no similarity, there can be no comparison. Duck had chiefly his interest in view. He was content to grovel at the foot of Parnassus, and crop the flowers that sprung up opportunely to his hand, so that he could, at any rate, profit by the labour. Mrs. Yearley wrote for her subsistence. Nor was she silenced after the fatigue of barely procuring it. But her Muse is a “Muse of Fire,” that strives “to ascend the highest heaven of invention.” I shall conclude this month’s lucubration with her character, as summed up by Miss H. More.

“You will find her, like all unlettered poets, abounding in imagery, metaphor, and personification; her faults, in this respect, being rather those of superfluity than of want. If her epithets are now and then bold and vehement, they are striking and original; and I should be sorry to see the wild vigour of her rustic Muse polished into elegance, or laboured in to correctness. Her ear is perfect;—there is sometimes great felicity in the structure of her blank verse; and she often varies the pause with a hapiness which looks like skill. She abounds in false concords, and inaccuracies of various kinds; the grossest of which have been corrected. You will find her often diffuse from redundancy, and oftener obscure from brevity: but you will seldom find in her those inexpressible poetic fins, the false thought, the puerile conceit, the distorted image, and the incongruous metaphor—the common resources of bad poets, and the not uncommon blemishes of good ones.”

MR.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 8.

THE extravagancies of the last age in regard to dropping the word *saint*, &c. and the solemnization of marriage before or by a justice of the peace, will receive some little elucidation, if you insert the following extracts from the register of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, in your valuable and entertaining Miscellany.

"Publications and Marriages in December 1653.

"26. Julius Wood of Nightingale-lane in this parish, marriner, and Martha Waggon, of the same, widdow, were published in the market-place at Leaden-hall three severall market days in three severall weekes (*viz.*) on the 16th day, on the 19th day, and on the 26th day of December, 1653; and the said Julius Wood and Martha Waggon were married by me Richard Loton, esq. and justice of peace in the county of Middlesex, on the 26th day of December, 1653. Edward Callis, and Tobias Harborough, witnesses present."

"Publications and Marriages in December 1654.

"Robert Allison of the parish of Bortolph, Aldgate, gunsmith, and Elinor Hathaway, of the parish of White Chappell, spinster, aged 22 years, were published three severall Lord's Days at the close of the morning exercise at the publique meeting-place, commonly called Mary Whitechapel church, in the county of Middlesex, *viz.* on the 10th, 17th, and 24th days of December, 1654, and the said Robert Allison and Elinor Hathaway were married before Richard Loton, esq. and one of the justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex, on the 25th day of December, 1654.—Witnesses present were Thomas Pritchard, and Richard Woodcock, and others."

One Richard Digglis was appointed registrar, being sworn into office and approved by Loton, and he it was who made publication in the market. In the year 1660, at the Restoration, the old forms and appellations immediately appear in the register. Yours, &c. D. N.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 6.

IN your Obituary, p. 528 and 530, mention is made of *two* ladies who died in child-bed. Qu. Might not this circumstance for the future be omitted; The mention of it can do no possible good; it may do a real harm, by alarming the natural fears and apprehensions of other females in a pregnant state, whose peace of mind *must* be necessary to their comfort, and *may* be so even to their safety in the hour of their pain.

If I remember right, one of your correspondents, some little time since, reprobated the application of the terms, *unfortunate* and *unhappy*, to *suicides*. Permit me to extend this reprobation to *all atrocious* offenders. We seldom read in the public papers of an execution, even of the most abandoned miscreant, but we are told that *the unhappy man was launched into eternity*, &c. &c. It is a foolish and a pernicious prostitution of this epithet, which properly belongs to those whose afflictions do not originate from hardened vice, but from causes not absolutely in their own power to prevent;

quas aut incuria fudit,

Aut humana parum cavit natura;

or, from the awful hand of God. *They* are the *unhappy*: be their sorrows and their sufferings sacred: but let them not be profaned by a transfer of their *distinction* (if I may so speak) to the vilest of mankind.

Somewhat similar to this are the *softened* epithets or descriptions of an unprincipled and systematic seducer of the fair-sex. He is a man of pleasure—a man of gallantry—an admirer of the ladies, &c. Under these fascinating titles the wretch is received, even by the ladies themselves, with a smile of encouragement, when he ought to be shunned as a pestilence, and detested as a monster. Whatever lessens the horror of vice promotes its influence; and the cause of virtue is never more in danger, than when its own semblance is employed to veil over and conceal the very worst purposes.

Yours, &c. FIDUS.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. III.

Debates in the Third Session of Parliament, continued from p. 677.

Tuesday, May 2.

MR. DUNDAS presented a bill to obviate doubts respecting the pre-
sidency of the governor-general of Ben-
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gal; which, after a short conversation, was passed, sent up to the lords, and agreed to.

Mr. Hastings resumed his defence, which consisted of general statement and exculpation. And

Major

Major *Scott*, in compliance with Mr. *Hastings's* requisition, moved, that the minutes and papers should not only be laid before the House, but printed for the use of the members.

Wednesday, May 3.

Mr. *Dundas* informed the House, that, in consequence of some suggestions deserving notice, he intended to alter and repeal such articles in the East-India judicature bill as related to contumacy in the servants of the company. He would also repeal totally the clause relative to the disclosure of property. This had been altered, from a public disclosure of property, which was considered as a hardship on men, to a private investigation before the Board of Controul. Privacy had been objected to, as opening an inlet to corruption, and the screening of delinquency. The affairs of India were now so usually linked with infamy, that he, for one, did not wish to have a power obnoxious to so insidious an imputation; and that he thought was a sufficient reason for giving it up. Lord *Macartney* had no objection to this clause; General *Sloper* went out on the same terms; and so did Earl *Cornwallis*; and though he was satisfied of the propriety of abolishing this clause, yet he confessed himself happy in having had the testimony of men of so much honour to the measure. Next, he wished to regulate the licences and certificates which distinguished British subjects in India; and, lastly, he wished to adjust the regulating of deeds, &c. He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a bill for these purposes, which was granted.

Hearing evidence in the affair of Mr. *Hastings* terminated the business of the day.

Thursday, May 4.

Gen. *Adeane* stated, that in a list, which had been given in by himself, of names for the collectors of the land-tax in the county of Cambridge, 34 had been altered in the engrossing-office. This practice, he observed, which was not uncommon, might be attended with bad effects, as the collectors of the land-tax filled important stations, and their object might be frustrated by misnomers. A committee was appointed to take the matter into consideration, and empowered to send for persons, papers, and records.

On reading the order of the day, for going into a committee on Mr. *Pitt's*

bill for the diminution of the national debt, founded on the report of the select committee appointed to enquire into the state of the revenue,

Mr. *Sheridan*, according to promise, stated his objections to the measure. He began by observing, that he not only rose to oppose the immediate consideration of the minister's plan, but to prove the fallacious principles on which it was founded; and, before he sat down, he would read certain resolutions as a preliminary to another bill, which he intended to submit to parliament. His aim was to expose and overturn a measure, which, if not altered, and its pernicious principles subverted, would soon, by the operation of fallacy and deception, destroy the government, and stab our public credit. He then examined with great ability the various statements in the report of the committee, and combated the minister's positions with much ingenuity. With regard to what had been advanced by the committee, that the decrease of smuggling had considerably enlarged the revenue, he would by no means admit it. The articles belonging to the customs had, notwithstanding the statement, considerably decreased. It had been said, that the late laws against smuggling had augmented the revenue 800,000*l.* whereas in fact not above 100,000*l.* could be ascribed to the operation of that cause. This he endeavoured to prove by enumerating a variety of articles which the act for the prevention of smuggling could not possibly affect. He then examined the new taxes, upon many of which he animadverted with great severity, and much humour. The resources of the kingdom, he said, if fairly improved, were equal to any emergency; but, taken before maturity, the effect and advantage would be lost.

After a variety of ingenious arguments, and the discussion of a multiplicity of calculations, which the limits we prescribe ourselves oblige us to omit, he read, as part of his speech, the following resolutions, premising, that, if the previous question was moved in order to get rid of them, he would again move them next day:

“That the amount of the national income has not been taken by an average of a number of years since the peace, but upon one year only.

“That the fund does not arise from any present existing surplus, but upon a surplus

a surplus to take place in the year 1791.

"That those parts of the revenue, upon which the future income is calculated, appear to have been uncommonly productive.

"That it does not appear, that they have inquired, whether this increase was owing to causes that were likely to be permanent.

"That the amount of the last quarter, ending in April, 190,000*l.* was deficient in the customs.

"That the above deficiency is to be deducted from the amount of the revenue, which reduces it to 15,200,000*l.*

"That the expenditure for the year 1786 considerably exceeds that sum; and that the sum of a million for a sinking fund can only be raised by new burthens, or by loans of Exchequer bills, which are dangerous in time of peace.

"That it will be a period of four years before it can take place; and, before that time, a new provision must be made for 6,201,000*l.*"

Mr. *Grenville* replied to Mr. *Sheridan*, and defended the report of the committee at some length.

Mr. *Beaufoy* said, the committee, of which he had been a member, founded their report on facts, which were open to inspection. There were circumstances which shewed they were not disposed to enhance, or to give a false colouring to the subject. As an instance of this, he mentioned 100,000*l.* of additional revenue which had accrued this year on the article of distillery; and when other schemes were adopted with respect to commerce, which might be in speculation, he was persuaded that the revenue would be considerably increased. The private trade of the East-India Company demanded immediate attention. In that, smuggling was still systematically carried on to an immense extent. Did the House know how many vessels were sent out from Flushing and Dunkirk to meet our homeward-bound Indiamen, to convey large parts of their cargoes to the continent, and in this circuitous manner to transmit them to this island—did the House know what large sums were expended in insurance, for the purpose of securing their being safely conveyed to this country; and the advantage which would result from the suppression of this contraband trade—it would not be disposed to give credit to any suggestions that the committee had

entertained too sanguine hopes in their statements respecting the future rise in the revenue. These evils, he conceived, could be rectified at no great expence. They arose from the too small pay of the revenue-officers.

Here the question was called for, the gallery was cleared, and the House prepared for a division on the question, "that the Speaker do now leave the chair." But soon after the strangers were re-admitted, the question having been carried in the mean time without a division; and the House was in a committee on the surplus bill, Mr. *Steele* in the chair, and Mr. *Pitt* answering a question that was put to him by one of the members while the gallery was locked. It appeared from the answer, that it related to the delicacy to be observed by the House in any matter that tended, in the smallest degree, to deviate from the strict letter of its engagements with the public creditors. Mr. *Pitt* said, parliament could not too punctiliously adhere to its engagements with those, who, relying on the public faith, had advanced their money in the moment of national emergency. It was his intention, therefore, in every step he should take relative to the funds, whether to redeem them, or alter the day of payment of the dividends, to proceed with the most scrupulous regard to the national engagements, and to the wishes of the stockholders. As the bill stood, he observed, it was defective in one particular, which he would therefore propose to amend. In its present state, the commissioners, who were to be intrusted with the management of the million surplus, might, on giving one month's notice, redeem stock as far as 230,000*l.* per quarter would allow; but this he found would clash with the letter and spirit of some of the public bargains; for when stock was to be redeemed at par, it had been agreed that more than a month's notice should be given to the holders of the stock so to be redeemed: he therefore moved, "that whenever the commissioners should have it in contemplation to pay off any stock at par, they should be directed and governed in their proceedings on that occasion by special acts of parliament to be passed for the purpose." But as this related only to the paying off at par, the commissioners would be at liberty, under the present bill, to redeem stock under par at a month's notice. He then moved, that the clause to which he alluded

ended in the bill should be amended, in order to carry into effect the regulation he had just mentioned.

Sir *Grey Cooper* approved of the amendment, as without it the object of the bill would have been defeated. Of all the public loans, there were two in particular that had been negotiated under an agreement which could not possibly be fulfilled under this bill in its present form: for, with respect to one, it had been agreed, that, whenever parliament should resolve to redeem the debt then contracted, *twelve months* notice should be given to the creditors of such intention; and that no less than 100,000*l.* should be paid off at a time. With respect to the second loan, the sum to be paid off was the same, but the notice to be given was fixed at six months only.

Mr. *Fox* spoke a few words, to which Mr. *Pitt* replied; after which the amendment was put and carried; the blanks were filled up, and the House was resumed.

Mr. *Sheridan* then moved severally the resolutions he had read as part of his speech.

Mr. *Pitt* said, some of them were void of foundation in truth, one or two were truisms, and the others so doubtful, or ambiguously worded, that he did not like to say aye or no to them. To the first, therefore, he would give a direct negative; to the second he would give his support, and upon the last he would move the previous question. Those which were opposed directly were rejected; two passed in the affirmative, and two others were lost by the previous question.

Mr. *Sheridan* said, he had attained the object he had in view, which was, that they might be recorded in the Journals of the House.

Friday, May 5.

Mr. *Burke* brought up an additional charge against Mr. *Hastings*, containing no new matter, but referring to the former charge against him relative to the *Rohillas*. It was ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee.

The House having resolved itself into a committee on the wine trade, Mr. *Gilbert* in the chair,

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, he believed, that whatever might be the political differences in that House, and however various the opinions on finance, all would agree to the necessity of improving the revenue by every advisable

measure. The decrease of duty on wines for some years past, he imputed partly to smuggling, and partly to the adulteration of them. For an average of eight years, beginning in 1737, the importation of wine was at 19,000 tons. On an average of the eight following years, it was reduced to 12,000; and, on the average of the four last years, amounted only to 10,000 tons. Supposing then, that the consumption of wine was not greater than at the period first alluded to, the increase of the revenue, by the measures he had to propose, would form a difference of 360,000*l.* But, however important the object was, he would not recommend it at the expence of any portion of our constitution or freedom. The objections to Sir *R. Walpole's* plan were, that it would increase the power of the crown by the additional number of officers, and violate the constitution, by making every man's house liable to be searched by excisemen. But to his plan these exceptions could not be made. An addition of 260 officers only would be required, whose salaries would not amount to more than 12,000*l.* nor would any houses be exposed to their visits except those of dealers in wine by wholesale or retail. In respect to those who sold wine, without having a spirit licence at the same time, the number was very small. There might, indeed, be some difficulty in arranging the article of bottles; but he thought that difficulty might be obviated. He then moved the following resolution: "that it is the opinion of the committee, that the present duty on wines should now cease and determine."

After some slight opposition, the resolution passed.

Mr. *Jenkinson* then entered very fully into the nature of the southern whale-fishery, which, he said, was worthy of encouragement. The late bounty of 6*l.* 17*s.* *per cent.* in the whole of the cargo could have no very salutary operation. He therefore proposed that the following bounties should be given: to the three first vessels that brought home the greatest quantity of oil, after sailing beyond the 26th degree of south latitude, 500*l.* each. To the three bringing the second greatest quantity, 400*l.* each. To the three bringing the third ditto, 300*l.* To the three bringing the fourth ditto, 200*l.* And to the three bringing the fifth ditto, 100*l.* each. He also recommended giving to the first vessel

vessel that arrived, 700*l.* To the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th, 600*l.* 500*l.* 400*l.* and 300*l.* respectively. The benefits of these bounties he proposed extending to Americans, after being settled there for a certain period; and further suggested various regulations for preventing frauds.

Monday, May 8.

The report of the surplus, or new sinking fund bill, being brought up and read, a conversation ensued, in which the only object that all appeared to have in view, was, most scrupulously to guard against any measure that might bear even the semblance of a deviation from the strict letter of the engagements made with the public creditors.

Another conversation relative to the proposed duty on battens, &c. and a motion relative to Mr. Hastings, closed the business of the day.

Tuesday, May 9.

Agreed to the reports from the committee on the petition relating to the Anglesea copper-mines; and ordered in a bill.

Wednesday, May 10.

Mr. *Bastard*, chairman of the committee appointed to enquire into the grounds of the complaint made by Gen. Adeane (see p. 762), of the alterations made in the list of names of gentlemen to serve as commissioners of the land-tax for Cambridge, brought up a report from the said committee, which stated, that the alterations had been made by Mr. Mortlock, a member of the House for Cambridge. He then moved, that Mr. Mortlock be ordered to attend in his place this day se'nnight. Agreed to.

The House being in a committee on the battens and deals duty bill, Mr. Pitt moved, that a duty of 5*s.* *per cent.* in addition to the present duty, be laid on all battens, &c. imported. Agreed to.

In committee on the militia bill, a clause was proposed, but, on a division, rejected, for empowering *all* justices of peace to act as deputy-lieutenants for the purposes of the bill. Another clause was then moved, and carried on a division, the object of which was to make the service in the militia to be in future *five* instead of *three* years; at the expiration of which time all who served for themselves should be entitled to their discharge; but substitutes should be compellable in time of war, rebellion, or insurrection, to serve to the end of such war, &c. The further considera-

tion of this bill was then, on a motion for that purpose by Mr. Pitt, postponed till Tuesday next.

Thursday, May 11.

Capt. *Macbride*, after many pertinent remarks on the situation of captains in the navy, who had been superseded by junior officers, made a motion to the following purpose, *viz.* that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he may be graciously pleased to order that all captains, over whom junior officers have been promoted, should be put on the list of flag-officers, or superannuated list of captains, with the exception of all those holding civil offices, during the period of their continuance in them. The motion, after a debate of some length, was agreed to.

Friday, May 12.

In a committee on ways and means, resolved, that 1,500,000*l.* be raised by Exchequer bills, to be charged on the first aids in the next session.

That 1,000,000*l.* be raised in the same manner.

In a committee of supply, resolved, that 25,000*l.* be granted for carrying on the buildings at Somerset-house.

That 13,000*l.* be granted for supporting the African settlements.

That 168*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* be granted for defraying the extra-expences of prosecuting offenders against the laws relating to coin.

That 14,939*l.* be granted for defraying the extra-expences of the Mint in 1785.

That 4106*l.* be granted as a compensation to Joseph Lodin Macvoir, for his loss by the seizure of his ship in 1776 by Gov. Macnamara.

That 127,138*l.* be granted to his Majesty, to make good the deficiency on grants of last year. To be reported on Monday.

The House having proceeded to take into consideration the report on the sinking fund bill,

Mr. *Pulteney* proposed a clause which would render it very difficult for future parliaments to defeat the operation of the bill, as it would make it necessary that they should give those occasional directions to the commissioners, relative to the redemption of capital stock *above* par, without which they could not, under the laws now in being, redeem any such stock. The clause was, that in case parliament should neglect for a certain time to give those directions, the commissioners

commissioners should be empowered to redeem stock *above* par, without any directions; as the redemption must take place, in such a case, at a great loss to the public, it was reasonable to presume that this clause would oblige ministers to propose, as occasion required, that the proper directions should, from time to time, be given to the commissioners. The clause, having been twice read, was admitted into the bill.

Mr. Fox then proposed another clause, which was, that the commissioners might be permitted to subscribe such money as should be in their hands to any future public loan; this, he thought, would prevent succeeding ministers from diverting this fund in time of war from the purposes for which it was about to be instituted, as they would have the full benefit of this money in the loan; and the public would be equally benefited, in as much as this mode would keep down *pro tanto* the accumulation of the national debt. He added other forcible reasons, and concluded with saying, that though the public should be the lender on those occasions, a fund should be established to pay the interest of what should be thus advanced.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* was happy in being able perfectly to concur with the Right Hon. Gentleman; and hoped that the unanimity which animated all parties on this subject, would be a kind of pledge that it would be held as sacred by posterity as it was by the present generation, when there appeared no other emulation among the most discordant parties than who should be most forward to support the public credit. The clause was then brought up, and agreed to.

Mr. Dempster moved several clauses, which were rejected.

Monday, May 15.

The sinking-fund bill was read a third time, and passed *nem. con.*

The House having resolved itself into a committee on Earl Stanhope's county election bill, it was read, and several amendments made in it. The House was then resumed, and afterwards adjourned.

Tuesday, May 16.

The order of the day for the second reading of the bill, for repealing so much of an act, passed last session of parliament, as related to the sale of goods belonging to hawkers and pedlars, in market-towns; and for the re-

peal of the unlimited powers granted to justices of peace, for suppressing the trade of those people, being read; a dull and uninteresting conversation ensued, which it is needless to detail, as most of the arguments were a recapitulation of those advanced last year on the subject. The House at last divided on the question of repeal, when there appeared, Ayes 49. Noes 99.—Majority 50.

Mr. Wilberforce, according to promise, moved for leave to bring in a bill for granting particular powers to the sheriffs of counties to dispose of the bodies of persons convicted of certain heinous crimes therein to be mentioned, to the company of surgeons, after execution. Two advantages would result from the bill: first, it would prevent the inhuman practice of stealing bodies from church-yards; and, secondly, it would contribute to the advantage of science, by supplying fresh instead of putrid subjects. The motion was agreed to, and the bill ordered to be brought in.

Wednesday, May 17.

Mr. Pitt said, he did not rise with an intention to press on the notice of the House any plan which it had already reprobated. As to the plan of fortifications, he did not consider the late division of the House as going to the full length of wholly setting aside every scheme of the kind. In the discussion of that business all seemed to agree, that the fortification of our dock-yards was absolutely necessary. The old works were either in want of repair, or, if put on their former footing, were inadequate to the end they were intended to answer. It was therefore necessary that they should be put, as soon as possible, on a respectable footing, and that new works should be immediately erected for the purposes of security. The House had not decided, in every instance, against the demolition of old works, or the erection of new ones. In this confidence he should move, "that an estimate of the expence of such parts of the plan of fortifications, which the land-officers of the late board reported to his Majesty would give a reasonable degree of security for the dock-yards at Portsmouth and Plymouth, as appear most necessary to be carried into immediate execution, specifying such sums for each work as can be conveniently employed in the year 1786 towards their completion, be referred to a committee of supply."

The

The total for the old works at Portsmouth were estimated at £. 129,140 9 10 $\frac{1}{4}$

The total for the new at ditto 139,270 13 11

In all 268,411 3 9 $\frac{1}{4}$

The total for the old works at Plymouth would amount to 8,522 6 5 $\frac{3}{4}$

Total for new at ditto 199,588 5 5

In all 208,110 11 10 $\frac{3}{4}$

The total therefore for old and new works would be £. 476,521 15 8

To carry into execution this object, it was proposed, that this year the sum for old and new works at Portsmouth of 48,558l. 19s. 2d. should be expended; and that for old and new works at Plymouth, the sum of 14,773l. 15s. 5d. $\frac{3}{4}$ should be employed; so that the whole of the annual expenditure of 1786 on the fortifications proposed, exclusive of the purchase of land, amounting to 25,693l. 4s. 1d. $\frac{1}{4}$, would not exceed 63,332l. 14s. 7d. $\frac{3}{4}$

The motion, being warmly opposed by Mr. *Bastard*, Mr. *Fox*, and many others, was withdrawn. After which Mr. *Rolle* moved,

That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying, that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to order an estimate to be laid before the House of the repairs necessary for the old works at Portsmouth and Plymouth. The motion was agreed to.

Thursday, May 18.

The case of Mr. *Mortlock*, who had been guilty of altering or mis-spelling the names of those appointed to act as commissioners of the land-tax for Cambridgeshire, being taken into consideration, a debate of near four hours ensued on the subject, which was terminated by referring it to a committee of the whole House.

Lord *Surrey* then moved, according to promise, "that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the state of the representation of the country." This, which gave rise to a short conversation, was negatived on a division.

Friday, May 19.

In a committee of supply, Mr. *Rose* moved, that 6500l. be granted to his Majesty, for the purchase of land in the island of St. Vincent's, for the benefit

of the American loyalists. Agreed to.

Monday, May 22.

After some conversation on topics to be hereafter discussed, Mr. *Sheridan* rose, in order to make a motion for the printing of tax-bills. As no bills were of greater importance, they should be perfectly understood previously to their final discussion. The blunders and confusion which had arisen from the multiplication of laws within these two years had been injurious to the revenue, and troublesome to the subject. Parliament should, therefore, adopt some mode of removing these inconveniences. He concluded a speech, in which strong argument and true humour were very happily blended, with the following motion, "that the bill relative to a tax on perfumery be printed."

Mr. *Pitt* expressed himself happy that the days of taxation were nearly at an end, as the revenue of the country was considerably improved. If any advantage could be derived from the present motion, he would not oppose it; but, from conviction of its futility, he thought it was needless to trouble the House with any thing of the kind.

Some others spoke, after which the House divided, Ayes 24, Noes 119.

Tuesday, May 23.

A message was received from the Lords, intimating, that they wished to be in possession of the report of the select committee, in order more clearly to discuss the merits of the bill now before them, for proposing to appropriate certain sums towards the diminution or discharge of the national debt. The Speaker informed the messengers, that an answer would be sent to-morrow or next day. Mr. *Pitt* moved, that the House should take into consideration the message to-morrow. Agreed to.

Mr. *Viner* moved for leave to introduce a regulation, stating, that no county or parish should make application to parliament, for money to be applied towards defraying the expences of erecting or repairing bridges, before intimation was given at the general quarter-sessions. Agreed to.

The House resolved itself into a committee on the perfumery tax-bill, Mr. *Elliot* in the chair, and the blanks were filled up. Three clauses were particularly objected to, *viz.* that to compel all persons dealing in any articles of perfumery to pay five shillings annually for a licence. That which subjects the buyer of any such articles *unstamped* to a penalty

penalty of 20l. And that which empowers the officers of the Stamp-office to visit, either by day or night, all shops or apartments where such articles were exposed to sale. Mr. Pitt removed the first objection, by making the price of the licence *one* shilling a year instead of *five*. He also removed the second, by expunging the clause in which a penalty was to be levied on the buyer. As to the third, he would not give it up; and, the committee having divided upon it, it was carried by a majority of thirty. Ayes 45. Noes 15.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, Sept. 9.

MY antagonist having expressed his wish to take leave of the controversy relative to episcopal dignities conferred by the titular bishops in Scotland, I shall advance nothing that can give him offence, but merely reply to charges which affect myself, particularly that of bringing a railing accusation against the Connecticut Address and Charge.

If the list of Scottish bishops since 1688 was drawn up in Edinburgh, and carried over by Dr. Seabury to America for the sake of ascertaining his pedigree, which your correspondent admits it was, I could not greatly err in pronouncing it "genuine British manufacture;" nor, if Mr. Jeremiah Leaming, and the gentleman who claims the rank of his diocesan, unite in the delivery of such sentiments relative to the state of religion in England, as could hardly occur to an American, is there sufficient reason for taxing me, who am not in the secret, with groundless malice, because I conjectured that the pamphlet received its *last* polish in this island; though the fact be, that the materials and first hints only came from hence, and were wrought up afterwards? Considerations about the intervention of civil authority in the ecclesiastical affairs of Great-Britain, certainly change their nature from the country where they are delivered; and what in Scotland would be sedition, is in America only a fresh proof of that want of judgement which has attended Dr. Seabury and his clergy in their conduct through this whole transaction. What passed in the House of Lords but last June, when the bill for reforming some glaring abuses in the spiritual courts came to a reading, will, I hope, convince every rational man, that English bishops have at least as much power as they know how to make a proper use of, being neither disposed

themselves to check the misconduct of their dependants, nor to suffer men, who would undertake the task of purging those Augæan stables, to do it for them.

When I mentioned the established church of Scotland as having subsisted in its present state one hundred years, it cannot be supposed that (in imitation of the critics censured by Horace for excluding such poets as had lived since that date from all claim to antiquity), I meant to mark out any precise period as giving a church the sanction of orthodoxy. Let it suffice, that the date of the church of Scotland, even if we trace it no farther back than the glorious Revolution, reaches beyond the memory of the oldest man living. It would be highly imprudent in the English church to claim any ascendancy over that of her sister kingdom, because she has continued on the footing she now stands, with but a short interruption, from the sixteenth instead of the seventeenth century: whoever thus "*redit ad fastos et virtutem æstimat annis*," will be in the utmost danger of resting at last in the antiquity and boasted infallibility of the church of Rome.

A revival of the penal laws against any sect of Christians hath always been very distant from my wishes; but when I saw those, who are evidently climbing over the wall instead of entering at the gate of the sheepfold, making pretensions to spiritual authority, to which I considered them as by no means entitled, and enquiring after large pecuniary legacies, which must of course lapse to the heirs of the deceased thro' default of a legal claimant, it appeared to me high time for somebody to lay open the flaw in their title; this was my sole object, in which if I have succeeded I shall think I have taken up the pen to a salutary purpose. L. L.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 3.

THE effects and appearances of the phenomena mentioned in p. 701 of your last, are exactly similar to that at Nottingham, communicated by A. B. in a foregoing Magazine; and indeed to several others, of which accounts are given in the Philosophical Transactions, &c. There is not the least doubt but they were all of them water-spouts, according to the theory of such phenomena, as laid down by Beccaria, Priestley, and other philosophers of considerable eminence. Yours, &c. R. D.

MR.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 9.

I N perusing a paper in the Rambler, I could not help being struck with a curious, and doubtless an original, postulate of the late Dr. Johnson. He opens his paper with acceding to the received observation, that "wonder is the effect of ignorance." He next asserts, "ignorance may be the effect of wonder." His manner of elucidating this postulate, evidently, in my apprehension, shews the Dr. had puzzled himself. Contradiction seems a leading feature in the Dr's character. His ardent pursuit of novelty in sentiment often led him unintentionally to sacrifice truth at the shrine of originality. What but a love of contradiction to received notions could have drawn him into the solecistical assertion, that wonder is both the parent and the child of ignorance? I have been taught, the same thing cannot be the cause and effect of the same thing. Dr. Johnson has been taught, or at least wishes to teach, otherwise.

Yours, &c. PHILALETHES.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 9.

A MONG the numerous histories and surveys of particular counties, it seems somewhat remarkable, that none for the county of Devon should hitherto have appeared in print; except a disjointed copy of a work originally imperfect, and ill-written.

The imperfections of Risdon's Survey, and the room left for further improvements on its plan, and additions to the information it contains, might, one should think, have been sufficient inducements to have engaged some able pen in an undertaking that had a claim to public patronage; and, if well executed, would have been highly acceptable to the county, and insured a lasting fame to the author.

A county so populous and extensive, its productions so various, and its historical memorials so interesting and entertaining, might furnish materials for many large volumes. But the truth is, this great extent of the county, the variety of subjects that press on the historian, and call for illustration; the copiousness of some, and the obscurity of others, arising from equivocal and contradictory relations, or from their remote origin in those dark periods when none, or but few, memorials of any signal event or great revolution were recorded in writing; the variety of books, manuscripts,

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charters, deeds, and other curious papers, that ought to be consulted, as well as of places to be previously viewed, or authentic information to be procured concerning their situation and history; to which may be added, the proportional length of time that will be requisite to digest and polish the materials, in order to produce a regular and elegant work, fit for the public eye, and such as would rank the author with Atkyns, Dugdale, and Hutchins; *these* circumstances are sufficient to deter any one person, however ingenious, industrious, and well-informed, from engaging singly in so arduous and complicated an undertaking.

The *natural* history of this county would of itself, if justice were done to so copious a subject, supply materials for a volume of considerable bulk.

The *antiquities* of it would fill a volume of equal size, and demand the assistance of another able hand.

The *historical*, *biographical*, and *genealogical* departments, should be allotted to persons who have been respectively conversant in studies of this nature.

When so many discouragements unite to alarm the apprehensions even of the most profound and skilful antiquary, we need not wonder that so little hath been done towards a complete history of the county of Devon; and that the collections which have hitherto been made for that purpose, should chiefly be confined to private libraries, in manuscripts little known and seldom consulted.

Hooker's Description of Devon, so frequently referred to by Prince, and other authors (but of which Mr. Chapple could never gain any information, notwithstanding the most diligent enquiries), and Westcot's View of the County, still remain in MS. in the curious library of Mr. Coffin at Portlege, near Bideford: and Sir William Pole's celebrated MS. on the same subject is preserved in the hand-writing of the original author, and was lately revised and put into a more decent and commodious form by Mr. Inledon of Pilton, at the request of Sir John Pole.

Those papers were written, in the infancy of antiquarian studies, by authors who were chiefly indebted to Camden for the light they have thrown on the remoter antiquities of Devon; and the defect of information is particularly complained of by Westcot, whose researches and sagacity could but ill remedy the grievance which he so frequently laments.

Had

Had those manuscripts, however, been published, they would have awakened curiosity, and some more able writers might have been induced to exert themselves, to supply their deficiencies and correct their errors. The foundation was laid, and the superstructure might have been raised with more satisfaction to the public, and with more credit to the author.

When almost every county in England had been honoured by its historian, it was the wish of many respectable gentlemen in Devonshire, that a county of such extent and importance should have the same tribute of respect paid to it; and, as they were justly dissatisfied with the meagre and unpolished memorials of Risdon, it was natural for them to desire more ample and better digested information than the public hath already been favoured with; and when Mr. Chapple published his proposals, his plan was generally approved of; and, though his education and talents excited no very flattering expectations of an elegant and liberal history, yet the known industry of the man had raised an expectation of curious and accurate information, and he obtained all the credit his ambition could have aspired to as *the editor of Risdon's Survey, with corrections and additions*.

He engaged for nothing farther; and, had the materials which he collected for this purpose been presented to the public, they would have had no cause for complaint.

But, as he advanced in his work, so proportionally the materials of it increased both in bulk and consequence; and, not being able to fulfil his engagements to the extent his projected history required, he from time to time amused the public with excuses and promises, and at length died without completing his design.

His papers contain a mass of curious, though heterogeneous, information, and may be of vast use to any one who hath leisure, abilities, and resolution, for the work which he had left unfinished. Much trouble will be saved for the future historian. Many hints are given which may be pursued to great advantage in elucidating the antiquities of the county; and he, who may hereafter avail himself of the collections which I have laboured to reduce to some degree of sys-

tem and arrangement, will not forget his obligations to Sir ROBERT PALK, whose love for his native county, and earnest wish to make them useful to the public, hath rescued these papers from oblivion, and placed them in his own library as a valuable deposit for futurity, and a monument of the laudable and industrious researches of WILL. CHAPPLE.

Yours, &c. SAMUEL BADCOCK.

MR. URBAN, *Middlesex, Aug. 17.*

IN a sermon of Bishop Hoadly, lately looked into, are the following words: "It is an incomparable happiness that we enjoy the religion we approve; that we can meet undisturbed for the worship of GOD, and freely exercise our common devotions. And what is to be seen answerable to this in any country, where there is not the liberty of men's persons, and estates, and religion? Nothing but a mock outside of greatness (falsely so called) in the prince, loved only by slaves, but hated, and abhorred, and perhaps *marked out to destruction, if there remain in any a sense of freedom, and of the dignity of human nature.*" Sermon, III. (preached 1704-5), vol. I. ed. 2d. 1758.

The last part of the words has a bad tendency, and has been duly marked. It is too likely that the admirers of Bishop Hoadly, and the readers of his sermons, may, in consequence of it, entertain, or be confirmed in wild and destructive notions of liberty, and the dignity of human nature. Doubtless the prince whom the preacher particularly meant was Lewis XIV. against whom Bp. Burnet, in Dec. 31, 1706, preached a whole sermon before Queen Anne at St. Paul's. If one of the persecuted French Protestants had heard the words before cited, or read them in the sermon when first printed, and had he been encouraged or instigated thereby to assassinate his king, a wrong sense of freedom, and of the dignity of human nature, would not have served to exculpate him or the preacher, and make that destruction a meritorious action. "It appears by a speech of Lewis XIV. to the Dauphin, which is certainly authentic, and printed in a catalogue of *opuscules littéraires* [literary works], that this king did not approve of the violence used against the Protestants*." He was, it seems, unhappily over-ruled.

Nu

* Glorious is the memory of the amiable Fenelon, who bravely exerted himself in preventing the persecution of the Protestants in his diocese. And remarkable was the favour shewn him by our countrymen. "The English, though they carried their arms into his diocese,

Numerous have been the instances of our King's condescension to, and care of, his subjects. One further proof of his gracious regard to them is earnestly to be wished for, *viz.* that, mindful of the alarming attempts upon his sacred person, and the sacred persons of other sovereigns in the present age*, he would, to relieve their anxiety, be for the future more guarded†, and, considering the danger of, be less addicted to violent exercise. In hunting, the King's person is too much exposed.

May the curse of the righteous and tremendous God, "by whom kings reign," confound in every country the king-killing principle! may the fanatics, &c. of this country no longer "allow the deeds of their fathers" in the last century, and "be partakers of their sins!"

With respect to the late alarming attempt, writers in the public papers misapprehend the proper account given by authority of Mrs. Nicholson. "She appears to be insane!" By this description, they complain, she is hastily pronounced to be insane, which is inconsistent with the enquiry afterwards, whether she is so or not. No such thing. Only she *appears* or seems to be insane. Appearances and realities are often contrary.

Yours, &c. EU—S.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 7.

AN apology from your valuable correspondent D. H. was needless; he had unquestionably a right to express his dissent to my description of the tablet and seal to which he refers in your Magazine for July, p. 591. I suggested surmises chiefly; and they were offered with the view of obtaining a satisfactory explanation. To be sure the figure, as given

in the plate, is much unlike a dove; and I must take the liberty of intimating, that this is the only part of that curious relic of antiquity which your engraver has not successfully executed. You may possibly recollect there being in the tablet a very close representation of that bird.

Whether my conjecture as to the design of the two small side figures in the seal found near Topsham would be admitted, I hinted my doubts. D. H. says, it will at least supply the want of a better; and I have, I think, met with a reason more probable in the following passage from the legendary tale of Hospinian, in Orig. Monarch. p. 481, as translated by Newcourt, Repertory of the Diocese of London, v. i, p. 655. "In 1211, the order of the Holy Trinity began; Johannes Marenfis of Provence, whom Polydore calls Joannes Mattel (otherwise Matha), and Felix, an anchorer, being authors thereof: who having a while lived a solitary life, being warned in their sleep, both went to Innocent III. bishop of Rome, and desired of him a certain rule of living. He not long after being also admonished by a vision (as they said) entertained them, and both of them were apparelled by him with a white garment, signed with a blue and white cross; in which habit, it is reported, that an infernal messenger (others say an angel from heaven) stood by the Bishop as he was at mass, *holding two captives in his hands; which vision Innocent observing, commanded that they should be called brethren of the Holy Trinity, and hereafter also to be called brethren of the Redemption of Captives, that they might take care to redeem for a price such Christians as were taken by the Infidels.*"

Thomas de Waldham, as remarked by D. H. must have been the Bishop of

diocese, were the most eager to shew him their respect: the Duke of Marlborough took particular care that his lands should be spared." Voltaire's Age of Louis XIV. Here is no appearance of "meanly plundering;" but, on the contrary, a noble instance of the Duke's disinterestedness, &c.

* Blessed be the Divine Providence which frowned upon and frustrated all the horrible attempts.

† Offence is taken at St. James's palace being a thoroughfare. No gentleman would approve of his house's being so, or could in such a case call it his castle, so much as it ought to be. Serious persons have also reason to be offended at a most venerable old abbey church being made a thoroughfare. On the great "Shepherd and Bishop's" visitation of the temple at Jerusalem, "HE looked round about upon all things, and would not suffer that any man should carry even a vessel through it." Alas! of late years our solemn temple has sadly suffered by—what is denounced will be continued there! The right rev. Dean will not be ashamed of being sneered at by the prophane, but rather glory in following his exemplary LORD, and saying, "the zeal of thine house hath eaten me up."

The very pious and learned Dr. Jackson, formerly president of Christ-church college, Oxon, said, "Now, Lord, what doth thy servant more wish to see, than that the lives of thy ministers may be more retired, and thy temples more secluse?"

Rochester

Rocheſter who adminiſtered an oath of celibacy to Margaret de Clare after her divorce from Edmund Plantagenet (ſee p. 473, not 493). By Wharton he is ſtyled Thomas de Wulldham, *alibi de Suthſlete dictus* (Ang. Sacr. I. p. 354, not. p.); a term which ſeems to imply his having forgot where he had met with the ſecond name, nor have I ſeen any other authority for it than that noticed by J. C. B.* In the annals of Edmund de Hadenham, in William de Dene's History of the Church of Rocheſter, and in Regiſtrum Roſſenſe by Mr. Thorpe, as often as his name occurs, either as prior, or as biſhop, Thomas de Woldeham is his conſtant appellation. But it is obſervable, that this prelate bequeathed a legacy of fifty ſhillings Maſtro Thome de Suthſlete. (See his will in Regiſtr. Roſſen. p. 113.)

Yours, &c. W. and D.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 5.

WHENEVER I go into a country village I generally take a walk into the church-yard, and am particularly pleaſed when I find a proper attention paid in keeping the church clean and in good repair; and in the neighbourhood of London this is generally the caſe. But, being lately at Harrow on the Hill, how was my indignation raiſed to find the chancel of that church in ſuch a ruinous ſtate that it is dangerous to enter! There is not a whole pane of glaſs left in the windows, very large cracks in the walls, and the eaſt window obliged to be propped up to prevent its falling. Upon enquiry into this extraordinary appearance, I was told by an inhabitant, that it has been ſo for ſeveral years, owing to a diſpute between the lord of the manor and the proprietor of the great tithes. But in whichever of theſe gentlemen the fault lies, I am convinced that neither of them hath a ſtable for their cattle in ſuch a bad condition as the place for the Lord's Table is at Harrow. It is impoſſible that this circumſtance can be known to the Biſhop of the diocēſe or his proper officer; or ſurely ſuch a diſgrace to Chriſtianity would never be ſuffered to continue in the ſtate it has been ſo long in. Harrow is famous for its ſchool; but the benefit of it hath not reached the inhabitants, or they are very unfortunate in the artiſt employed for

their monumental inſcriptions, for in few churchyards can be found ſo many groſs blunders. The weſt door of the church, and one on the north ſide, though ſeemingly long ſtopped up, appear to be very ancient, and worthy the notice of the antiquary.

Yours, &c. W. H.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 16.

THERE is ſuch an immense, ſuch an infinite variety in nature, that no two things, however in appearance they may ſeem ſo, are found, on a ſtrict enquiry, to be exactly alike. Thus two brothers have been ſeen ſo alike as hardly to be diſtinguiſhed, but have often been taken one for another, and yet, when they have appeared together, the difference, the variation, has been very viſible. Juſt ſo it is in regard to our bodily members; we have two eyes, two hands, &c. and ſeemingly *pairs*; but you may depend upon it there is a difference between them, mathematically ſpeaking, though ſuch difference may not perhaps be perceived by the parties themſelves in every caſe. As to myſelf, I was always ſenſible that my left eye, left arm, and my left leg, were ſtronger and more active than the correſponding right ones; and no doubt, if care had not been taken in my infancy, I ſhould have been left-handed. In other inſtances, the whole ſide may not vary, but only one hand, or one eye; but ſtill the concluſion will be, that Nature delights in variety, and that her works are diverſified *in infinitum*.

Theſe ſuperficial obſervations, Sir, are made in regard to Dr. Cooke and your learned and reſpectable correſpondent W. and D. (p. 388), and the fact is certainly ſo. The cauſes of diſcrimination in the members, of ſuperiority in one, and of inferiority in another, may perhaps ſometimes be diſcovered by a minute enquiry, by the anatomical knife, by theory, and, as it were, *à priori*; but, after all, we need go no further than the infinite diviſibility of matter, and the unbounded variableneſs of nature.

What has been ſaid may eaſily be applied to the alteration or decay of the eye, or the ear, or the hand, in the courſe of life; which, in my opinion, will depend chiefly, though other cauſes may accidentally conſpire, on the original weak or ſtrong, well or ill-formed conſtruction of the part.

Yours, &c. T. Row.

* Le Neve, who refers to Wharton, uſes the word *alias*. Faſt. Eccleſ. Angl. p. 242.

FOREIGN ARTICLE.

Diplomatarium Arna-Magnæanum, exhibens Monumenta Diplomatica quæ collegit, et Universitati Hauniensi Testamento reliquit, Arnas Magnæus; Historiam atque Jurem Daniæ, Norwegiæ, et Vicinarum Regionum, illustrantia. Ex Bibliotheca Legati Arna-Magnæani edidit Grimus Johannis Thorkelin, in Universitate Hauniensi Professor publicus extraordinarius, in Archivis Secretariis Collegæ, Severis Legati Arna-Magnæani Curatoribus ab Epistolis, Societatum Regiarum Hauniensis, Genealogico-Heraldicæ, et Edinburgensis Antiquariorum, necnon Societatis Islandicæ bonis Artibus promovendis deditæ Sodalis. Tomus Imus et Ildus. Cum Figuris. Hauniæ, 1786, 4to.

IT is with much pleasure we announce the first appearance of this grand collection of charters, and other writs, regarding Denmark, Norway, and Iceland; which will extend to no less than twenty volumes. This work is hitherto unexampled; for Rymer's *Fœdera* only exhibits historic writings, whereas this contains private deeds of all kinds, being a publication of the vast collection formed by the celebrated Arnas Magnæus, formerly professor of antiquities at Copenhagen.

The first volume of this work comprehends Danish charters, &c. from 1085 to 1258. They are almost all in the Latin language.—The second volume contains Norwegian, from 1189 to 1299. In this, after 1202, the Norse, or Icelandic, tongue chiefly appears; and a literal Latin account of the contents is prefixed to each writ. Plates of seals are added; and a chronological table of the writings is given at the end of each volume.

A work of this kind admits of no extracts; but its vast utility to Northern history is self-apparent. On such monuments the truth of later history chiefly rests. But forgeries of all kinds have unhappily found their way even into this sanctuary; and Mr. Thorkelin acquaints us, that not a few may be found in the Danish repositories. He has exerted all care to detect such; and the rules he has prescribed to himself on this head are judicious and acute.

These two volumes every where afford proofs of the great industry and minute exactness of their learned editor. Not a letter nor point is altered; but, when any slight errors occurred in the original, they are carefully corrected in the margin. A better editor than Mr. Thorkelin could not have been appoint-

ed; and, as the merit he shews in this great work may make the reader desire further acquaintance with his literary talents, we here give a list of such of his productions as have come to our notice.

1. *Jus Ecclesiasticum Islandiæ conditum Anno 1122, ab Episcopo Schalbolsensi Thorlaco Runolfi filio. Islandice et Latine. Cum Notis critico-juridicis, et Glossario philologico-antiquario. Hauniæ, 1775, 8vo.*

2. *Jus Ecclesiasticum Islandiæ Novum, conditum Anno 1275, ab Arna Thorlaci filio Episcopo Schalbolsensi. Islandice et Latine, &c. as the former. Hauniæ, 1777, 8vo.*

3. *Jus Publicum Norwegiæ: sive Lex de Successione Regia, regique administratione. Norwegice et Latine. Hauniæ, 1777, 8vo.*

4. *Analesta quibus Historia, Antiquitates, Jura, Regni Norwegici illustrantur, cum Glossario. Hauniæ, 1778, 8vo.*

5. *Vafthrudnismal, sive Oda Eddæ Veteris Sæmundianæ una; Theogoniam et Cosmogoniam veterum complexa: cum Notis Antiquariis et Glossario. Hauniæ, 1779, 4to.*

6. *Diplomatium Arna-Magnæanum: of which we have given some account above.*

In the press at Copenhagen is,

7. *Lexicon Geographicum, continens Geographiam mediæ ævi ad mentem et linguam Islandorum Scriptorum.*

And ready for the press is,

8. *Leges Republicæ Islandicæ quibus usæ est donec voluntarie Regi Norwegiæ Haconi, Anno 1264, se submitteret.*

These works are curious and important. One of them, No 3, *Jus Publicum Norwegiæ*, was published from the library of the illustrious PETER FREDERIC SUHM, the greatest private collection in Europe, which is open every day; and he even permits literary people to take away any book for a time, not exceeding fourteen days. A great example—honourable not only to himself but to his country! The want of public libraries is the greatest defect in the British empire. Those who make the best use of books can seldom afford to buy them.

All the others were published from the legacy of ARNAS MAGNÆUS, another effort of public spirit, worthy of immortal praise. This truly great man was professor of antiquities at Copenhagen, and died about 1730, leaving a vast collection of printed books, with 1400 manuscripts, and about 4000 charters, &c. to that university, with not less than THREE THOUSAND pounds sterling for publishing the MSS.

“These are immortal works, and worthy
“kings!”

Such

Such are the transactions in Denmark; while in Great Britain the best and most curious manuscripts are allowed to rot in silence. Of the Welsh and Irish manuscripts, in particular, not ONE has yet been published. Among all our hospitals, will no one bequeath money to build an hospital for the monuments of the history of Great Britain? Must all nations leave us whole centuries behind them, in this respect? Will the parliament of Ireland, among all its pensions, grant not one poor hundred pounds to publish some Irish history, with a literal Latin version? The Icelandic histories, already thus published, amount to more than TWO HUNDRED.

To return from these reflections, which patriotism has wrested from us—Over this noble legacy of ARNAS MAGNÆUS the following curators are appointed by royal authority:

“1. The Lord Bolle Willum Luxdorph, a Knight of the Order of Dannabrog, Privy Counselor, a Commissioner of the Chancery, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Justice, President of the Royal Society of Sciences, Inspector of all the Academies for Education in Denmark.

“2. Peter Frederic Suhm, King's Chamberlain, President of the Royal College of Antiquities.

“3. Johan Erichsen, Privy Counselor, a Lord of the Treasury, a Judge in the Supreme Court, Prefect of the King's Great Library.

“4. Sculo Theodori Thorlacius, the King's Counselor, Rector of the Metropolitan School.

“5. Abraham Kall, Professor of History in the University of Copenhagen.

“6. Jacob Baden, Professor of Eloquence there.

“*The Secretary*, Grim Johnson Thorkelin, our author.”

How great, how respectable the titles of the four first of these patrons of solid literature! How pleasing to see the highest dignities in the kingdom joined with laborious literary offices! *Tales cum sitis uinam nostri essetis!*

But what must be the learned reader's satisfaction, when he knows that in Denmark the KING himself is a warm benefactor to these studies? This truly

GREAT * monarch, CHRISTIAN VII, is fully sensible that the greatest dignity of a kingdom is its ancient history. He has a son, the heir of his sentiments, as the father of his people; and was only unhappy in his marriage.—But let us blot this with a tear, and pass to our subject.—In the year 1772 the king nominated six curators of the Magnæan Legacy, with orders that one volume, at least, should be published every year. The fruits, of course, now amount to twelve or thirteen volumes, many of them forming entire works. The precious History of Snorro Sturlason, a writer of the 13th century, is completing, in five or six volumes in folio, in a manner far more ample and correct than the edition of Peringskiöld. This noble undertaking, at an expence of 6,000*l.* is defrayed by his royal highness Prince Frederick, the king's brother.—The Old Edda, or that of Sæmund, of which the one we have by Snorro is but a poor abridgment, is also in the press, and will occupy four volumes in 4to. All these works are executed by different learned men, in the most laborious and accurate manner.

Mr. Thorkelin, our author, is, we understand, now in London, where he means to reside for some time. And we are happy to learn, that he is about to publish, in the Icelandic original, with a literal English version, An History of the Kingdom of Northumberland, from the Eighth Century to the Tenth, when it was finally subjected to the English crown. The events of this greatest kingdom of the Heptarchy are very obscure. But indeed our whole Heptarchic history has been neglected, though extremely interesting as a picture of the origin of our laws and manners. Our writers shun it, from the confusion of their own ideas concerning so many small kingdoms: but the history of the Grecian republics has the same disadvantages, and yet we know it perfectly. We know all we can know about Greece and Rome;—when shall we know any thing about our own early history? Must we be at school for ever?

* A sovereign, under whose rule the population of his kingdom has increased to a most amazing degree, not less than *one-third* in some places, since 1769, if we are rightly informed, has a better title to the style of GREAT than all the Alexanders and men-butchers in the world. Such are the fruits of a mild and wise reign.

III. *A Plan for the Establishment of Public Schools and the Diffusion of Knowledge in Pennsylvania. To which are added, Thoughts upon the Mode of Education proper in a Republic. Addressed to the Legislature and Citizens of the State.*

THIS small, but important, publication, just sent to us from Philadelphia, is the production of Dr. Benjamin Rush, professor of chemistry in the university of Philadelphia, a name not wholly unknown to our readers (see vol. LV. p. 696).—Before he enters upon the plan, Dr. R. briefly states “the influence of learning upon mankind;” and the following mode of diffusing knowledge through the state of which he is so valuable a member :

“1. Let there be one university in the state, and let this be established in the capital. Let law, physic, divinity, the law of nature and nations, œconomy, &c. be taught in it, by public lectures, in the winter season, after the manner of the European universities; and let the professors receive such salaries from the state as will enable them to deliver their lectures at a moderate price.

“2. Let there be four colleges; one in Philadelphia; one at Carlisle; a third, for the benefit of our German fellow-citizens, at Mannheim; and a fourth, some years hence, at Pittsburgh. In these colleges let young men be instructed in mathematics, and in the higher branches of science, in the same manner that they are now taught in our American colleges. After they have taken a degree in one of these colleges, let them, if they can afford it, complete their studies by spending a season or two in attending the lectures in the university. I prefer four colleges in the state to one or two, for there is a certain size of colleges as there is of towns and armies, that is most favourable to morals and good government. Oxford and Cambridge, in England, are the seats of dissipation; while the more numerous and less crowded universities and colleges in Scotland are remarkable for the order, diligence, and decent behaviour of their students.

“3. Let there be an academy established in each county, for the purpose of instructing youth in the learned languages, and thereby preparing them to enter college.

“4. Let there be free-schools established in every township, or in districts consisting of one hundred families. In these schools let children be taught to read and write the English and German languages; and the use of figures. Such of them as have parents that can afford to send them from home, and are disposed to extend their educations, may remove their children from the free-school to the county academy.

“By this plan the whole state will be tied together by one system of education. The university will in time furnish masters for

the colleges, and the colleges will furnish masters for the academies and free-schools; while the free-schools, in their turns, will supply the academies, the colleges, and the university, with scholars, students, and pupils. The same systems of grammar, oratory, and philosophy, will be taught in every part of the state; and the literary features of Pennsylvania will thus designate one great and equally enlightened family.”

The next point, the manner in which the plan is to be carried into execution, though ably discussed, we pass over.

“The plan of the free-schools,” the author says, “is taken chiefly from the plans which have long been used with success in Scotland, and in the Eastern states* of America, where the influence of learning, in promoting religion, morals, manners, government, &c. has never been exceeded in any country.”

The shrewdness of the following remarks deserves attention :

“The establishment of news-papers, in a few of the most populous county towns, will contribute very much to diffuse knowledge of all kinds through the state. To accomplish this, the means of conveying the papers should be made easy by the assistance of the legislature. The effects of a news-paper, upon the state of knowledge and opinions, appear already in several of the counties beyond the Susquehannah. The passion for this useful species of instruction is strongly marked in Pennsylvania by the great encouragement this paper has received in those counties. In the space of eight months the number of subscribers to the Carlisle Gazette have amounted to above 700. Henry the IVth of France used to say, he hoped to live to see the time when every peasant in his kingdom would dine on a turkey every Sunday. I have not a wish for the extension of literature in the state, that would not be gratified by living to see a weekly news-paper in every farm-house in Pennsylvania. Part of the effects of this universal diffusion of knowledge would probably be, to produce turkeys and poultry of all kinds on the tables of our farmers, not only on Sundays, but on every day of the week.—By multiplying villages and county towns we increase the means of diffusing knowledge. Villages are favourable to schools and public worship;

* “There are 600 of these schools in the small state of Connecticut, which, at this time, have in them 25,000 scholars. Only two natives of this state have been executed in the course of the last 25 years. The German Lutherans in Pennsylvania take uncommon pains in the education of their youth. Not one of this society has submitted to the ignominy of a legal punishment, of any kind, in the course of the last 17 years.”

and county towns, besides possessing these two advantages, are favourable to the propagation of political and legal information. The public officers of the county, by being obliged to maintain a connection with the capital of the government, often become repositories and vehicles of news and useful publications; while the judges and lawyers, who attend the courts that are held in these towns, seldom fail of leaving a large portion of knowledge behind them."

The Doctor's "Mode of Education" being adapted more immediately to the "peculiar form" of the government under which he lives, we shall only select from it the following detached paragraphs.

"An education in our own," he says, "is to be preferred to an education in a foreign country. The principle of patriotism stands in need of the reinforcement of *prejudice*; and it is well known that our strongest prejudices in favour of our country are formed in the first one-and-twenty years of our lives. The policy of the Lacedæmonians is well worthy of our imitation. When Antipater demanded fifty of their children as hostages for the fulfilment of a distant engagement, those wise republicans refused to comply with his demand; but readily offered him double the number of their adult citizens, whose habits and prejudices could not be shaken by residing in a foreign country. Passing by, in this place, the advantages of the community from the early attachment of youth to the laws and constitution of their country, I shall only remark, that young men, who have trodden the paths of science together, or have joined in the same sports, whether of swimming, skating, fishing, or hunting, generally feel, through life, such ties to each other as add greatly to the obligations of mutual benevolence.".....

"The only foundation for a useful education in a republic is to be laid in RELIGION. Without this, there can be no virtue, and without virtue there can be no liberty, and liberty is the object and life of all republican governments.—Such is my veneration for every religion that reveals the attributes of the Deity, or a future state of rewards and punishments, that I had rather see the opinions of Confucius or Mahomet inculcated upon our youth, than see them grow up wholly devoid of a system of religious principles.—But the religion I mean to recommend in this place is, the religion of JESUS CHRIST.".....

"That fashionable liberality which refuses to associate with any one sect of Christians is seldom useful to itself, or to society, and may fitly be compared to the unprofitable bravery of a soldier who wastes his valour in solitary enterprises, without the aid or effect of military associations. Far be it from me to recommend the doctrines or

modes of worship of any one denomination of Christians. I only recommend to the persons entrusted with the education of youth, to inculcate upon them a strict conformity to that mode of worship which is most agreeable to their consciences, or the inclinations of their parents. Under this head, I must be excused in not agreeing with those modern writers who have opposed the use of the Bible as a school-book. The only objection I know to it is, its division into chapters and verses, and its improper punctuation, which render it a more difficult book to read *well*, than many others. But these defects may easily be corrected; and the disadvantages of them are not to be mentioned with the immense advantages of making children early and intimately acquainted with the means of acquiring happiness both here and hereafter. How great is the difference between making young people acquainted with the interesting and entertaining truths contained in the Bible and the Fables of Moore and Croxall, or the doubtful histories of antiquity! I maintain, that there is no book of its size, in the whole world, that contains half so much useful knowledge for the government of states, or the direction of the affairs of individuals, as the Bible. To object to the practice of having it read in schools, because it tends to destroy our veneration for it, is an argument that applies, with equal force, against the frequency of public worship, and all other religious exercises. The first impressions upon the mind are the most durable; they survive the wreck of the memory, and exist in old age after the ideas acquired in middle life have been obliterated. Of how much consequence then must it be to the human mind, in the evening of life, to be able to recal those ideas which are most essential to its happiness; and these are to be found chiefly in the Bible. The great delight which old people take in reading the Bible, I am persuaded, is derived chiefly from its histories and precepts being *associated* with the events of childhood and youth, the recollection of which forms a material part of their pleasures.

"I do not mean to exclude books of history, poetry, or even fables, from our schools. They may, and should be, read frequently by our young people; but, if the Bible is made to give way to them altogether, I foresee that it will be read, in a short time, only in churches, and in a few years will probably be found only in the offices of magistrates, and in courts of justice*.".....

"I cannot help bearing a testimony, in this place, against the custom, which prevails in

* "In a republic where all votes for public officers are given by *ballot*, should not a knowledge of reading and writing be considered as essential qualifications for an elector?"

in some parts of America (but which is daily falling into disuse in Europe), of crowding boys together under one roof, for the purpose of education. The practice is the gloomy remains of monkish ignorance, and is as unfavourable to the improvements of the mind in useful learning as monasteries are to the spirit of religion. I grant this mode of secluding boys from the intercourse of private families has a tendency to make them scholars, but our business is to make them men, citizens, and Christians. The vices of young people are generally learned from each other. The vices of adults seldom infect them. By separating them from each other, therefore, in their hours of relaxation from study, we secure their morals from a principal source of corruption, while we improve their manners, by subjecting them to those restraints which the difference of age and sex naturally produces in private families.

"I have hitherto said nothing of the AMUSEMENTS that are proper for young people in a republic. Those which promote health and good humour will have a happy effect upon morals and government. To increase this influence, let the persons who direct these amusements be admitted into good company, and subjected, by that means, to restraints in behaviour and moral conduct. Taverns, which in most countries are exposed to riot and vice, in Connecticut are places of business and innocent pleasure, because the tavern-keepers in that country are generally men of sober and respectable characters. The theatre will never be perfectly reformed till players are treated with the same respect as persons of other ornamental professions. It is to no purpose to attempt to write or preach down an amusement which seizes so forcibly upon all the powers of the mind. Let ministers preach to players, instead of *against* them; let them open their churches and the ordinances of religion to them and their families, and, I am persuaded, we shall soon see such a reformation in the theatre as can never be effected by all the means that have hitherto been employed for that purpose. It is possible to render the stage, by these means, subservient to the purposes of virtue and even religion. Why should the minister of the gospel exclude the player from his visits, or from his public or private instructions? The Author of Christianity knew no difference in the occupations of men. He eat and drank daily with publicans and sinners.".....

tor? and when a man, who is of a doubtful character, offers his vote, would it not be more consistent with sound policy and wise government to oblige him to read a few verses in the Bible, to prove his qualifications, than simply to compel him to kiss the *outside* of it."

GENT. MAG. September, 1786.

Our author's remarks on "the method of conducting what is commonly called a liberal education" in a republic are too striking to be abridged.

"After bearing a testimony against the common practice of attempting to teach boys the learned languages, and the arts and sciences too early in life," he adds, "The first twelve years of life are barely sufficient to instruct a boy in reading, writing, and arithmetic. With these he may be taught those modern languages which it is necessary for him to *speak*. The state of the memory, in early life, is favourable to the acquisition of languages, especially when they are conveyed to the mind through the ear. It is, moreover, in early life only, that the organs of speech yield in such a manner as to favour the just pronunciation of foreign languages.

"I do not wish the LEARNED OR DEAD LANGUAGES, as they are commonly called, to be reduced below their present just rank in the universities of Europe, especially as I consider an acquaintance with them as the best foundation for a correct and extensive knowledge of the language of our country. Too much pains cannot be taken to teach our youth to read and write our American language with propriety and elegance. The study of the Greek language constituted a material part of the literature of the Athenians; hence the sublimity, purity, and immortality, of so many of their writings. The advantages of a perfect knowledge of our language to young men intended for the professions of law, physic, or divinity, are too obvious to be mentioned; but in a state which boasts of the first commercial city in America, I wish to see it cultivated by young men who are intended for the compting-house, for many such, I hope, will be educated in our colleges. The time is past when an academical education was thought to be unnecessary to qualify a young man for merchandize. I conceive no profession is capable of receiving more embellishments from it.

"Connected with the study of our own language is the study of ELOQUENCE. It is well known how great a part it constituted of the Roman education. It is the first accomplishment in a republic, and often sets the whole machine of government in motion. Let our youth, therefore, be instructed in this art. We do not extol it too highly when we attribute as much to the power of eloquence as to the sword in bringing about the American revolution.

"With the usual arts and sciences that are taught in our American colleges I wish to see a regular course of lectures given upon HISTORY and CHRONOLOGY. The science of government, whether it relates to constitutions or laws, can only be advanced by a careful

careful selection of facts, and these are to be found chiefly in history. Above all, let our youth be instructed in the history of the ancient republics, and the progress of liberty and tyranny in the different states of Europe. I wish, likewise, to see the numerous facts that relate to the origin and present state of **COMMERCE**, together with the nature and principles of **MONEY**, reduced to such a system as to be intelligible and agreeable to a young man. If we consider the commerce of our metropolis only as the avenue of the wealth of the state, the study of it merits a place in a young man's education; but I consider commerce in a much higher light, when I recommend the study of it in republican seminaries. I view it as the best security against the influence of hereditary monopolies of land; and, therefore, the surest protection against aristocracy. I consider its effects as next to those of religion, in humanizing mankind; and, lastly, I view it as the means of uniting the different nations of the world together by the ties of mutual wants and obligations.

"**CHEMISTRY**, by unfolding to us the effects of heat and mixture, enlarges our acquaintance with the wonders of nature, and the mysteries of art; hence it has become, in most of the universities of Europe, a necessary branch of a gentleman's education. In a young country, where improvements in agriculture and manufactures are so much to be desired, the cultivation of this science, which explains the principles of both of them, should be considered as an object of the utmost importance.

"In a state where every citizen is liable to be a soldier and a legislator, it will be necessary to have some regular instruction given upon the **ART OF WAR**, and upon **PRACTICAL LEGISLATION**. These branches of knowledge are of too much importance in a republic to be trusted to solitary study, or to a fortuitous acquaintance with books. Let mathematical learning, therefore, be carefully applied, in our colleges, to gunnery and fortification, and let philosophy be applied to the history of those compositions which have been made use of for the terrible purposes of destroying human life. These branches of knowledge will be indispensably necessary in our republic, if, unfortunately, war should continue hereafter to be the unchristian mode of arbitrating disputes between Christian nations. Again, let our youth be instructed in all the means of promoting national prosperity and independence, whether they relate to improvements in agriculture, manufactures, or inland navigation. Let him be instructed, further, in the general principles of legislation, whether they relate to revenue or to the preservation of life, liberty, or property. Let him be directed frequently to attend the courts of justice, where he will have the best opportunities of acquiring habits of arranging and comparing

his ideas, by observing the secretion of truth in the examination of witnesses, and where he will hear the laws of the state explained, with all the advantages of that species of eloquence which belongs to the bar. Of so much importance do I conceive it to be, to a young man, to attend occasionally to the decisions of our courts of law, that I wish to see our colleges and academies established only in county towns.

"But further, considering the nature of our connection with the United States, it will be necessary to make our pupil acquainted with all the prerogatives of the federal government. He must be instructed in the nature and variety of treaties. He must know the difference in the powers and duties of the several species of ambassadors. He must be taught wherein the obligations of individuals and of states are the same, and wherein they differ. In short, he must acquire a general knowledge of all those laws and forms which unite the sovereigns of the earth, or separate them from each other.

"I have only to add, that it will be to no purpose to adopt this or any other mode of education, unless we make choice of suitable masters to carry our plans into execution.—Let our teachers be distinguished for their abilities and knowledge. Let them be grave in their manners—gentle in their tempers—exemplary in their morals—and of sound principles in religion and government. Let us not leave their support to the precarious resources to be derived from their pupils, but let such funds be provided for our schools and colleges as will enable us to allow them liberal salaries. By these means we shall render the chairs, the professorships, and rectorships of our colleges and academies objects of competition among learned men. By conferring upon our masters that independence which is the companion of competency, we shall, moreover, strengthen their authority over the youth committed to their care. Let us remember that a great part of the divines, lawyers, physicians, legislators, soldiers, generals, delegates, counsellors, and governors of the state will probably hereafter pass through their hands. How great then should be the wisdom!—how honourable the rank!—and how generous the reward of those men who are to form these necessary and leading members of the republic!

"I beg pardon for having delayed so long to say any thing of the separate and peculiar mode of education proper for **WOMEN** in a republic. I am sensible that they must concur in all our plans of education for young men, or no laws will ever render them effectual. To qualify our women for this purpose, they should not only be instructed in the usual branches of female education, but they should be instructed in the principles of liberty and government; and the obligations

obligations of patriotism should be inculcated upon them. The opinions and conduct of men are often regulated by the women in the most arduous enterprises of life; and their approbation is frequently the principal reward of the hero's dangers and the patriot's toils. Besides, the *first* impressions upon the minds of children are generally derived from the women. Of how much consequence, therefore, is it in a republic, that they should think justly upon the great subjects of liberty and government!"

112. *A Fragment on Shakspeare, extracted from "Advice to a Young Poet." By the Rev. Martin Sherlock. Translated from the French. 8vo.*

THE French pamphlet from which this Fragment is translated, is itself a translation from the Italian; and the lively Frenchman thus introduces the performance:

"For some years past, the English literature has been esteemed amongst us; and the name of Shakspeare, at first little known in France, is become more familiar to us. M. de Voltaire himself, by writing against him, has contributed, perhaps without design, to extend his reputation. He has inflamed the curiosity of his readers, and he has excited in many a desire of knowing a writer who, notwithstanding great faults, has captivated, for two centuries, a whole enlightened nation. Some have read his works, and have mentioned them; others have mentioned them without having read them. Dissertations have been made on his beauties, and on his faults, and Shakspeare has at length begun to engage part of the attention of those who cultivate literature. For them I publish this extract, persuaded that some new ideas on this celebrated poet must meet with their gracious reception.

"In perusing the work from which I have taken this extract, I found some such striking proofs of the taste and impartiality of the author, that I think myself obliged to present them to the publick. These two talents are in a critic most essential; they alone give weight and authority to his decisions.—The passages which I shall quote will have the double advantage of interesting the reader, and of acquainting him with the right which Mr. Sherlock may have to his confidence.

"Mr. Sherlock says to his young Italian poet, "Dantè is a great genius, Ariosto is a delightful and enchanting poet; but neither the one nor the other can serve to form your taste." As a recompence, he does not fail to recommend to him the study of the Greek, Latin, and French poets. Homer, Virgil, and Racine, are the models which he proposes to him; Horace, Longinus, and Boileau, are the masters from whom he would have him take lessons.

"At the moment," says he, "of a war between England and France, my young reader will, perhaps, be surprised at my making an elogium on French literature. He is little acquainted with the principles of my nation. An Englishman dares always do justice to merit. When his country requires his talents, he is ready to dedicate them to her without reserve. Does she require his blood, he is ready to shed it in her service, to the last drop. But, at the same time, he is incapable of doing injustice to an enemy. We are not at war with the French literature. The men of letters of all nations should be fellow-citizens. They should live in an eternal peace, and do justice to the merits both of the living and the dead, of London, Paris, Rome, and Athens."

"The style of this little work will please some, and will displease others. Such as it is, it is the author's, and not mine. I have not only considered it as my duty to translate his thoughts with the utmost exactness, but I have carried my scruples so far as to preserve, as far as the difference of languages would allow it, the arrangement of his words, the turn of his phrase, and, if I may so express it, the physiognomy of his style. Thus, whatever opinion may be formed of it, I ought to have no share either in the praises or in the censures. If the object reflected by a faithful mirror appear beautiful, or if it appear deformed, the mirror ought neither to be praised nor blamed. It does not make the object; it only shews it."

The "physiognomy of the author's style" has been caught also by the English translator, as our readers, who will recollect the repeated mention we have made of Mr. Sherlock*, will judge from a specimen or two:

".....Always therefore study Nature. It is she who was thy book, O Shakspeare; it is she who was thy study day and night; it is she from whom thou hast drawn those beauties which are at once the glory and delight of thy nation. Thou wert the eldest son, the darling child, of Nature; and, like thy mother, enchanting, astonishing, sublime, graceful, thy variety is inexhaustible. Always original, always new, thou art the only prodigy which Nature has produced.—Homer was the first of men; but thou art more than man. The reader who thinks this elogium extravagant is a stranger to my subject. To say that Shakspeare had the imagination of Dantè, and the depth of Machiavel, would be a weak encomium. He had them, and more. To say that he possessed the terrible graces of Michael Angelo, and the amiable graces of Correggio, would be a weak encomium. He had them, and

* See vol. L. p. 475; vol. LI. pp. 30, 132, 230.

more. To the brilliancy of Voltaire he added the strength of Demosthenes; and to the simplicity of La Fontaine, the majesty of Virgil.—But, say you, we have never seen such “a being.” You are in the right; Nature made it, and broke the mould.

“The merits of this poet are so extraordinary, that the man, who should speak of them with the most rigid truth, would seem to the highest degree extravagant. But what signifies what I *seem*, if really I *be* true? I will therefore say, because a more certain truth was never said, “Shakspeare possessed, “in the highest degree of perfection, all the “most excellent talents of all the writers “that I have ever known.”

“Horace,” says Bacon, “is the most popular of all the poets of antiquity, because “he contains most observations applicable to “the business of human life.” Shakspeare contains more of them than Horace.

“One of the chief merits of the Greek tragic poets (principally of Euripides) is, that they abound with morality. Shakspeare has more morality than they.

“Dramatic poetry is a picture made to be seen at a certain point of view. This point of sight is the theatre. Moliere, who was an actor, had occasion, when he was on the stage, to observe the effects produced during the representation. This advantage is one of the reasons of Moliere’s being superior in theatric effect to all the comic actors of his nation. Shakspeare had the same advantage; he was also an actor; and in that perspective of poetry (if I may be allowed the expression) Shakspeare is equal to Moliere.

“Other poets have made men speak by means of words; Shakspeare alone has made silence speak*. Othello, a man of a noble heart, but violent to an extreme, deceived by a villain, thinks that his wife, whom he adores, is unfaithful to him, and kills her. In such a situation, another poet would have made Othello say, “Good God! what a “punishment! what miseries are equal to “mine!”—Shakspeare petrifies his Othello; he becomes a statue, motionless, and dumb.

“Tacitus and Machiavel, together, could not have painted nor supported the character of a villain better than that of Iago. . . .

“What is a poet, if he be stripped of his language and harmony? See then what Shakspeare is, deprived of these advantages. (He is speaking of two princes): “They “are soft as the zephyrs which blow on the “violet without moving its fragrant head;

* “Surely not alone, when we recollect the expressive silence of the Ghost of Ajax, in the *Odyssey*, imitated by Virgil in his *Dido*; both of which have been always justly admired. A Dissertation on the latter, by the Earl of Corke, was printed in the paper called *The Old Maid*, 1755. *English Translator.*”

“but, when their royal blood is kindled, “they are furious as the storm which seizes “by the top the mountain pine, and makes “it bend down to the valley.”

“With other poets a simile is a principal beauty. In Shakspeare the most beautiful similes are frequently lost in a croud of superior beauties.

“I should not have said so much upon Shakspeare, if from Paris to Berlin, and from Berlin to Naples, I had not heard his name profaned. The words *monstrous farces* and *grave-diggers* have been repeated to me in every town; and for a long time I could not conceive why every one uttered precisely these two words, and not a third. One day, happening to open a volume of Voltaire, the mystery disappeared; the two words in question were found in that volume, and all the critics had learned them by heart. Voltaire is no less celebrated for the extent and variety of talents, than for his dishonesty, and for his practice of first pillaging, and afterwards calumniating, all the living and the dead. Read *Zara* and *Othello*, and judge whether what I say be not true with regard to Shakspeare. If Voltaire has much reviled this poet, he had strong reasons. The highwayman who robs has strong reasons afterwards to murder. Voltaire possessed the talents of murdering gracefully, and he well knew that a joke has more effect than twenty demonstrations. But if he has said some pretty things against our poet, he has also said some in his favour. Take one which he once said to me. On my observing, that foreign nations do not relish our Shakspeare, “That,” replied he, “is “true; but they only know him by translations. Slight faults remain, great beauties vanish, and a man born blind cannot “persuade himself that a rose is beautiful “when the thorns prick his fingers.” A charming expression, and worthy of its author.

“The only view of Shakspeare was to make his fortune, and for that it was necessary to fill the playhouse. At the same time that he caused a duchess to enter the boxes, he would cause her servants to enter the pit. The people have always money;—to make them spend it, they must be diverted; and Shakspeare forced his sublime genius to stoop to the gross taste of the populace, as Sylla jested with his soldiers. Who is the glory and the honour of France? There is only one voice—Moliere. Let us see whether these two authors have met exactly at the same point, and for the same reason. It is a fact known to all Paris, that the master-piece of the French stage, *The Misanthrope*, failed at the first representation; that, in order to raise it, and afterwards to support it, Moliere made *The Tricks of Scapin*; and that, in order to make seven or eight excellent comedies succeed, he was obliged to compute as many farces.

“Such

"Such is, literally, the history of Shakspeare; with this difference, that the buffooneries which Moliere annexed to his pieces, Shakspeare interwove into his. It was a happy circumstance for the French poet, that two pieces were acted on the same day. It gave him an occasion of saying trifling things with impunity;—an occasion of which Shakspeare was deprived, as, in his time, one piece only was exhibited. The little pieces of Moliere took up, in acting, an hour and a half. Those of Shakspeare, in general, did not last above fifteen minutes; this, most frequently, was no more than two very short scenes; and that monstrous farce of the *Grave-diggers* is a single scene, written in the low manner of Moliere, to divert the people;—and for this single scene, which takes up eight minutes in the representation, the enlightened critics of this age have condemned ten volumes of the plays* of Shakspeare."

113. THE TATLER; or, *Lucubrations* of Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq. (from p. 694.)

AS a farther specimen of this work, we give here a note on the character described under the fictitious name of AURENGEZEBE, which clearly shews that the person alluded to was not Governor PITT, as has been commonly, and very injuriously, supposed.

"This name has been applied to a celebrated East India governor of that time." P.—It may be improper to conceal, and it is hardly necessary to say, that the unnamed person here pointed at was Thomas PITT, Esq. governor of Fort St. George at the date of this Paper. The arguments against this explication are decisive and irrefragable.—But what good end would it answer to cancel a short note, that simply states an opinion which, unfounded and injurious as it is, is still commonly received, and was certainly coeval with the Paper itself? It appears to be a juster reparation, and much more honourable to the memory of a long injured gentleman, to retain the note, and subjoin the refutation. On this éclaircissement, which is a task of no great difficulty, this writer enters with pleasure and alacrity, for the love that he bears to the illustrious name and respectable family of the person calumniated.

"It is obvious to be seen, that the mention made here of his famous diamond, now the property of the French king, must have led many, at the time of the publication, and more since, to conceive that Governor Pitt was the real person alluded to, under the fictitious name of *Aurengzebe*, branded here, as an old griping ulurer, and an ostentatious gross voluptuary, equally devoid of sentiment and sense.

"The short note above-mentioned, injurious as it happens to be, was not intentionally so; it was written unwillingly, and with the delicacy peculiar to the writer, as manifestly appears on the face of it. This Annotator, though he was not the penman, well knows that it was penned with reluctance, on the express information, and written authority, of a contemporary of eminence, and an original writer in the following Papers. But he knows, as certainly, that the very respectable communicator of this groundless opinion was not himself in London, or near it, at the publication of this Paper, or for several years afterwards. Indeed the Paper itself, from the nature of it, was not very likely to have attracted any great share of his attention. At any rate, this Annotator, who long acquiesced in his authority, is now perfectly convinced, that if the gentleman here alluded to, had read the Paper with his usual, well-known perspicacity, he would have quickly discovered his mistake.

"In all cases of this scandal-like nature, this Annotator is not over-desirous of getting, and by no means fond of giving, information. More of this kind of intelligence has been committed to the flames than is, or can now be given to the publick, in the whole course of this work. He will not attempt to guess here at the original of this picture; he will only affirm, with confidence, that it was not, and could not be, Thomas Pitt, Esq. He must confess that he is not well acquainted with the real character or personal history of this gentleman; but it is sufficient for the reader to know, that the writer's unbelief in this case, originates from the Paper itself, and is confirmed by that passage in particular on which others ground their belief. He will enter no farther into this unpleasant narrative, or into any consideration it leads to, than is barely necessary to remove an unjust prejudice, and to vindicate the memory of Governor Pitt, from obloquy and injurious imputations.

"AURENGEZEBE, whoever he was, is described as an actual resident in the cities of London and Westminster, on the 26th of July, 1709, and it is expressly said, that he had been so, for some years. Now Thomas Pitt, Esq. was at this very time in India, and had been so, for some years, as will appear in the sequel. Four full months after the publication of this paper, 'On the 30th of December, 1709, the Directors of the East India Company chose Mr. Gulsion Addison, an eminent merchant, residing at Fort St. George, governor and president of that place, in the room of Thomas Pitt, Esq. who, it is said, has desired leave to come home.' *Post-Man*, N^o 1697. Z. Z. Z. Z. Z. Z. January 1, 1709.

"AURENGEZEBE, whoever he was, is said to have been notoriously inclined to the side and interests of the French king; and

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* In the French it is "poesies."

Lewis XIV. is called his *contemporary*; the meaning of which is, that Aurengezebe, and that monarch, were nearly of the same age, that is, above 70, for Lewis XIV. died September 1, 1715, aged 77. This interpretation is confirmed by the mention of Aurengezebe's *old age*, in p. 118. Now it is very certain that the first circumstance is foreign to the character of Governor Pitt; and it is very probable that the last does not correspond to his age. But let us pass from arguments of verisimilitude, on which this Annotator is incompetent to decide, to an essential consideration, which is decisive and incontrovertible.

"It has been said, and it will soon be seen, that the mention of the *diamond*, p. 116, from which the opinion so injurious to the Governor's character arises, and on which it rests, is precisely the very circumstance that totally destroys the supposition.

"The *Aurengezebe* of the TATLER, whoever he was, it is said, p. 116, had in his possession the largest stone which the rich earth of India produced; it was in this *Aurengezebe's* possession at the very time this Paper was originally published, July 26, 1709.

"Certainly this might be said, and no doubt it was said, of some person, with truth and propriety; but who that person was, this Annotator will leave the reader to determine, and only undertake to prove that it was not, and could not be, *Thomas Pitt, Esq.* The author's words are precise, and evidently weighed with intentional nicety, on purpose to prevent any injurious opinion, that the true proprietor of the *diamond* was the real person alluded to in this bantering Paper.

"The *diamond* certainly was in *the possession* of the captain of the ship who brought it over from Madras;—it was certainly in *the possession* of the goldsmith, to whom it was consigned;—it was probably in *the possession* of the jeweller, or jewellers, who wrought it;—and when the proprietor paid for his purchase in India, it was doubtless delivered into *his possession* by the vender. But it did not remain long in *the possession* of its proprietor; it was not in *his possession* in 1709; it had not been in *his possession* for some years; certainly not for six, and it may be not for seven, years before; he had never so much as yet seen it, in its improved manufactured state, in which it seems to be here spoken of; for, in 1709, he still was, and in all the preceding time above-mentioned he still had been, not in *the cities of London and Westminster*, but an actual resident at Fort St. George, the seat of his Indian government.

"If the real proprietor of this jewel had actually been in London or Westminster, and in the *possession* of his property in its improved state, can any body imagine that he would have endangered it by an exhibition, in

places where Mercury, the king of thieves, bore equal sway with 'Venus, the queen of 'Paphos?'

"The following curious and authentic history of this famous diamond deserves a place here, and chiefly because it will shew, beyond every shadow of doubt, that *Thomas Pitt, Esq.* was not, and could not be, the person alluded to in this Paper.

"In the closing year of the last, or the first of the present, century, this far-famed jewel, which weighed, in its rude, unmanufactured state, 305 mangelms, or 400 carats, was purchased by Governor Pitt, at Fort St. George, for 48,000 pagodas, or podagoes, which, reckoning at 8s and 6d per pagoda, the valuation at that time, states the price, in English money, at 20,400l. The seller had demanded, at first, 200,000 pagodas; but, on the payment of the English price above-mentioned, he delivered the stone to Governor Pitt, who had frequent dealings with the same merchant afterwards, and who actually left a very considerable sum of money in his hands when he set out from Fort St. George, on his return to England, nine or ten years after the purchase of the *diamond*.

"Mr. David Jeffries, an intelligent jeweller, and a man of veracity, says he had in his possession, in 1753, an original, and, as he believed, the only bill of lading then in existence, relative to this jewel. From this bill it appeared, he says, that the *diamond* was shipped from Fort St. George, in the ship *Bedford*, Capt. John Hudson commander, March 8, 1701-2; that it was charged to the captain at 6500 pagodas only, and consigned by Governor Pitt, *then* of Fort St. George, to Sir Stephen Evance, of London, Knt.—Mr. Jeffries adds, the date of this bill of lading, agrees with the time the Governor mentions of his purchasing that diamond in India, as appears by a letter published in the Daily Post, Nov. 3, 1743, to vindicate the Governor's character, which, it is said in the letter, had been greatly abused, with respect to the manner of his obtaining the jewel.

"The *diamond* was delivered, according to the consignment of Governor Pitt, *then* at Fort St. George, to Sir Stephen Evance, of London, Knt. the person mentioned TAT. N^o 43, p. 81, and *note*. He, it seems, had the principal direction of its workmanship, which cost, it is said, 5000l.

"Mr. Jeffries mentions sundry defects in its manufacture, but ascribes the imperfection of its workmanship, not to the jewellers who performed it, but to Sir Stephen Evance, Knt.; 'who would not suffer it to be wrought 'more truly, for the sake of saving weight, 'which had been very greatly reduced by 'the pieces that were sawed off before it 'was formed for polishing.' By its manufacture it was reduced in its weight from 400 carats to 136 carats 3-4ths. The pamphlet

phlet from which this information is given contains several very curious remarks on the workmanship of the diamond, which, Mr. Jeffries contends, might be vastly enhanced in value, rendered complete in form, and set off with all the lustre of which it is susceptible, without the least diminution of its expansion, by judiciously discharging the exuberance of its weight, which, he says, is of no value, 'as it renders it uncomely in its figure, and imprisons its true spirit.' All the advantages which he mentions, so considerable as to double its present value, he insists might be obtained by reducing the diamond from its present weight of $136\frac{3}{4}$ carats to 130 carats.

'I am well informed,' says Mr. Jeffries, 'this diamond was sold for 135,000l. to the Duke of Orleans, on account of the French King, I think about the year 1717; but 5000l. thereof was given and spent in negotiating the sale of it. Again, the workmanship of the stone cost 5000l.; so the diamond itself was sold at 130,000l.' Probably the 5000l. for the negotiation was paid by the Duke of Orleans, exclusive of the 135,000l.; for if the Duke had not paid 5000l. over and above the 135,000l. the diamond itself must have been sold only for 125,000l. It ought likewise to be observed, that the value of the parings is not taken into the estimate, which Hutchins, in his *History of Dorsetshire*, rates at 10,000l. 'Mr. Jeffries maintains, that neither the seller of this diamond, nor the buyer, were then acquainted with its true value.' The price, he says, of 135,000l. was much below its real worth, even in 1753, when diamonds did not bear the value which they bore in 1717. The diamond, says he, is reported to approach near to one of the first water, and to have only a small *foul*, or spot, in it, but lying in such a manner as not to be discerned when the stone is set. He thinks it was then, and in 1753, worth 150,000l.; and that, if it was discharged of its redundant weight, and reduced from $136\frac{3}{4}$ carats to 130, it would be worth 169,000l.; and moreover, he contends, that, if it was to receive all the advantages which art could give it, by reducing its superabundant weight to 130 carats, according to the rules of truth in jewellery work, it would then be worth 202,800l.

'This account of the French King's large brilliant diamond, with the curious remarks upon it, are not in Mr. Jeffries's *Treatise on Diamonds and Pearls*, 8vo. 1751, price, bound, one guinea, but in a small tract intitled, *An Abstract of that Treatise*, by the author, printed for R. Baldwin, 1753, price 6d.

'What follows here is most probably a mere repetition of what has been said; but the Annotator will quote the passage, as, from his utter ignorance of French money, he does not really know whether it agrees,

or disagrees, with Mr. Jeffries's accurate account. M. Dutens, speaking of *this diamond*, says, 'Celui du Regent de 136 carats $\frac{3}{4}$, taillé en brillant, a coûté deux millions cinq cents mille livres, & vaut le double.' *Des Pierres précieuses, & des Pierres fines. A Londres, 1777, 8vo, p. 20.*

"Pitt's diamond is said here, in the year 1709, to have been the largest production of the rich earth of India; and Mr. Jeffries, in 1753, calls it the largest and finest diamond in Europe. Nevertheless, Mr. Jeffries mentions, in his *Treatise on Diamonds, &c. ut supra*, p. 3, the great Duke of Tuscany's diamond, of 139 carats and $\frac{1}{2}$, in value, 195,374l.; another in the hands of a merchant, of 242 carats 5-16ths; and the diamond of the Great Mogul, which was 793 carats before it was cut, and now, in its manufactured state, said to weigh 279 carats 9-16ths, worth, according to Jeffries's tables, 624,962l. But by much the largest and finest diamond hitherto known is one at St. Petersburg, which the Czarina bought of a Greek merchant, in 1772. 'Il pèse 779 carats, & il est d'une belle eau, & tres net. L'Imperatrice de Russie l'a paye deux millions deux cents cinquante mille livres [450,000 roubles] comptant, & cent mille livres de pension viagere.' The curious may see the history of this diamond, which is said to be the size of a pigeon's egg, related by M. Dutens, in his book *ut supra*, pp. 20 and 21."

114. *The Triumph of Benevolence. [With Additional Stanzas.]* 4to.

Understanding that it will not be disagreeable to the inclinations, either of the excellent author, or of the benevolent Committee who stand forth as the editors of this animated poem, that it should be disseminated as widely as possible, we readily insert the whole.—The additional stanzas are, the XVIIth and XVIIIth, with those from XX to XXV, and from XXVII to XXXIX, inclusive.

"What lofty sound through echoing Albion rings!

What raptur'd notes, as if by angels giv'n!
What thrilling airs, as from celestial strings,
Pour in full tide the harmonies of Heaven?

"From *Public Gratitude* the notes arise,

To honour virtuous HOWARD, yet on earth;

While Providence yet spares him from the skies,

Th'enduring *Statue* shall attest his worth.

"Lo, Albion's ardent sons the deed approve,
Wide o'er the realm to spread the generous flame,

A spirit like his own begins to move;

And all the Virtues kindle at his name.

"This,

" This, this the moment, Britons, ye should
 chuse, [raise;
 While the fair act no modest blush can
 The good man's absence shall our love excuse,
 And give the god-like luxury of praise.

" By Heaven commission'd, now our Patriot
 flies [disease;
 Where Nature scourges with her worst
 Where Turkey's plague-devoted victim lies,
 And spotted Deaths load every tainted
 breeze.

" With love unbounded, love that knows not
 fear,
 Wherever pain or sorrow dwells he goes,
 Kindly as dew, and bounteous as the sphere,
 His social heart no poor distinction knows.

" Ah, what is friend, or foe, to him whose
 soul,
 Girding creation in one warm embrace,
 Extends the favour arm from pole to pole,
 And feels akin to *all* the human race?

" To all the human! all the *brutal* too,
 Bird, beast, and insect, blest his gentle
 power;
 From the worn steed reposing in his view,
 To the tamed redbreast warbling in his bower.

" Well may the *Spirit of the Isle* arise,
 With loud accord, its best good man to
 grace;
 Well may the Statue point to yonder skies,
 And call on Cherubin to guard the place.

" Ye pomps of Egypt, moulder fast away;
 Ye Roman vanities, your arches hide;
 Ye Gallic pageantries, profusely gay,
 Ye tombs, ye triumphs, here resign your
 pride.

" For not to GRANDEUR towers our destin'd
 bust:
 We bribe no Muse a sordid wreath to twine
 Round the frail urn of infamy in dust,
 Nor bid our incense deck a villain's shrine.

" Nor yet to PRIDE the venal Statue raise,
 Preserving ashes Virtue had forgot;
 We bid no trumpet sound a bad man's praise,
 Nor memory restore what time should rot.

" Nor to the Slave of GOLD, though largely
 grac'd
 With all that Wealth on Folly could bestow,
 With all that Vanity on dust could waste;
 Living and dead, alike fair Virtue's foe.

" Nor yet for THEE, thou tyrant of the
 plain,
 Illustrious scourge and butcher of mankind!
 Whose murdering hands whole hecatombs
 have slain,
 Thy glory gathering as it thins thy kind.

" Nor ev'n to thee, O FREDERIC, though
 thy name,
 Idol of Prussia! now is breath'd in sighs;
 Though foremost in the list of sanguine fame,
 Exulting Victory claims thee in the skies.

" Ah, no!—the monument *our* love would
 rear [scend,
 Is to the MAN OF PEACE, who may de-
 Ev'n at this moment, into dungeons drear,
 The Prisoner's guardian, and the Mourner's
 friend.

" To noxious caverns and abhorrent caves,
 Deep-scooped vaults and flow-consuming
 cells, [graves,
 Where wretches pace alive around their
 And hollow Echoes ring their endless
 knells;

" To scenes where all th' Antipathies assail,
 Which Instinct, Reason, Nature, most
 would shun,
 Haunts of the filth-fed Toad and slimy Snail,
 Behold the Friend of Man undaunted run.

" Ev'n now, perchance, he bears some Victim
 food,
 Or leads him to the beams of long-lost day,
 Or from the air where putrid vapours brood
 Chases the *Spirit of the Pest* away.

" Where deadly Venom poisons now the gale,
 May new-born Zephyrs soon be taught to
 blow! [vail!
 Where the Heart sickens, genial Health pre-
 Where the lake stagnates, living waters
 flow!

" For who, BENEVOLENCE, thy power shall
 bound? [despair?
 Thy guide a God, of what should'st thou
 Let Vice still deal her desolation round,
 Virtue shall rise, the ruin to repair.

" That may destroy, but this was born to save:
 And while the warrior lays a nation low,
 While one proud Cæsar would the Earth en-
 slave, [bestow.
 One humble HOWARD would an Heaven

" Lo, as by touch divine, before him flies
 FEVER, that seizes on the burning breath;
 The ICY POWER, that kills with shivering
 sighs, [till death:
 And THIRST unquenchable, that drinks

" And TORPOR, wrapt in his Lethæan fold,
 And swollen CONVULSION, with his eye-
 balls strain'd;
 And purple TUMOR, loathsome to behold,
 And plague-struck PHRENZY, foaming
 unrestrain'd.

" All these, defended by no Theban charm,
 No mail, save that which PURITY supplies,
 Our Christian Hero meets without alarm,
 And at each step some giant mischief dies.
 "Quit,

"Quit, Prussia, quit thy Frederic's crimson
shrine, [band:
With olive garlands join our white-rob'd
At HOWARD'S Statue (how unlike to thine!)
Full many a faintly form shall duteous
stand.

"At Thine, perchance, shall loftier trophies
rise,
The regal banner, and the blazing car;
Sculpture more gorgeous emblems may devise,
And Adulation gaudier rites prepare.

"High o'er the tomb the storied war shall
glow,
The black'ning siege and desolated tower;
The victor's carnage redden all below,
To mark the blood-tracks of ungovern'd
power.

"Rage, Glory, Havock,—all the soldier train,
Their spears inverted, shall in marble frown;
Unnumber'd captives clank the brazen chain,
And Death himself embrace a Favourite's
urn.

"Then, as in martial pomp the youths pass by,
The monument shall kindle hostile fire;
To arms! To arms! each madd'ning chief
shall cry,
And Frederic's ashes future wars inspire.

"Yet ah! not laurel'd youths, or chiefs, alone
To Frederic's sanguinary shrine shall go;
There many an execrating fire shall groan,
And many an orphan melt with filial woe.

"There shall the virgin, with affliction wild,
At dead of night explore the Monarch's
tomb; [child,
The wailing matron claim her murder'd
Whose ghost shall rise to meet her in the
gloom.

"There the pale shade shall join her deep
despair, [aile;
And fill with loud complaints the sounding
Fierce from the vault the pageant trophies
tear, [spoil.
Conquest deplore, and spurn th' accursed

"Welcome, thrice welcome, Prussia, to the
pride
The mould'ring honours of the grave afford;
Britain from these indignant turns aside,
Woos private worth, and leaves the scerp-
ter'd lord.

"No vain idolater, the Muse disdains,
Proud of her trust, to prostitute her fires;
Let others waste on power their meteor strains,
Till flattery nauseates, and till echo tires.

"The sweet memorial of one gentle deed,
One pang prevented, or one wrong redress'd,
A generous morsel at the poor man's need,
A sorrow soften'd, or a sigh repress'd;

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"One artless rhyme, a record small and dear,
That graves these virtues on the village
stone, [tear;
Where Love retires to shed th' unwitness'd
Surpasses all that ever armies won.

"O Panegyric! if thy Frederic's name
One peaceful tribute has to memory given,
To That direct th' uplifted trump of Fame,
For *that*, when tombs are dust, shall mount
to Heaven.

"And ah, behold what visions of the skies,
Rob'd in the pure serenity of light,
To consecrate our HOWARD'S Statue rise,
And mark the holy spot with fond delight!

"Her lightest footsteps here shall MERCY
bend,
Fearing to crush some harmless insect near;
HUMANITY her fostering wing extend,
With PITY, softly smiling thro' her tear.

"And CHARITY shall come, with seraph air,
And pleasing MELANCHOLY pace around,
And warm BENEVOLENCE be ever there,
And CHRISTIAN MEEKNESS bless the
hallow'd bound.

"Here, too, some mortal visitants—the Wife,
Parent, and child, restor'd, their joys shall
tell; [life;
Here sharp REMORSE shall mourn a guilty
And Hardness learn for human woe to feel.

"With pious offerings hither shall repair
What once was WANT, CONTAGION,
and DISEASE;
Restor'd to all the liberty of air,
Here shall they hail the renovating breeze.

"And DISSIPATION, as he passes here,
Abash'd that Vice has ravish'd all his store,
Conscious shall drop the penitential tear,
And spurn the follies which deny him more.

"And AVARICE too shall here suspend his
art,
His bosom loosing from the sullen ore;
The Statue shall subdue his rugged heart,
And the rock gath in blessings to the poor.

"And ENVY, devious from her wonted plan,
Taught by the Statue ev'n a foe to save,
Shall tell her snakes to spare one virtuous
man, [grave.
And own his goodness ere he reach the

"But should some blood-polluted HERO come,
Flush'd with the crimson waste his sword
has made, [gloom;
Meek HOWARD'S Statue on that sword shall
Till tears shall seem to trickle on the blade.

"And many a wondering TRAVELLER shall
pause, [birth;
To hail the land that gave an HOWARD
Till Jealousy itself aids Virtue's cause,
Prompting the Spirit of congenial worth.

"And

"And here the willing MUSE shall oft retire,
To breathe her vows in many a graceful line,
From the blest Statue catch sublimer fire,
Whilst Inspiration hovers o'er the shrine.

"Thou, to whose praise these honours gather
round, [hand;
Receive this tribute from thy Country's
Thou, who alike by Vice, by Virtue crown'd,
Accept the homage of thy native land.

"And though the memory of thy deeds shall
bloom [no more,
When Sculpture's proudest boast shall be
When urns, like what they guarded, meet
their doom,
And Time o'er *adamant* exerts his power;

"And though thy modest goodness shuns its
right, [applause,
Though it would blushing shrink from just
Unseen would bless, like showers that fall by
night, [the cause;
And shew th' effect while it would hide

"True to the awful charge by Justice given,
Fame still *will* follow, with her clarion
high,
On Rapture's pinion bear the sound to Heaven,
Nor suffer virtue such as thine to die.

"And oh, that wond'rous virtue has been
sung *,
In deathless lays, by Britain's loftiest bard,
Hymn'd by a lyre that Seraphs might have
strung, [reward:
For HAYLEY'S MUSE has given *her* fair

"But feeble all that mortal man can raise,
Feeble the trump that peals each honour'd
name,
Feeble an Hayley's lyre, a Nation's praise,
And all th' applausive notes of human
fame.

"Yet take our Pledge, though mix'd, alas!
with earth: [breast,
Then hear the power that whispers in thy
That Voice from Heaven alone can speak thy
worth,
A recompensing God will give the rest."

115. *The Vale of Innocence, a Vision, &c.* 4to.
THESE effusions, which bear the
marks of a grateful and benevolent
mind, possess, however, a very slender
claim to poetical merit. In the vision
there is little new, either in the thoughts
or the imagery; and the verses are in
general prosaic and unharmonious. As
a proof of our assertion read the follow-
ing lines:

"But ah! before her temple you can gain,
Great are the labours that you must sustain.
Yourself from danger tho' you might defend,
Yet snares unseen on every step attend.

* Alluding to Mr. Hayley's very beauti-
ful "Ode inscribed to John Howard, Esq."

"She Happiness presumes herself to call;
But all her sweets are dash'd with bitter gall.
Her fairy-dwelling, with enchanting shows,
Invites the traveller there to seek repose;
And while each thing around him real seems,
The hapless wight himself most happy deems."

Of the Sonnets we best like the III^d
and the Vth; one of which we have
selected as an advantageous specimen of
the merits of this publication. That
which is called the VIIth Sonnet has
no right to that title, as it exceeds the
legitimate length.

"SONNET VI.

"While the bright colours slowly melt away,
What late the Western clouds so richly dight,
And gradual darkness steals upon the light,
Through flowery vales and groves I love to
stray, [ray,
And silent mark the glow-worm's kindling
That, 'mid the dunest walks and deepest
glooms, [lumes,
The long dank grass, with greenish light, ill-
And glads the eye, and cheers the dusky way.

Tho' now it spread a radiance thro' its sphere,
'Twas pale by day, unheeded and unseen:
Thus humble Virtue oft may dim appear,
Where gaudy Fortune spreads her dazzling
sheen;
But in the gloom of drear Affliction's night,
While all is dark around, she shines in native
light."

116. *A Series of Prints of Scripture History, de-
signed as Ornaments for those Apartments in
which Children receive the first Rudiments of
their Education.*

117. *A Description of a Set of Prints of Scrip-
ture History, contained in a Set of easy Letters.*

THESE pretty little volumes we with
pleasure recommend to the notice of our
young readers. The plates (XXXII in
number) are happily selected, well exe-
cuted, and are accompanied with proper
elucidations.

118. *Kearsey's Table of Trades, for the As-
sistance of Parents and Guardians, and for
the Benefit of those Young Men who wish to
prosper in the World, and become respectable
Members of Society. Shewing, at one View,
what a Master requires on taking an Appren-
tice, what a Journeyman can earn, and what
Sum is required to set up as Master in any
particular Trade or Calling. With some In-
teresting Advice.*

THE purport of this little tract being
fully explained in the title-page, it may
be sufficient to say, that the general idea
is taken from Collyer's *Treatise on Trade*,
and that it appears to be as exact an epi-
tome of what it pretends to, as such a
compilation can be expected to exhibit.

INDEX

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

M. M.'s Observations on L. L.'s Strictures on the Behaviour of English Bishops to Dr. Seabury has already been in a great Measure precluded by other Advocates for the Rights of Divine Ecclesiastical Authority, as established by CHRIST himself in his Church, *independent of Acts of Parliament, or other Human Institutions*. But some Arguments are new. If (says M. M.) Bishops are, according to Scripture, necessary in the Church of England, or the Church of Rome, by Parity of Reasoning they are necessary in the Church of America, and in all Churches. But the Episcopalians had no Bishop in America; and, according to Scripture, were like Sheep in the Wilderness without a Shepherd. They petitioned the English Bishops for a Bishop. The Episcopalians of Connecticut had a Scripture Right to ask for a Bishop from the Archbishop of their Church; but the English Bishops, knowing how to give good Gifts, and how to with-hold them, gave up the Episcopalians in the United States (in Reward for their Loyalty to their GOD and King) to be buffeted by the Heathens, the Roman Catholics, and the combined Legions of Protestant Heretics. And in this (says M. M.) they acted by the plain Rules of Common Sense, until they should be assured, by the Civil Powers of the United States, that a Bishop was wanted in Connecticut, forgetting in this the Charter given by the Father to the Son, viz. *I give thee the Heathen for thine Inheritance, and the utmost Parts of the Earth for thy Possession*. M. M. believes, from what he has said, that L. L.'s creative Fancy will charge him with setting up the Crozier above the Crown, and of being a Friend to the Consecration of Dr. Seabury; and, lest he should labour to prove *the first*, M. M. frankly owns, that his Belief is, that no King and Parliament were ever invested by JESUS CHRIST with Power to make a Bishop, or to degrade him when once made. And as to *the second*, the Conduct of Dr. Seabury, in deserting the Church of England, obtaining Consecration from the Bishops of the Nonjuring Episcopal Church of Scotland, and returning to his Native Country, where he had been persecuted and imprisoned for his Zeal to the Church of England, and for his Loyalty to the House of Hanover, he (M. M.) never had but One Opinion. L. L.'s Rage at the Title, *Of Successors of the Apostles*, and his contesting their Right other than as their Virtues resemble those of the Primitive Ages, M. M. flatly condemns, as contrary to every Sense of Law and Gospel. Will L. L. assert, that CHRIST has no Successors in his Church on Earth? M. M. concludes with advising L. L.'s Friends to pray for his Conversion to the Christian Faith, that he may believe CHRIST has a Church on Earth, governed by his Successors in Office, against which the Gates of Hell shall not prevail, and that CHRIST will be with his Church unto the End of the World. So prays M. M.—A Correspondent compares our Repository to the Court of Exchequer, wherein aggrieved Authors have an Appeal from Reviewers, whose premature Decision resembles, he says, that of the *simple Courts of Law**. In this View, his first Appeal is against a Monthly Reviewer for May, who, having examined Mrs. Piozzi's Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson, has ventured to excuse the Doctor's OFFENSIVENESS, wilfully shutting his Eyes to the correspondent Account of her and Mr. Boswell, the Merit of the latter of whom consists in his Candour and Frankness. Garrick, our Correspondent says, was one of Johnson's Intimates. Garrick made Johnson the constant Butt at his Table, saying, he was unfit to illustrate Shakspeare. Johnson, in return, struck on the String that he knew most grating to Garrick, and teased him with telling him, he could not *play the Gentleman*. Johnson was fettered with Bigotry—impossible therefore to be an enlarged Moralist—his Mind was no more fitted for that Province than his Eyes for a grand Prospect. But too, too much has been said of a Man whose posthumous Records have undone his living Works, and whose true Character was Inconsistency, not to say Absurdity, who, after his Invectives against Courts and Courtiers, became himself a Pensioner; and who, professing Kindness and Compassion for Beggars, despised his own Father for being poor. This Correspondent, after expressing his Dislike to Johnson, and his Contempt of the Reviewers, makes a Side-stroke at *Road-Physicians*, and at the late Dr. James, for his Treatment of Swanberg, who, according to Dr. Adair, furnished him with his Powder. He then proceeds to introduce some Religious and Ethic Observations. The same Reviewer, he says, teaches, "that the Father and the Son are the same." The Son of Man is an emphatical Expression; but that the Son of Man should be

* To any such Pre-eminence we disclaim all Pretensions. EDIT.

GOD, is surely as palpable an Absurdity as *Aliusque et idem* is a contradictory Quibble and Paradox. In the Examination of Hampton's Answer to Priestley are these Words: It will be said, "that his (our Saviour's) *Death* was a necessary Step "to his *Resurrection*. True. It was. But his *Resurrection* was *Nothing* more than "the Proof of its Validity." Had this Reviewer ever attended to Scripture, and the Burial Service among the rest, he might have perceived that the Hope of Christians rests on the *Resurrection*, and that the glorious Exultation, *O Death, where is thy Sting? O Grave, where is thy Victory?* is founded thereon. From the Review our Correspondent adverts to what another Correspondent has said in our Magazine for May, under the Signature of Q. Q. "that the Bulk of Unitarians do not think." Perhaps, said he, they do not. Certain it is, the Trinitarians do not.—A QUERIST wishes to be informed, whether there is not a Stool, or Seat, kept in the House of Peers for the Bishop of Sodor and Man, which he can claim by some Right? If so, why, and when, granted? He is aware that the Bishop has no Voice there, but is dubious whether he is not entitled to the above Privilege. *The Inspector*, after which this Correspondent enquires, is not very rare. It was the work of the famous Dr. (afterwards Sir John) Hill; and originally appeared, as Daily Essays, in *The London Advertiser*.—The Publication recommended to us by A MERCHANT is beyond our Line of Abilities; but we should be glad to see such a Work from abler Writers.—R. W. will find his Request performed; and COMMON SENSE will perceive the Reason why his Letter is omitted.—VERITAS (whose promised Communications will much oblige) in our next; with MONASTERIENSIS.—B. B.—T. H. W.—C. T. O.—P. C.—BASIL SWEIRT—PLAIN TRUTH—J. A.'s Description of Vegetables—VIATOR—EICONOPHILUS—ASTRONOMICUS—and many others long in Arrear, shall also appear next Month.

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THEATRICAL

DRURY-LANE.

Sept. 16. School for Scandal—All the World's a Stage.
 19. Hamlet—The Romp.
 21. The Country Girl—Who's the Dope?
 23. The Strangers at Home—The Critic.
 26. Trip to Scarborough—High Life below Stairs.
 28. The Heiress—Gentle Shepherd.

REGISTER.

30. Jealous Wife—The Romp.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Sept. 18. The Belle's Stratagem—Love in a Camp.
 20. Richard the Third—Virgin Unmask'd.
 22. Belle's Stratagem—Love in a Camp.
 25. The Gamester—The Romp.
 27. Grecian Daughter—Ditto.
 29. The Double Gallant—Love in a Camp.

ODE

O D E

TO THE AUTHOR OF THE FINE POEM
THE TRIUMPH OF BENEVOLENCE,
PUBLISHED FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE HOWARDIAN FUND.

WHAT Muse sublime of Angel birth
Rides the pure sun-beam down to
earth?
Doth GRAY forsake the Seraph choir,
To strike again the lofty lyre?
Or HE to whom that lyre was given,
When GRAY's blest spirit fought its heaven,
MASON, doth *Mason* pour the lay,
Congenial to his darling GRAY?
Or doth Philanthropy himself descend,
To grace "the Prisoner and the Mourner's
"Friend?"

Ah Muse sublime, all hail thy art,
Which triumphs o'er the yielding heart!
Ah Muse sublime, whose Angel wing
Drops dew from a celestial spring!
O Helicon surpassing thee,
Pure Fountain of HUMANITY!
The SPIRIT OF THE ISLE shall rise,
And greet thy passage from the skies;
And fair BENEVOLENCE herself reward
The tuneful TRIUMPHS of her HOWARD's
BARD! CANTABRIGIENSIS.

TO THE AUTHOR OF
The Triumph of Benevolence.

IF yet, O Bard, unknown to public fame,
If yet unstrung has slept thy heavenly lyre,
This single work shall elevate thy name
High as the great can wish, the good desire.

And Thou, the subject which his Muse *can*
raise,

HOWARD! Benevolence itself! shalt own
This sentence added to a nation's praise,
EXALTING VIRTUE SHARES IN ITS
RENOWN.

SONNET EXTEMPORE.

(Written on the Banks of the Arun.)

Occasioned by reading

The Triumph of Benevolence*.

WHILE Arun hears her poet sing,
And modulate each tuneful string,
To "virtuous Howard's" praise;
Her echoes through the winding vale,
Repeat the sympathetic tale,
The panegyric lays.
And while admiring Albion views
His portrait, drawn by Hayley's Muse,
And marks the generous plan,
Benevolence elates her heart,
And glows in every vital part,
To hail the God-like Man;
Her free-born sons shall eternize his name,
And join an HAYLEY's with an HOWARD's
fame. † † †

* Which the writer of this Sonnet sup-
poses (we can boldly say mistakingly) to be
Mr. Hayley's. EDIT.

On the Idea of raising a STATUE to
perpetuate the Philanthropic Conduct of
MR. HOWARD.

AS Genius was tracing the town t'other
day, [way;
She was seen by blest Gratitude, crossing the
The chissel of Genius, her pallet and pen,
Quite idly were held, to the wonder of men;
And now would she stop, to take note of each
toy, [ploy;
Then saunter like one much in want of em-
Till Gratitude thinking it seem'd a disgrace,
For Genius to wander thus out of her place,
Politely requested to know of the fair,
Why she loiter'd alone with that indolent air?
No merit (cries Genius) I find as I pass,
To grave on the tablet, or sculpture in brass;
So lonely I wander, my mind to divert,
But am ready to work could I meet with
desert.

No longer be idle (blest Gratitude cried),
I've a subject that Genius shall sculpture
with pride; [blest'd,
A mortal whose soul's with philanthropy
Who visits all climes, to relieve the distress'd:
To Jew, Turk, or Christian, he is not confin'd,
He has but one object—The Good of Man-
kind!

And who (Genius cries) is so fit for my plan?
Blest Gratitude answers, Kind HOWARD's
the man;

Go sculpture the Statue to HOWARD; go run,
And all but the niggard shall praise when
you've done. T. N.

ODE TO APOLLO.

FROM HORACE, BOOK I. ODE XXXI.

BY ANNA SEWARD.

WHAT asks the poet, as he pours
His first libation in the Delphic
bowers?

Duteous before the altar standing,
With lively hope his soul expanding,
O what demands he, as the crimson wine
Flows sparkling from the vase, and laves the
golden shrine?

Not the full and yellow grain
That crowns Sardinia's fruitful isle;
Nor snowy herds, slow-winding o'er the
plain,
As warm Calabria's rosy mornings smile;
Nor gold, nor gem, that India yields;
Nor yet those fair and fertile fields,
Which, thro' their flow'ry banks as calm he
glides,
The silent Liris' silver stream divides.

Let those for whom kind Fortune still
Leads lavish tendrils o'er the sloping hill,
With anxious heed the vineyard dressing,
The bursting grape assiduous pressing,
O, let them husband well the precious store,
And of the future year propitious suns im-
plore!

Richest

Richest wines, in cups of gold,
Oft may the wealthy merchant gain;
Nor yet those quick replenish'd draughts
withhold,
That soon his prosp'rous commerce shall re-
gain!

Afresh shall bleed the Syrian vines,
For ev'ry favoring God designs
That more than once, within the circling year,
His prow shall o'er the smooth'd Atlantic
steer.

Me, let the tawny olives feed,
Me, lenient mallows from the simple mead!
Son of Latona, grant the blessing,
That, a cloudless mind possessing,
Nor yet with frame infirm, in soft decay,
Cheer'd by the breathing lyre, my life may
pass away!

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 20.

THE following poetic trifle, from the
pen of Mr. Hayley, I take the liberty
to send you. Its originality and merit, be-
sides the deserved compliment to the genius
of Miss Seward, cannot fail to render it an
acceptable offering to the readers of your Ma-
gazine.—The lines were written on a card,
inclosed in a worked letter-case, embroidered
by Mrs. Hayley, as a present to Miss Se-
ward. One side represented a lyre; the
other, a wreath of laurel.

GO, graceful symbols of poetic fire,
That Friendship's needle has with pleasure
trac'd;

Go! thou embroider'd wreath, and Muse's
lyre,

A gift to Genius, from the hand of Taste.
Thou silken volume, by Eliza wrought,

When Seward's verse is treasur'd in thy
folds,

Shield that bright charge;—and may thy
form be thought

A casket worthy of the gem it holds!

Such it is, Mr. Urban; and such was its
merit in my eye, that I could not refrain
imparting it to you; and doubt not but it
will obtain a place in your valuable miscel-
laneous repository. S. J.

On the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

WHAT knowledge is, or what it ought
to be,

To every reader is declar'd in thee.

If on Philosophy's proud wings we soar,
Would we each science in each art explore,
Or read the secrets of the starry plain,
Thy well-taught page does every doubt ex-
plain:

Thy right-form'd precepts, of a taste refin'd,
Instruct the heart, and elevate the mind;
And, what adds more to thy improving page,
Th' ingenious TRIFLER of a trifling age.

may'st thou live till Time's dread rage be
o'er,

And mankind need thy useful work no more!
Oxford. F.

MR. URBAN,

THE following epitaph for his own tomb
was written at Ramsgate, a few days
before his decease, by the late amiable Judge
NARES (see p. 622). If the lines do not
display a first-rate talent for poetry, they at
least discover a christian-like humility which
every reader must admire.

IN hope of future bliss content I lie,
Though pleas'd to live, yet not displeas'd
to die.

Life has its comforts, and its sorrows too;
For both, to all-wise Heaven our thanks are
due;

Else thoughtless man would fix his place of
Where Nature tells him he can ne'er be blest.
How far my hopes are vain, or founded well,
God only knows, but the last day will tell.

HARVEST, A SONNET:

WRITTEN AT SHANKLIN FARM, IN THE
ISLE OF WIGHT.

— Aurea fruges
Pleno diffudit copia cornu. HOR.

NOW Providence its bounteous gifts be-
stows,

And much we hail, rich Season, thy return:
O let accordant tempers all prevail,

(As love within the social bosom glows,)

Nor avarice freeze, nor sullen envy burn;

Rather from Plenty's grasp her burden fail:

Deprive not the poor gleaner of her hope,

As forth she leads her humble busy train;

These beautify the scene, on down or plain

As the charm'd eye extends her ample scope.

And sure 'tis Vesta's pride, the generous heart,

Feeling its bliss, would bliss around impart,

That farmers, reapers, all the rural race,

Join in one festival, one grateful praise.

W. SHARP, jun.

THE FARMER AND HIS ASS.

A FARMER, in a stingy mood,

Conjectur'd vainly that his ass

Could live without his usual food,

And save him the expence of grass:

All things by use are easy made;

The maxim's old, quoth he, and true—

If all things, as 'tis plainly said,

Then fasting may be easy too.

Fully convinc'd of what he thought,

The practice quickly he applied:

When almost to perfection brought,

Alas, the finish'd creature died!

And now, methinks, I hear you say,

I've got the tale, but where's the sense?

Or what's the tale to me, I pray?

Madam, I hope there's no offence.

The sense is seen with half an eye:

The Farmer for yourself may pass—

Love is the Food which you deny—

And application makes the Ass.

CAM-

CAMBRIDGE TRIUMPHANT.

ON *Clare - ball Piece* while groups of gown's-men mourn'd,
 OXFORD twice visited, and GRANT'A scorn'd;
 Prophetic *Cam* above his mud appear'd,
 And thus the sadly-pensive *Pittites* cheer'd:
 "Why droop my sons, tho' destin'd not to share

The envied presence of the royal pair?
 Let the good monarch, *en famille*, repeat
 His eager journeys to your rival's seat:
 Hear *Christ-Church* bells, and *Tom's* tremendous sound,

Still wondrous pleas'd to tread on Tory ground;
De ente quolibet with pedants chat,
 While crowds grow loyal, charm'd with—
what? what? what?

Yet say, what prize can either Vice-Can. boast?

What has or *Dennis* gain'd, or *Chapman* lost?
 Need the proud Dean his absence much regret,

Or grudge the honour that devolv'd on *Pett*?
 Ye gaping chiefs of college or of hall,
 Can he who dubs three knights confer one fall?

Deans, prebendaries, prelates, all are *Pitt's*;
Pitt's all our own, and *George* to *Pitt* submits.

Fir'd with the glories of our brighter days,
 In strains of triumph my glad voice I raise:
 Cease then to grieve that *Isis*, wiser grown,
 Forsakes her *Stuart's* for a *Brunswick's* throne.
 Tho' *Brunswick's* self preside in *North's* high seat,

With troops of scarlet doctors at his feet:
 Little avails this vain parade of courts,
 While *Pitt*, like *Pelham*, his lov'd *Cam* supports.

Pass'd are the times when *Bute*, to Whigs unjust,
 [friends to trust:
 Taught the young King his high-church
 Then many a mitre grac'd an *Oxford* crown,
 And *Cambridge* bow'd to dunces—not her own.

Blest be the man! or rather blest the boy!
 Our *Pembroke's* pride, of *Prestyman* the joy!
 While *George* to him deposes his sovereign powers,

The richest crop of canonries is ours.
 See! from my womb a race prolific spring,
 True to their God—as loyal to their King!
Paleys, like *Price* and *Priestley*, shall dispute,
 And graft a commonwealth on Whiggish root.

The tide of court rewards shall never ebb,
 Lavish'd by *Pitt* on each reforming *Febb*.
 Taught to inflame a mob, or verb to twist,
Horne Tooke shall cease to mourn preferment miss'd.

From *Purley's* shade recall'd to grace *Saint John's*,

And future *Bradshaws* rear amongst her sons;
Mason, exalted for heroic lays,
 Shall kiss the royal hand he loves to praise:
Lindseys and *Wakefields*, once a squeamish tribe,
 Shall learn from prudent *Willson* to subscribe;

Bold *W—f—n* shall exhibit chymic tricks,
 Skill'd gospel-milk with pois'nous drugs to mix—

Ex cathedra—at orthodoxy laugh,
 And mount to *L—b—b* from decay'd *L—n—d—ff*. [paid?

But chief, O *L—w*, to thee be honours
 Well fits the mitre on thy hoary head!
 Wonder of Bishops! still pursue thy plan,
 Man to a brute—and God degrade to man.
 How can I count the labours of thy life?
 With creeds and articles at constant strife;
 With *Blackburn* leagued, in many a motley page,

Immortal war with Mother Church to wage;
 Each fence that guards her altar to pull down,
 And tack *Geneva's* cloak to prelates gown.
 Nor here thy zeal for comprehension ends,
 Jews, Deists, Mussulmen, thy love befriends,
 Blends Christ and Belial at one sacred table—
 Delightful mafs of an united Babel!

O, envied change! when freed from faith's strict rules,

L—w's latitude of doctrine guides my schools!
 When, benefic'd by *Pitt's* all-powerful hand,
 Socinian preachers swarm throughout the land!

Paul's myst'ries when each wrangler disbelieves, [sleeves!?"

And *Humes* and *Gibbons's* may wear lawn
 He spoke—all nod assent—the senate met—
 And vote a warm address for next Gazette.
 PASQUIN.

ADVICE TO MRS. SMITH.

A SONNET.

MUSE of the South! whose soul-enchanted shell [heart,
 With mournful notes can melt the soften'd
 And to each breast of sympathy impart
 The tender sorrow thou describ'st so well!
 Ah, never let thy lyre superior dwell
 On themes thy better judgement must disdain!

It ill befits that verse like thine should tell
 Of Petrarch's love, or Werter's frantic pain!
 Let not or foreign taste or tales enchain
 The genuine freedom of thy flowing line;
 Nor the dark dreams of suicide obtain
 Deceitful lustre from such tones as thine;
 But still, to nature and to virtue given,
 Thy heavenly talent dedicate to heaven!

ON ANACREON.

ANTHOLOGY, p. 399, TRANSLATED.

ANACREON, festive bard, be ever seen
 Thy tomb with ivy's mantling umbrage green;

And, mingling on thy sod their various dyes,
 May all the flowers that paint the mead arise:

May milky fountains bubble thro' the ground,
 And streams of wine burst out and gurgled round.

So joy shall still be thine, if joy can dwell
 An inmate of the dark sepulchral cell

Sbrop/b. Aug. 7-

T. M.

SON-

S O N N E T.

THOUGH rugged be the steep, and dangerous eke, [lime;
Where Fame's proud temple glittereth sub-
Many there are that dare the mountain
bleak,

And tow'rs the dreary pinnacle will climb.
Ah! whilst they labour for the fickle meed,
What scenes of misery they undergo!
But far to me—the self-approving deed,
Than all that Fame or Fortune can bestow.

Let others prize the noisy court's parade,
Those tasteless joys my heart could never love.
And guide, O Solitude, thou heavenly maid!
My pensive steps where thou delight'st to
rove.

There from the world I'll hide myself alone,
Then lay my wearied limbs, unpitied and
unknown! ALFRED.

ON DOCTOR JOHNSON'S DEATH.

LO! JOHNSON trembling on the verge
of death, [breath;
With fear and grief resigns his fleeting
Yet was he nurtur'd in Religion's school;
Yet his whole life was squar'd by Virtue's
rule.

Hence, though in misery he seems to die,
Hope, lively hope, beams from his closing
eye. C. B.

TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE
HENRY SMITH, OF DONCASTER. M.D.

THO' vain the tributary tears we shed,
For friends unhappy, or untimely dead;
When men distinguish'd for their merit die,
Some friendly Muse should sing their elegy;
In humble strains the mournful theme pursue,
And give to friendship what is virtue's due.
What warm affection dictates, void of art,
With eyes o'erflowing, and a grateful heart,
Free from the labour'd ornaments of verse,
Now pays this tribute to a dear friend's
hearse.

Oh, could these lines, lamented Smith! re-
store

Life to those virtues which are now no more;
Numbers, with joy, would bless the sacred
Nine,

And own their inspiration was divine.
Balm to my health! so oft by thee restor'd,
No more shalt thou those lenient aids afford:
What fund of knowledge did thy breast con-
tain,

O learn'd Machaon of the Danian plain!
Permit my Muse, to Friendship ever dear,
O'er thy remains to drop one parting tear.
For thee, dear shade, what streams of sorrow
flow!

How many bosoms heave with heart-felt woe!
Th' afflicted poor thy death with anguish feel,
Whose ev'ry wish was, their complaints to
heal;

Thou, whose advice their roofs did often
bless,

Wast always ready to relieve distress.

But here my pensive Muse resigns her pen,
To mourn in silence for the best of men.

Whilst life remains his mem'ry I'll retain:
"I ne'er shall look upon his like again."

Doncaster, July 10.

AMYNTOR.

INSCRIPTION to the Memory of the late
Dr. JOHN FOTHERGILL, on a Stone in
the Gardens of CHARLES WHITE, Esq.
at Sale, near Manchester.

By JOHN AIKEN, M.D.

OH, friend of human kind, benignant
sage,
Whose clear sagacious thought so oft has
quell'd

The rage of dire disease! whose ample mind
Drew its rich stores from Nature's genuine
source;

May grateful Medicine, sorrowing for her loss,
Thy memory ever cherish!—May thy name
From Nature's votary call the tender sigh,
As musing 'midst thy favourite plants he
roves.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 20.

THE following Epigram was written
nearly at the moment, by a Lady
whom I had presented with some glasses.
The beauty and justness of the thought are
very striking. The insertion of it in your
Magazine will highly oblige one, and enter-
tain the rest, of your readers. ATTICUS.

SI votre présent dure aussi long tems
Que notre reconnoissance et attachment.
Pour vous Monsieur; que nous l'aviez donné;
Je vous assure, qu'il ne cassera jamais.

DE SYLVA EXCISURA.

VIRGA cadit, cadit arbor; humus nunc
obruta tantum
Aut viles herbas, aut gramen inutile gignit:
Dum sparsas inter frondes, quernamque ruinam
Nympha* gemit, nemoris custos, quæ cortice
rupto

Luctantes trudit gemmas, liquidoque tepore
Irrigat, et tumidos suadet pubescere fœtus,
Nata, simul, moritura simul: dum moesta
Columba

Direptos queritur pullos, nidumque caducum:
Dum lepus attonitas latebras, umbramque
tremementem

Insolito sonitu, fugit; nec murmura cornu,
Instantesve canes, tantis terroribus audit.
Quinetiam peregrina avis, æquoris horrida
regna

Quæ perfert, boreæque minas; ut nostra re-
visat

Litora; nunc requiem quærit, solitosque re-
cessus

Nequicquam: haud illi rursus Nemus undique
furgens

Securove sinus, aut fidas explicat alas. C.B.

* Hemydryad.

DE

DEJECTION.

A PASTORAL SONNET.

COMPELL'D by a passion most pure,
I rose with the loud-singing lark,
In hopes of my charmer secure,
Cross'd over the lawn of the park.

The smiles of Aurora I hail'd,
But I wanted my Phillida's smile;
In pursuit of the charmer I fail'd,
And fear she despises my toil.

Farewell to the daisy-dress'd mead——
Dejection! I fly to thy cell!
For some other, more wealthy decreed,
Is Phillida destin'd, they tell.

Cease, warblers, your songs; and hencefor-
ward be mute!
For my Muse is in sorrow, and silent my
flute. MALLING.

JEALOUSY.

GATHER'D the violet so blue;
Its colour spoke peace to my breast:
An emblem of love that is true,
My love for my fair-one express'd.

The primrose invited my view;
I lik'd not its colour so pale,
Expressive of jealousy too——
I left it to fade in the vale.

Such caution 'twere needless to take,
For Phillida yester was seen,
With gifts of a swain at the wake,
And at night shar'd his dance on the green.
Since jealousy's poison has harrow'd my
breast,
Adieu, ye soft blossoms of comfort and rest!
MALLING.

CONSOLATION.

THE Flower of Love have ye seen,
Ye shepherds who honour the May?
Delightfully sweet is its mien,
When warm'd by Aurora's first ray.

So Phillida's smiles to my breast
Contentment and pleasures impart.——
The sun was sunk down in the West,
When I bow'd to the pride of my heart.

As ling'ring we travers'd the vale,
The suit of her shepherd she heard:——
More sweet than the rose-breathing gale
Were her lips when she utter'd the word.

A pleasing delirium steals over my breast,
For my Phillida's hand strews the poppies of
rest. MALLING.

CONSUMMATION.

TWO roses twin sisters that grew,
Of turtles a pair from their nest,
Begirt with a ribbon of blue,
The sweet nuptial union express'd.

GENT. MAG. September, 1786.

Dear emblems of innocent bliss,
Did you merit my Phillida's smile?
Your presents I seal'd with a kiss,
And bade a farewell to my toil.

Next morning our gay village band
To church my dear Phillida bore:
With pleasure I gave her my hand;
My heart had been hers long before.

And now, gentle Hymen, your blessings be-
stow;
The turtles shall bill, and the roses shall blow.
MALLING.

O D E.

HOW fiercely drives the rattling hail!
How loudly blows the blust'ring wind!
Now deep and distant sounds the gale,
And with its murmurs soothes the mind:
Anon a whistling sound prevails,
By fits irregular it roars,
With boisterous force the house assails,
And shakes, with jarring noise, the windows
and the doors.

Yet why, my Maia, why that tear?
Why hangs that gloom upon thy mind?
The storm may rage abroad, but here,
My love, it can no entrance find.
You think, perchance, of those at sea,
Or the poor houseless wretch on shore;
For soft compassion dwells with thee,
And others' griefs oft wound thy tender breast
full sore.

Or spring thy sorrows from within,
From sources deeper and more near?
Not from the storm's external din,
But from thine own foreboding fear?
Dread'st thou lest we should ever feel
Want's chilling blasts and freezing power?
Say, can mankind their bosoms steel
'Gainst those who shivering stand beneath af-
fliction's shower?

What tho' our pittance be but small,
And helpless babes look up for bread,
The Providence, that cares for all,
A table for us still will spread.
Should we become Disease's prey,
And in our veins fierce Fever rage,
On Sickness' pillow Hope will lay
Some cordial drops that may these cruel ills
assuage.

In Summer oft the tender flower
Hangs its fair head, surcharg'd with rain;
But soon the sun's enlivening power
Unfolds its beauties all again:
And e'en the showers that weigh it down
Fresh vigour to the stem bestow.——
Thus then, if heaven or smile or frown,
Some good to man may spring, alike from joy
or woe.

Woodbridge.

J. B.

P. 604, col. ii. l. 54. r. "toil and years."

MR.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 13.

I Magine that many of your readers may so far think themselves interested in a matter that is likely to become a general public concern, and perhaps affect most persons in this kingdom, as to be desirous of knowing who take the lead therein, I have therefore sent the following authentic list; and remain your humble servant,

C. D.

A List of the Names of the Members of the British Society, lately incorporated for extending the Fisheries, and improving the Sea Coasts of this Kingdom, and established by Act of Parliament, in the order they stand in that Act.

Duke of Argyle
Athol
Marquis of Lorn
Graham
Earl of Eglington
Moray
Abercorn
Breadalbane
Dunmore
Kintore
Lord Adam Gordon
Fred. Campbell
Earl Gower
Lord Macdonald
Right Hon. Henry
Dundas
Sir Harbord Harbord
(now Lord Suffield)
Hon. Major General
James Murray
Hon. Arch. Frazer
Sir Hugh Munro, bt.
Sir Adam Fergusson,
bart.
Sir James Riddell, bt.
Sir Rob. Herries, bart.
Sir Geo. Young, knt.
Ilay Campbell, esq;
Archibald Macdonald, esq;
Capt. Colin Campbell
Neil Malcolm
Francis Humberstone
Mackenzie
George Dempster
John Hamilton Dempster
Duncan Campbell of
Lochnell
Kenneth Murchison
George Steuart
John Mackenzie, of
Bishopsgate Street,
London.
Kenneth Mackenzie
of Terridan
Major James Mackenzie
Angus Macaulay
Col. John Smail
John Miller
John Cail

Henry Beaufoy
John Macgillivray
John Knox
John Mackenzie of
Lentron
George Cuthbert
Lewis Cuthbert
Alan Cameron
Lieut. John Mackay
Alexander Anderfon
Isa. Hawkins Browne
Patrick Home
Capt. Donald Campbell
Thomas Hoby
James Frazer
William Wilberforce
Duncan Campbell of
Mincing Lane,
London
Alexander Blair
John Campbell
David Dale
Alexander Ross
Duncan Davidson
David Mitchell
Capt. William Frazer
Kenneth Mackenzie,
of Gower Street,
London
James Stewart
Alexander Macintosh
Lieut. Roderick Mackenzie
Tho. Miles Riddell
Lieut. Gen. Edward
Maxwell
Alexander Pringle
J. S. F. Frazer
James Webster
David Webster
Callender,
late of Bombay
David Anderson
Gen. Fletcher Campbell
John Ogilvie
Thomas Longlands
Lieut. Gen. Henry
Fletcher
Adam Drummond

Alexander Frazer
Robert Grant
William Grant
John Paisly
Thomas Ogilvie

William Hamilton
Robert Fairfull
John Grant
Lieut. Gen. Richard
Prescot

TRACTS of the SOCIETY FOR CONSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION; *continued from p. 376.*

AT a meeting of the Society for Constitutional Information, held at the Secretary's house in Tavistock Street, Friday, 9th June, 1786.

EDWARD GRIFFITH, Esq; V. P.
in the Chair,

Resolved, That the following letter and extracts be published in the news-papers.

D. ADAMS, Secretary.

To Mr. Adams, secretary to the Society for Constitutional Information.

SIR,

The trial by jury, which Sir William Blackstone styles, with a just encomium, "the palladium of our liberties," has, within a very few years, suffered several attacks, which are the more alarming, and seem the rather to bespeak some very formidable design, as they have all been made about the same time in every one of the countries which form the British empire, in England, in Scotland, and in Ireland. In every one of those countries the attack has come from the same unnatural quarter: from the men who ought to have discovered the greatest zeal in its defence; from those whose duty it is to pronounce and to guard the law; and whose glory it ought to be to protect the rights of mankind.

The decision of the court of King's Bench, in the case of the Dean of St. Asaph, and the proceedings by attachment in Ireland, have engaged a considerable portion of the attention of a public, which is prone to consider events that threaten its destruction as objects of a vain curiosity; or which, seeing the nature and extent of its danger, yet foolishly and pusillanimously neglects to guard against it. On these it is therefore unnecessary to dwell.

The attack, however, made on the trial by jury in Scotland, or rather the conquest which has been gained over it, is so much more complete than either of the other two, and seems so natural a prelude to the total abolition of juries, that one cannot account for its not having spread a general alarm throughout the kingdom but by the circumstance of its not being known.

In order, therefore, that that ignorance may no longer subsist, that the great strides which the Scottish law is taking towards despotism may be known, and that the English may learn how soon they may expect to be united to a people of slaves, I send you the following

following extracts, to be by your society laid before the public.

Extracts from *a collection and abridgement of of celebrated criminal trials in Scotland, from A. D. 1536 to 1784, with historical and critical remarks, by Hugo Arnot, Esq; advocate, Edinburgh, 1785.*

“It appears, that, by an old law of Scotland, trial by jury took place in matters both civil and criminal. Our civil judges have long since exalted their own dominion, by shaking themselves loose of the intervention of a jury; and, on a late occasion (19th of March, 1783, in the case of the Procurator Fiscal, of Edinburgh, against Young and Weemyss) the Lords of Justiciary delivered a solemn opinion, that in criminal actions before inferior courts, in cases short of capital punishment, trial by jury is not requisite.

..... “After such violent and repeated blows at the right of trial by jury, I cannot help expressing my apprehensions that the court has already sapped the foundation, and that, unless prevented by the roused suspicion, by the jealous eye of their country, it only remains for judges, who may be possessed of more courage or more humanity, totally to overturn the fabric.

“I cannot, without some further remarks, dismiss this momentous subject. It is the established law of this country, that no prisoner can be tried by the whole Lords of Justiciary without jury. Is it not then contrary to all reason, that each magistrate of the royal boroughs, many of which do not contain a single inhabitant possessed of wealth, of science, or of independence, shall enjoy a power which the law has denied to the collective body of the supreme judges of the nation? Shall it be said, that, because it is only the lower class of mankind which are commonly tried for petty crimes, that their liberties are not worth protecting? Or, will it be alledged, that scourging, pillory, and banishment, are not terrible punishments; besides, the mean ideas of those self-elected men, who, in the decayed boroughs, fill the offices of magistracy, may often lead them to pass over heinous crimes, and to punish the lesser offences with unmeasurable rigour.”

BRIEF MEMOIRS OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

FREDERIC THE GREAT, who died on the 17th day of August, at Berlin (see p. 719), was born Jan. 24, 1712. He married, June 12, 1753, Elizabeth Christina, of Brunswic-Wolfenbüttele, born Nov. 8, 1715, aunt of the present Duke, and sister to the mother of the Prince Royal, as well as the Queen Dowager of Denmark.—Dying without issue, he is succeeded by Frederic-William, now Frederic IV. son of

William-Augustus, brother to the late King, by the Princess Louisa-Amelia, of Brunswic-Wolfenbüttele.

Frederic III. succeeded his father, who died May 20, 1741. “Every one knew that this young prince, having been in disgrace in his father’s reign, had employed his leisure hours in the cultivation of his mind, and in improving those extraordinary talents which he had received from nature. Those talents which would have highly graced a private subject, the public saw and admired: but they did not perceive his political nor military abilities. He came to the crown three months before the succession of the House of Austria and of the Empire was open by the death of Charles VI. He foresaw the general confusion, and, on the Emperor’s decease, he did not lose a moment, but marched his army directly into Silesia, one of the richest provinces which the daughter of Charles VI. possessed in Germany. His pretensions were to four duchies which his family had formerly acquired by purchase and by acts of confraternity. His ancestors had renounced all their pretensions by repeated acts, because they were not in a condition to make them good; but, as the present King had power in his hands, he resolved to maintain his rights*.” The battle of Melwitz, fought Dec. 1740, put him in possession of the whole duchy of Silesia, Niefs and Brieg excepted. In 1742 the duchy of Silesia was ceded to him by the treaty of Breslaw. In 1744 he entered Bohemia, and took Prague; but was soon obliged to abandon it. He declared war against Poland. In 1745 he defeated the Austrians and Poles in Silesia; took Cassel; and defeated the Austrians at Standentz. Peace with Austria and Poland was proclaimed at Dresden. In 1747 he granted great privileges to the Protestants that had settled in his dominions. In 1756 he was obliged to go to war with Hungary, France, and Sweden. He took Leipzig, and defeated the Austrians at Lowoschetz. He compelled the King of Poland to deliver up his whole army to him at Pirna, and took possession of Dresden. In 1757 he obliged his nobility to part with their servants that were capable to bear arms. He defeated the Austrians near Prague; but was defeated by them near Schwiednitz, which city they afterwards took. His General Manteuffel defeated the Swedes in Pomerania, and took Anclam and Demmin. In 1758 he defeated an army of Russians, that were marching against him near Custrin, but was surprized and defeated by the Austrians at Hoch-Kirken. In 1759 the war was carried on with various success. In 1760 the Russians and Austrians took Berlin, when the inhabitants ransomed it for 1,700,000 crowns. In 1761 he was surrounded by so many armies, that he could

* Voltaire’s History of the War in 1741 only.

only act upon the defensive. In 1762 peace was signed with Sweden at Harnburgh, and with Russia at Petersburgh. In 1763 peace was signed with Hungary, France, and Poland, at Hubertsburgh. In 1764 the town of Freystad was entirely consumed by fire. The town of Feudenthal was totally destroyed by fire. In 1765 the Duke of York visited Berlin. In 1766 the King presented to several German Princes superb services of porcelain made at Berlin, in order to encourage that manufactory. In 1767 his sister Frederica-Sophia-Wilhelmina was married to the Prince of Orange, by whom he has issue two sons and one daughter. In 1772 the King took possession of Polish Prussia, and dignified his acquisition with the name of New Prussia. He had a private conference with the Emperor at Neiss. In 1773 he took possession of Dantzick. In 1776 the Grand Duke of Russia made his public entry into Berlin, on a visit to the King.

The King was rather below the middle size, well-made, and remarkably active for his time of life. He was become hardy by exercise and a laborious life, for his constitution originally was none of the strongest. His look announced spirit and penetration. He had fine blue eyes; his voice was musical and articulate, and he scarcely ever spoke but with a smile. To those who had only seen his picture, a different opinion might be formed. His features acquired a wonderful degree of animation while he conversed, which is entirely lost on canvas. For some time before his death he stooped considerably, and inclined his head almost constantly to one side. He was very partial to the French language, which he spoke with the utmost fluency, and much more accuracy than the German. His dress scarcely ever varied; it consisted of a blue coat, lined and faced with red, and yellow waistcoat and breeches. His whole wardrobe consisted of two blue coats faced with red, two yellow waistcoats, three pair of yellow breeches, and a suit of blue velvet embroidered with silver, for grand occasions. The velvet suit, though twenty years of age, enjoyed all the vigour of youth. He always wore boots with Hussar tops, which fell in wrinkles about his ankles. His hat would have been thought extravagantly large in England, though of the size commonly used by the Prussian officers of cavalry. He generally wore one of the large side corners over his forehead and eyes, and the front cock on one side. His hair was queued behind, and dressed with a single curl on one side; and, from the carelessness with which it was dressed, one should be taught to believe that the friseur was greatly hurried in the execution of his office. He used a large gold snuff-box, the lid ornamented with diamonds, and took an immoderate quantity of Spanish snuff, the marks of which often appeared on his waistcoat and breeches, which were also liable to be soiled by the paws of two or three

Italian greyhounds, which he frequently caressed. His time was all dedicated methodically to different occupations, either of business or amusement. As soon as he got up in the morning he dressed, which served him for his whole day. All business with the King was transacted by letters. Every petition or proposal was made in this form, which was so invariably adhered to, that any of his Generals who wished to promote a cadet to the rank of ensign would not venture to make his proposal in any other manner.

Among his writings the "Memoirs for an History of Brandenburg to the End of the Reign of Frederic I." printed at Berlin, 1751, and his "Code of Laws," deservedly rank foremost; the rest are miscellaneous, in poetry and prose.

The late King had three brothers and six sisters. His brothers were, 1. William-Augustus, father of the present King, born August 9, 1722. 2. Frederic-Henry, born Jan. 18, 1725-6. 3. Augustus-Ferdinand, born May 22, 1730.—His sisters were, 1. Frederica Augusta, born July 3, 1709, married to the Hereditary Prince of Culmbach Nov. 20, 1731. 2. Frederica-Louisa, born Sept. 28, 1714, married May 30, 1729, to Charles-Frederic Margrave of Brandenburg Anspach. 3. Philippina-Charlotta, born March 13, 1716. 4. Dorothea-Sophia, born Jan. 26, 1719, married Nov. 10, 1734, to Margrave Frederic-William de Schwed. 5. Louisa-Ulderica, born July 24, 1720. 6. Anne-Emelia, born Nov. 9, 1723.

The present King was born September 25, 1744; he married, 1. July 14, 1765, the Princess Elizabeth-Christiana-Ulrica, of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle, by whom he has one daughter, Charlotte, born 1767—and 2. July 14, 1769, Frederica-Louisa, of Hesse-Darmstadt, by whom he has five sons; Frederic-William, born 1770; Frederic-Charles-Lewis, born 1773; Frederic-Christian-Augustus, born 1780; another, born 1781; and another, 1783; and a daughter, Frederica-Louisa-Wilhelmina, born 1774.

DOMINIONS OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

1. **T**HE kingdom of Prussia is a country in the North of Poland. It formerly belonged to the Teutonic order; but Albert, Marquis of Brandenburg, the 34th Great Master, got it made hereditary in his own family, in 1525, on condition that he should hold it as a vassal to the King of Poland. But Frederick-William the Great succeeded so well, that the sovereignty of this country was confirmed to him and his heirs, by the Polish ambassadors, on condition, that, in case of the failure of his heirs, it should return to the Poles, and be made again a fief of that crown. The country is indifferently fruitful. It has Polish Prussia on the West, Lithuania on the East, the Duchy of Warsaw on the South, the Baltick and Somigitia on the North. The chief towns are Konigsberg,

berg, the capital, a large and trading place, Memel, Pilaw, Brandenburg, Holland Labiau. This country is the larger part of Prussia, being in length 130 miles, and in breadth 100.

2. The Electorate of Brandenburg, divided into, 1. The Old Marck, containing Stendals, Gardleben, Osterburg, Stoltwedel, Angermund, Perleberg, &c. 2. The Middle Marck, containing Berlin, Brandenburg, Spandaw, Franckfort on the Oder, Rippon, Lebris, Furstenwald, Prenslow, and Templin. 3. The New Marck hath corn and pasture. Buno, in his Notes on Cluverius, says, that most of this Marck was sold to the Emperor Charles IV. by Otho of Bavaria, for 200,000 pieces of gold, which Otho afterwards spent in the castle of Wolfenstein, on a baker's wife, whom he debauched. The country is in extent 180 miles long, and 80 broad.

3. Brandenburg, or Lower Pomerania, 110 miles in length, and 40 in breadth.

4. Swedish, or Upper Pomerania, yielded by Sweden to the King of Prussia, 1720. This part of Swedish Pomerania, which belongs to the King of Prussia, is 70 miles long, and 30 broad.

5. The Duchy of Magdeburgh is 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. All these countries lie in Upper Saxony; but the following are in the Lower.

6. The countries of Hoenstein and Rhein-stein; the first is 15 miles in length and 10 in breadth; and the other 10 in length and 5 in breadth.

7. The principality of Minden, 25 miles long, and 20 broad.

8. The country of Fecklenburg, 20 miles long, and 10 broad.

9. The principality of Halberstadt is a fruitful country, 30 miles long, and 20 broad.

10. The duchy of Cleves, a delicious country, lies on both sides the Rhine, and borders on Holland, 40 miles long, and 15 broad.

11. The county of Marck, the largest in Germany, 40 miles long, and 40 broad.

12. The county of Ravensberg, 20 miles long, and 10 broad.

13. The larger part of Spanish Guelderland, with the town of Guelders. This country, which borders on Cleves, was given to the King of Prussia in 1713, at the treaty of Utrecht; his Majesty at the same time renouncing all right to the principality of Orange; which he has accordingly done by the treaty of partition made at Dieren, June 4, 1732.

14. The larger half of the estates of King William III. of Great Britain, Prince of Orange. By virtue of the just-mentioned treaty of partition between the King of Prussia and the Prince of Orange, his Majesty keeps the principality of Moers, bordering on Cleves, in length 10 miles, and the same in breadth, and the county of Lin-

gen, which is about 15 miles long, and 8 broad. These two countries lie in Westphalia; but the following estates are in the province of Holland, viz. The bailiwick of Montfort, the lordship of Upper and Lower Swaluse, the lordships of Naaltwick, Hoen-derland, Wateringen, Orange Polder, and Gravesand, as also the house at the Hague called The Old Court, the palace of Houfsardyke, 6 miles from the Hague; the town of Gennep on the Meuse, the barony of Herftal, on the same river, 2 miles below Liege, and also of Herma; the lordship of Tournhout in Brabant, adjudged to the King of Prussia by the States of that province; and a rent of 7000*l.* arising from the tolls and customs on the Meuse.

15. The lordships of Lavenburgh and Butan, in Poland.

16. The dukedom of Croffen in Silesia.

17. In Lower Lusatia, the towns of Cottbus, Pretz, Sommerfeld, Paskau, Peltzan, and Storkan.

18. The cities of Hall in Saxony, and Lipstadt in Westphalia.

19. The patronship of the two Protestant nunneries of Hervorden and Quedlinberg; the protectorship of the Imperial towns of Malhausen and Norhausen; as also the lordships of Schomberg, and some lands in the countries of Weiffenfels, Merfbrug, and Naumburg; all which were purchased by Frederic III. from the Elector of Saxony.

20. The principality of Neufchatel, and county of Valengen, in Switzerland; they are 30 miles in length, and in breadth 15; being adjudged to the King of Prussia by the States of the country, in 1707, on the demise of the Dukes of Nemours.

21. In Africa, on the coast of Guinea, Great Fredericksburg, which the trading company established at Embden; by the Elector, Frederick-William, caused to be built in 1613, under the direction of Captain Otho Groeben, who was sent thither with 2 men of war. The towns of Aceada and Taccarary have put themselves under the protection of this Prussian fort, and the inhabitants of the country soon followed their example.

The above dominions contain, altogether, above 800 miles, from the borders of Lithuania to this side of the Rhine, in the Netherlands.

22. All Pomerania, by virtue of an hereditary union, made in 1531, between the two families of Brandebourgh and Pomerania.

23. The dukedom of Iergerndorf, in Silesia. This was ceded to him by the treaty of Breslaw, with great part of Silesia.

24. The reversion of the countries of Juliers, Bergues, and Ravenstein, on the death of the present Elector Palatine, without issue.

25. The burgravate of Nuremburgh.

26. The reversion of the county of Limpeig.

27. The reversion of some lands in Franconia, which formerly belonged to the Marquis of Brandenburg.

28. The right of succeeding to the house of Hoenzoler.

29. The reversion of Holstein, so far as that country is a fief of the empire.

30. The reversion of the countries of Mecklenburgh and Anhalt.

31. The reversion of the principality of East Friesland.

His army are all tall, picked men, well clothed and paid, and are suffered neither to swear or game, or abandon themselves to any sort of licentiousness. On Sundays they are required twice a day to hear a sermon.

The Roman Catholics have liberty to go to mass.

The King has many fortified places in his dominions, which are kept in as fine order as those that belong to the States General of Holland; of that number are, Berlin, Custrin, Stettin, Magdeburg, Wesel, and Gelders. His arsenals are also well furnished, and he possesses the finest park of artillery in the world. There are four universities of note in his dominions, viz. Konigsberg, the universities of Franckfort on the Oder, Duisburg, and Halle. It would greatly contribute to the advancement of the Protestant interest, at least to the strengthening the barrier of the empire against France, were those countries near it to be possessed by the King of Prussia.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THOUGH the peace of Europe appears to be firmly established, yet the several states of which it is composed were never better prepared for war.

The death of the King of Prussia, on which the general tranquillity was supposed in a great measure to depend, had long been expected, and had given time to provide against any sudden attacks; this event has therefore apparently occasioned no alteration in the pacific system. There are politicians however, who, placing no faith in appearances, do not scruple to predict, within the short period of a year, a most bloody Germanic war. Those who remember the sudden irruption of the late King of Prussia into Silesia, and the weak arguments on which his Majesty grounded his pretensions, can hardly believe that the present Emperor will quietly acquiesce in the resignation of so rich and fertile a country without an equivalent, or a struggle to regain possession. The example set by the late deceased King, in making the conquest, will justify the like means in recovering a right, of which force only had deprived the Empress Queen. It may not, however, improbably happen, that Silesia may again change masters when least expected.

It has already been somewhere remarked, that, ever since the interview between the two potentates in 1769, the conduct of the Emperor has borne a striking similitude to that of the King. In his designs the Emperor has been close, firm, and penetrating; long in deliberating, but quick in executing; and not to be diverted from his purpose by plausible reasoning, or unlooked-for contingencies.

On the other hand, the present King, who has just ascended the throne of Prussia in the prime of life, has been schooled in the discipline of his predecessor, has fought under his banner, and has been the favourite of his uncle Prince Henry; to whose military skill the late king was indebted for the restoration of his affairs, when his misfortunes

in Saxony, in 1760, had rendered them desperate.

Two such competitors, and competitors they must ever be, will not easily yield that object to which both perhaps may have a doubtful right. We may therefore conclude, that the fears of those who are apprehensive of war are not wholly unfounded. The Turkish politicians say, the Europeans must be blind not to foresee an approaching rupture.

On the 18th of August, the day after the old King died, the new King of Prussia arrived at Berlin; previous to which the death had been announced to the garrison, and the oaths tendered to the different regiments. His Majesty then gave audience to his ministers, general officers, and other persons of distinction; and conferred the order of the Black Eagle on Count Hertzberg, first minister, if such he could be called, to his late Majesty, who was himself his own minister.

It was not till the 24th that the death of the King of Prussia was announced at Brussels; before which, large bodies of Imperial troops had been observed in motion towards the frontiers of Prussia, for which, till then, it was not easy to account. The orders were equally mysterious that had been received at Ostend, to provide quarters for a body of cavalry that were to winter in the Low Countries. At the same time it was remarked, that several corps of Russian troops were assembling on the frontiers of Poland, with a view, as given out, of securing the influence of Russia at the approaching diet. Add to all these, that the Emperor himself is said, in the London Gazette, to have arrived in perfect health at Luxembourg on the 25th past; though, according to a letter, said to be received at Vienna, and written with his Imperial Majesty's own hand, he was at Hermanstadt, in Hungary, on the 18th of July, more than 700 miles from Luxembourg, surrounded by waters that rendered travelling almost impracticable.

Other

Other letters of a late date take notice, that camps are forming in Moravia, Bohemia, and Minkendorff; all which movements do not seem to be made without a meaning.

In the mean time the Turks and Venetians have come to blows, but no formal declaration of war has yet taken place. The Divan, at the same time, is not a little embarrassed by the conduct of the Dey of Algiers, who appears in earnest to render himself independent of the Ottoman Porte.

The Count d'Espelly, who was employed on the part of Spain in negotiating the treaty of peace with the Algerines, is returned, with his countess, to Madrid. The terms which the Algerine sovereign insists on to ratify the treaty are most enormous; no less than being paid the whole expence of the damages done to his capital in the several fruitless sieges undertaken by the Spaniards for its total destruction; and this, over and above the annual tribute of military stores for the purposes of war.

The account of admiral Emo's last attack upon Sfax, as published by authority at Venice, was to the following effect. The ardour with which that attack (May 16) was supported was astonishing, and has completed the glory of our valorous squadron. The enemy could not withstand our constant and well-directed fire; and by slackening theirs evidently manifested the superiority of ours. But what filled up the measure of their consternation, was the feint we made of landing. All the Tunisine artillery were pointed to that quarter; from which, however, our men could receive no hurt. On the contrary every gun of ours took effect, till at length we silenced all their batteries, which they abandoned with great precipitation, and soon after deserted the town. After four days spent in its destruction, our admiral, pleased with his success, made signs to steer for Malta.

Here having repaired his ships, he has since ravaged their coasts; notwithstanding which, the Tunisines insist on high terms for the purchase of peace. The Venetians, on the whole, however, are in a very alarming situation.

The plague, on the coast of Africa, has nearly effected what the Venetians wanted force to attack, viz. the ruin of the city of Tunis; where, the foreign papers say, the mortality has been so great as to carry off 224,000 persons; and, to confirm this almost incredible report, it is affirmed, that 80,000 keys of houses, that have been cleared of inhabitants by this dreadful disorder, had been lodged with the Dey.

The trade between Sweden and Russia is said to be interrupted, by an order of her Imperial Majesty to stop several Swedish vessels laden with corn, that were taking their departure out of the port of Peterburg. Her Majesty ordered the cargoes to be repurchased at an advance of 10 per cent. profit, the city being in extreme want.

A plan is formed by her Imperial Majesty for establishing a bank for carrying into circulation 11 millions of specie, to be lent on pledges to merchants and manufacturers, for the encouragement of trade; and 22 millions of roubles, for accommodating the noblesse and gentlemen of property, on mortgages at an interest of 5 per cent. and 3 per cent. more, to be advanced in part towards the repayment of the sum borrowed. In this scheme, as represented in the papers, the mortgagee, or his heirs, is to have the estate restored at the expiration of 20 years without further payment: [a mistake, no doubt, as 3 per cent. would only have paid back 60 per cent. in 20 years towards liquidating the sum borrowed of 100l.] which do by no means appear to square with her Majesty's intentions. This scheme is well calculated to keep the gentlemen poor, and to make the merchants and traders rich. These last can well afford to pay 5 per cent. or even 8 per cent. for money; while gentlemen of landed property have no means of improving the sums borrowed; and therefore must necessarily impoverish themselves by borrowing money to enable them to pay taxes.

The Dutch republic are in a very critical situation by dissensions among themselves: these increase daily, and are on the brink of breaking forth to extremities.

On the 27th of July, the States of Holland held a meeting, and came to a resolution, that the command of the Hague should not be restored to the Stadtholder. The numbers were for the resolution TEN; against it NINE. On this resolution the Stadtholder wrote them a most spirited letter, in which he expresses his astonishment at the decision of the States of Holland; a decision agreed to by a majority of ONE voice only. He considers this resolution as an outrage committed against his house, and as an usurpation of a right which ought not to be disputed. He declares he cannot abide by that conclusion; and that the SOVEREIGN (by which he acknowledges the Majesty of the People united in the States Assembled) has not the right, without reasons of the highest importance, to deprive him of a privilege inherent in his high office, and absolutely necessary to support its dignity.

This, say some, is little less than an open declaration of war; and, in fact, hostilities may be said to be already begun.

The new King of Prussia dispatched a confidential messenger to announce his accession to the crown to the Princess of Orange his sister, which has revived the courage of the partizans of her house, and given spirit to the cause. On the 5th of September, the town of Hattem being summoned to admit a garrison from the army of the Stadtholder, refused to submit, and put itself on its defence; but the burghers, having received a very pathetic letter from the baron de Campen, and other gentlemen of Guelderland,

who wished to spare Burgher blood, they abandoned the town, and the garrison took possession.

In July, 1785, a treaty of amity and commerce between his Prussian Majesty and the United States of America was concluded at the Hague, by which they reciprocally engage, that their subjects shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions, in navigation and commerce, which the most favoured nations do or shall enjoy; submitting themselves to the laws and usages of each country reciprocally; and that each party shall endeavour to protect and defend all vessels and other effects belonging to the subjects of the other, which shall be within the extent of their respective jurisdictions by sea and land, &c. &c. This treaty was signed by F. G. Thulemeyer, on the part of Prussia, Sept. 10, at the Hague; and, on the part of the United States of America, by B. Franklyn, at Passy, July 9; Tho. Jefferson, at Paris, July 28; and John Adams, at London, Aug. 5, 1785.

It is computed, that in the dominions of the King of Prussia, not less than a million of sheep perished by the inundations of the last and present years.

The writers from Frankfort are bold enough to assert, that the King of Prussia, as one of the first acts of his reign, signed a decree, by which a duty of 50 per cent. is laid on all varnished iron work, iron plates, Tunbridge ware, and paper-mache imported from England; while at the same time such goods from Nuremburg pay only 30 per cent. This is too glaring a falsehood to be believed.

Several proclamations have been published to enforce obedience to the Imperial decree for abolishing holidays in the Emperor's dominions. And the chief magistrates in towns and corporations are forbidden, on pain of forfeiting six Imperial crowns, to grant certificates to workmen who refuse to work.

An English manufacturer of hardware, wishing to establish his manufactory at Vienna, with a capital of 10,000*l.* has obtained permission of the Emperor so to do, with leave to retire with his effects if his speculation should not meet with success.

The parliament of Bourdeaux, which was summoned to Paris on the 2d of July, in consequence of their refusal to register a royal mandate to confirm the duke de Polignac in the possession of lands recovered from the sea, and who have been kept long in suspense, have at length been heard, and have received their dismissal in substance as follows: That whatever has been hitherto done with regard to the above lands shall be looked upon as null and void; that the commission given to the chevalier Petel, by no means authorised his proceedings, and is therefore to be cancelled; that a new commission is preparing, in which a proper medium will be observed between the respective rights of the sovereign and the subject; and that dur-

ing the approaching vacation there shall be a meeting held of deputies from all the parliaments, who, in concert with his Majesty's ministers, shall form a new law, to serve as a principle on which all future decisions shall be founded. The parliament was treated by his Majesty, when admitted to audience, with the greatest respect; so that on their return to Bourdeaux they were received by the people with acclamations of joy.

Paris has lately been amused with the exploits of a Gentleman Giant, who gambles, and bruises the people who win his money. He is known by the name of the Chevalier de Bouju, son to the Comte of that name. He is noted for his strength, for breaking his chains, beating the watch, and keeping the officers of the police in dread. His master-piece, as related, was defending himself against seven of them, who attempted to apprehend him. But they are promised soon an amusement of another kind, viz. Anecdotes of the man with the iron mask; of whom see many particulars in some of our early volumes.

The Banking-house, or Mount of Piety, at Naples, is entirely burnt down. That building took fire on the evening of the 31st of July, and the flames rapidly made their way from the counting-house to the warehouse, where the pledged cloth was kept, from thence to the timber-yard, and other parts of the building. All the account-books, the pledges, the timber, and the paper belonging to the bank for about 70 years back, were consumed. The ravages of this fire lasted three days. The damage to the bank is said to amount to 1,200,000 crowns, besides immense loss to those who had pledged their goods, on which there was never more lent than a quarter of their value. Several of the persons employed in the bank have been apprehended on suspicion of having wilfully set fire to it, in order to conceal their peculations. Thus this superb edifice, the work of the celebrated architect Fontana, which the populace of Naples always spared in their insurrections, has fallen a victim to villainy.

By advices from the Continent, the most fertile provinces that border on the Rhine, the Danube, the Drave, the Weser, the Moldau, the Elbe, and the Oder, have felt most severely the effects of the frequent inundations that have laid waste and destroyed the produce of the earth. Both men and cattle have suffered equally for want of food; for what the torrents left, the tempests destroyed. In Galicia the famine has been so great, as to reduce the wretched inhabitants to the most deplorable distress. The like has befallen whole districts in the town and neighbourhood of Vandœvres. In Champagne the waters of the Burse suddenly rose, and carried away houses, bridges, people, and cattle; destroying the vineyards, and covering the meadows with sand and rubbish.

At Colembey, a village in the province of Bassigni, the corn fields, which promised a most plentiful crop, were so totally destroyed by a tempest that fell on the 15th of June, as not to yield the seed with which they were sown. The hail-stones were said, on good authority, to equal in size the eggs of their poultry; and the smallest as big as walnuts. This storm was succeeded by a most scorching sun, by which what escaped the tempest perished by the drought.

In Burgundy a still more extensive hurricane and hail-storm cut to pieces the vines and fruit-trees, and laid waste the produce of more than 30 parishes, which now exhibit a scene of havock and devastation unparalleled perhaps in the annals of any country at this season of the year.

While Germany and France feel the severity of this scourge, Italy and the Pope's dominions are not exempt from calamities still more awful. Earthquakes and eruptions keep the wretched inhabitants in continual alarm; while the produce of the earth is eaten up by locusts and insects, that leave nothing but the traces of their devastation.

Nor has this our island been wholly exempted from the violence of these local visitations. Whirlwinds and earthquakes of a most terrific nature have been more alarming about the central parts of the island this summer than for many years before. [See pp. 701. 707.] About the middle of last month, they had, at Thirsk, in Yorkshire, a most violent storm of thunder and lightning, which continued almost without intermission for more than two hours. The thunder was tremendous, and the lightning incessant; and, to increase the terror, a cloud came over the town, that so totally obscured the light, that one neighbour could not see another across the street. At the same time the rain fell in torrents, and flooded many houses which the water had never reached before. No lives, however, were lost; nor was the damage so great as to occasion general distress.

A gentleman, lately arrived from St. Omer's, says, they have had the greatest fall of rain in that neighbourhood ever known; that most of their low grounds were suddenly over-flowed; and that 40 sheep just arrived from England were drowned, the loss of which was much regretted.

ADVICES FROM THE EAST INDIES.

In the month of February last, a most dreadful storm of thunder and lightning happened at Seringapatam, the capital of the late Tippoo Saib's dominions, where a large magazine was struck by the lightning, and set fire to the city, one third of which was consumed before any effectual assistance could be given. The distress was inconceivable; many were involved in the flames before they knew from whence they proceeded: not a few threw themselves in the midst of them to avoid greater misery; and far the greater part were

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bereft of their property, and exposed to all the horrors of nakedness and famine.

Advices have been received at Madras, positively asserting, that Tippoo Saib is still alive; that, from motives of policy, he caused a report to be spread of his death, in consequence of which his son was declared sovereign in his stead.—This report, however, seems fabricated from motives of policy.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Letters from Kingston in Jamaica give an account of an insurrection of a number of slaves, headed by their driver, on the Staniton estate, the property of Mr. Beckford. They set fire to some negroe houses, which were burnt to the ground; and much greater mischief would have ensued, had not the neighbouring planters interposed; seized the driver, and, by his execution, put an end to the enterprize.

A more unfortunate accident has totally destroyed a part of the property of Mr. Dawkins, in Clarendon parish, where the Rio Mino, which takes its rise among the Mountains, rose to a greater height than had ever been known, and swept away every building on the Windsor estate, so that not the least vestige of a house remains. The damage is estimated at an enormous sum.

AMERICAN NEWS.

A letter from New York mentions the discovery of a spring in the county of Fincastle, in Virginia, the waters of which have a singular quality unparalleled in any country in the world; for, by flashing a little gunpowder over it, the water will take fire, and burn like spirits.

This phenomenon, which the letter-writer thinks so singular, is not unparalleled even in this little island. Near Colebrooke Dale, in Shropshire, a poor man some years ago got a good living by the discovery of a well with that remarkable quality which, on the application of a candle, would take fire, and burn with so intense a flame, as to boil a tea-kettle in ten minutes. Many people of distinction resorted to it, out of curiosity, and drank tea on the spot. See a particular account of this well in Gent. Mag. XXV. p. 302. And in Phil. Trans. about the year 1748.

On the requisition of his Excellency John Adams, Esq; minister plenipotentiary to the British Court, respecting the British posts held on the territories ceded by the late treaty of peace to the United States, the answer was, That when America shall manifest a real determination to fulfill, on her part, the treaty, Great Britain will not hesitate to prove her sincerity and co-operate in whatever points depend on her, to carry every article of it into real and complete effect; but the grievances complained of by merchants and other British subjects, having estates, property, and debts, in the several states of America, are notorious violations of the 4th article of the treaty of peace.

peace, which it behoves the respective legislatures to redress, before requisitions on the part of America can be attended to. The grievances chiefly complained of, are the acts of the legislature's suspending, in some provinces, the payment of interest for old debts; in others, ordering them to be paid by instalments, or to be paid in land, or not to be sued for at all, &c. &c.

By a private letter from Newfoundland, a most alarming fire is said to have lately broke out in the woods near that harbour, which had burnt seven days, and had destroyed a circumference of ten miles before it was extinguished; which was effected by a providential rain falling when least expected, and when the flames had baffled the utmost efforts of the soldiers and others, animated by the governor at their head, with the assistance of all the Officers.

IRELAND.

The Dublin Society, at their late meeting, took into consideration the leather manufacture of that kingdom, and offered a premium of 100*l.* for discovering an effectual method of extracting an essence of bark, in which the tanning qualities thereof shall be concentrated. The process and its result to be under the inspection of the society.

On the 31st of last month (August) a sort of encampment of White Boys took place on a large field near Blarney; from whence they sent out detachments, by one of which a gallows was erected on the lands of Dunbullog; and by another a threatening letter was sent to the bishop of Cloyne, enjoining him, on pain of death, to sign certain articles which they think necessary to be carried into law. On the receipt of this letter, the bishop dispatched a trusty messenger for military assistance; on the approach of whom the insurgents disappeared, but not before nine of their corps were killed, and many more wounded. The town of Cashel was all in an uproar. Among the prisoners was a young gentleman of 1500*l.* a year estate, who says he acted by compulsion. It is in contemplation, next session of parliament, to effect a reformation in the church revenues, so as to annul the tithe law, and yet meet the approbation of the clergy. A reformation devoutly to be wished in this country.

The institution of a new police took place at Dublin towards the latter end of August, and commissioners, with ample salaries, appointed. By this regulation a body of 400 men are to be established at 1*s.* 6*d.* a day, who are to find their own uniform.

A body of near 1000 White Boys were likewise routed at Agles, in the county of Kilkenny, several killed, and others made prisoners.

In the gaol of Tralee, a plot took place among the prisoners, on the 16th inst., when Mr. Hands, the gaoler, was inhumanly butchered; and the villains, to the number

of 20, made their escape. Not content with tying and gagging the unfortunate man, they fractured his skull, and mangled his body in a most shocking manner, and then robbed him of his money and watch.

A few days after an attempt was made to burn the town of Skinhorne, in which the incendiaries had so far succeeded as to set an out-office on fire 65 yards in length; which, being discovered in time, was with difficulty extinguished without proceeding further.

On the 12th inst. came on in the County Court House of Kilkenny, the trials of Edward Reily and another man, for, under the denomination of White Boys, having tendered oaths, &c. to several persons at the chapel of Owing, near Carrick. They were found guilty after the jury had been 33 hours inclosed, and sentenced to be publicly whipped, and to find security.

A letter from the high sheriff of a southern county says, that, not being able to find any person to whip a White Boy according to his sentence, he was obliged to perform the disagreeable office himself.

SCOTLAND.

On the 24th of July, a general meeting of the Highland Society was held at Edinburgh, agreeable to the institution, and honoured by a numerous attendance of noblemen and gentlemen, distinguished by their patriotic exertions to promote the interests of their country. In the absence of the duke of Argyll, their president, the earl of Moray, took the chair; and, after reading a letter to their secretary, from the secretary of the Highland Society of London, declaring all the members of the Edinburgh Society honorary members of the London Society; and, in return, in like manner voting all the members of the London Society honorary members of the Edinburgh Society; so as to promote, in the most effectual manner, the views of both societies in the same patriotic line; the meeting then took under consideration the resolutions of a committee, approving highly of the spirited exertions of the noblemen and gentlemen who compose the British Society for extending the fisheries, and improving the sea coasts of the kingdom, lately established by act of parliament, and earnestly recommending every aid and assistance to that patriotic company. For which laudable purpose, a subscription was begun, and shares to a considerable extent immediately contracted for.

Letters from Irvine say, that most of the Buchanites (see vol. LV. p. 391) are returned again to their old habitations, after being stripped of all their property by the tricks and impositions of their foundress, who, when money began to run short, enjoined her followers a fast of forty days and forty nights, in imitation of our Saviour's fasting in the wilderness.

PORT NEWS.

Portsmouth, Sept. 17. We have had here for two days a very heavy gale, attended with such violent gusts as is hardly remembered even in the most inclement season. The very guard-ships in the harbour had their masts down. The sea, from the violence of the wind, came into the harbour with astonishing impetuosity. Not a sail to be seen pass since the 13th, when the gale commenced.

Much less damage has, however, been done upon the coast than might have been expected from the continuance of the storm.

On the 9th arrived a Dutch commodore, with seven men of war from Brest.

At Plymouth, the Royal Sovereign of 110 guns (confessedly the finest ship in the navy) was launched on the 15th, in the presence of a most splendid assembly of nobility and gentry, with more than 50,000 other spectators. She went off the stocks with an ease and grandeur not to be described—her moving slowly into the sea was beautifully majestic.

At Scilly the weather has been tempestuous beyond description. On the 13th and 14th every ship that lay there was driven to sea, and most of them dismasted. A large American ship, laden with tobacco for Amsterdam, was thrown upon the rocks, and totally lost.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Extract of a Letter from Morriston, in Glamorganshire, Sept. 2.

“At five o'clock on Monday morning, Aug. 14, when the colliers came to their work at Mess. Lockwood, Morris, and Co.'s Colliery, at Landore, a dreadful explosion took place, the particulars of which are as follow: The work having been at rest from the preceding Saturday, a quantity of inflammable air had collected in the main street, by a current of wind having blown into it from some hand-streets, as they are termed, being bye-streets leading into other parts of the work. It has been usual with the workmen, from time to time, to set fire to this inflammable air, as they find it collect by little and little, which causes an explosion that dissipates it; and the same has been hitherto found the best method of preventing its collection in any great quantity. There had been no dangerous collection of inflammable air in this work for three years before, when another explosion happened, by which four men lost their lives. This gave the men confidence, and they had not taken the usual precaution of firing the inflammable air after a Sunday's rest (it collecting in greater quantities when the work has been at rest), by an ingenious contrivance, sometimes in use with them, of setting fire to it whilst they keep themselves at a distance of 80 or 100 yards, by a line fixed to the supporters of the work, to which line is suspended a

board that has a candle placed at the top and is capable of being drawn along the line by another line that is doubled over the roller. At this time, one William Young, a young man, about 21 years of age, who had been working there for 12 years, going at the head of a gang of other colliers, with a candle at the end of a rod, about six feet long, meaning to explode the inflammable air, and little conscious of the quantity that was collected, set fire to the same, when instantly an explosion took place, as loud, or louder, than the heaviest discharge of artillery.—The gang consisted of Will. Young, aged 21, and Edw. Williams, aged 45; these were both killed; they were going hand in hand, and were found so, dead. The next pair of workmen (as it is usual to go in pairs, at small distances, to communicate light, in cases where the preceding lights have been extinguished by the inflammable air) were Wm. Williams, 55, and David John, 54, at about five yards distance; the first of these was killed, the next had his thigh broke, and is now likely to recover. The next were at about the same distance, Morgan Grey, aged 32, and Morgan Harry, 31, both killed. The next, at the like distance, were Jenkin David, 49, and Jenkin Jenkin, 35; the first had only his collar-bone broke, and both were a little burnt, but are now recovered, and the latter has been able already to return to his work. Thomas John was within three yards of the last pair; he was only a little burnt, and is recovered. The unfortunate men who lost their lives have left four widows and seven children. David John relates, that he had his thigh broke by two of the men who were killed being blown against him. After the explosion, all lights being out, this poor man endeavouring to crawl away, actually got about 12 yards farther into the work, through mistake of the way. One Thomas Richards, a cousin of Morgan Grey, as soon as he heard of the accident, which was about 20 minutes after, ran into the street where the men were killed, and fetched his cousin out. Directly after, Mr. James Grey (superintendent of the work), with others, went in and fetched out the poor man who had his thigh broke. The inflammable air had been sufficiently dissipated to leave it no longer dangerous; but several complained afterwards of sickness for three or four days, by reason of what they had inhaled of it.”

Extract of a Letter from Oxford, Sept. 16.

“On Tuesday evening last arrived at the Star Inn in this city his Royal Highness Ferdinand, archduke of Austria, and governor of Milan, under the title of Count Nellenbourg; her Royal Highness Beatrix of Este, Princess of Modena, his consort, under the title of Countess of Nellenbourg; the Prince Charles Albani, first cousin to the archduke, grand master of the household of the archduke, and knight of the golden fleece; the

the Princess Albani, his wife; the Marchioness Cusani, of Milan, lady of honour to the archduchess; and the Chevalier Rosales.

"The same evening arrived at the Cross Inn, being of their Royal Highness's party, the Prince Rezzonico, senator of Rome; the minister resident of Venice; Count Soderini; Prince Lichtenstein; and Reviczky, the Imperial ambassador.

"These illustrious visitors, with their suite, were next morning conducted to several of the public buildings and colleges; and on Wednesday went over to Blenheim, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough. On Thursday they made the tour of Stowe, the seat of the Marquis of Buckingham; and yesterday morning set out for Nuneham, the seat of the Earl of Harcourt. Returning from thence about one o'clock, their Royal Highnesses visited the rest of the colleges, observatory, &c. and intend this morning to return to London."

Letters from Whitehaven, Keswick, Cockermouth, Buttermere, and Lowswater, are full of the ruinous effects of the floods, occasioned by the excessive rains that fell on the 13th and 14th, attended with a tempest of wind greater, perhaps, than was ever known at this season. Bridges, houses, corn, hay, and timber of all sorts, were seen rolling down together, to the amazement of the spectators, who fled to the hills, to be spectators of the awful scene. The river Derwent rose four feet above the ordinary level; and the Cocker swelled to an unusual height. The damage to private property cannot be estimated.

At Hertford assizes, in open court, a very genteel well-dressed man was observed, by a bye-stander, to press hard against an honest farmer, and presently to pick his pocket of his purse, and then to make off. The bye-stander (an officer belonging to the court) whispered the farmer, and followed the thief, seized him in the street, brought him into court, had him committed, and a bill found against him by the grand jury. He was put on his trial, found guilty, and sentence of death passed upon him. Thus in less than three hours he was at perfect liberty, in custody of the gaoler, on his trial in court, and under sentence of death in the condemned hole. The judge, in passing sentence, enlarged on the nature of his crime, committed in the face of the court, where the lives of others were, at the very moment, depending for the like offence.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The obstacles that for some time have retarded the payment of Archbishop Secker's legacies being now removed by application to Chancery, the same have lately been paid as follows:

To the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 3 per cent. consols. 1000

To ditto, for establishing a bishop in America	—	—	1000
To the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge	—	—	500
To Irish Protestant Working Schools			500
To Corporation for Relief of Widows and Children of Poor Clergymen			500
To Society of Stewards of said Charity			200
To Bromley College in Kent			500
To Hospital at Croydon, St. John at Canterbury, and St. Nicholas, Harbledown, 500l. each			1500
To St. George and London Hospitals, and the Lying-in Hospital in Brownlow-Street, 500l. each			1500
To the Asylum in Lambeth Parish			400
To Magdalen and Lock Hospitals, and Small Pox Hospital, 300l. each			900
To repairing or rebuilding houses on small livings in Diocese of Canterb.			2000

In all 11,000

August 23.

A Delegation from the University of Oxford attended the levee at St. James's, to thank their Majesties for their late visit.—At the same time Mr. Gutch, one of the proctors in that delegation, had the honour of presenting to his Majesty his History of the Colleges in Oxford, lately published in 4to.

FRIDAY, September 1.

The ratifications of the convention between his Majesty and the King of Spain, signed the 14th of July last, were this day exchanged by the Marquis of Caermarthen, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, with the Marquis del Campo, minister plenipotentiary from his Catholick Majesty. *Gaz.*

Count Malke, nephew to her Majesty, was this day introduced to the King at the levee, by the Hanoverian minister, on his arrival from Germany.

Saturday 2.

The lord-mayor went in procession to proclaim Bartholomew-fair, according to annual custom. This fair, originally intended as an annual market for the manufacturers throughout the kingdom to meet and dispose of their respective manufactures, is now perverted to the very worst purposes, and is become an almost intolerable nuisance; which, it is hoped, in the intended bill for a reform of the police, will be the first to be abolished.

Sunday 3.

This day the court went into mourning for the late King of Prussia, second cousin to his Majesty.

This evening his Royal Highness Ferdinand, archduke of Austria, governor of Milan, with her Royal Highness Beatrix, of Este, princess of Modena, his consort, arrived in town with their suite.

Tuesday 5.

The Archduke Ferdinand of Austria attended at the Old Bailey, accompanied by Mr. Rose and others, to note the forms of trial

trial for capital offences in this country, and was very inquisitive as to the proceedings. He was dressed, after the English manner, in a plain drab coat and white waistcoat, is about 30 years of age, affable, and genteel.

Wednesday 6.

His Majesty in council was pleased to order, that the parliament, which stands prorogued to Thursday the 14th instant, should be further prorogued to Thursday the 26th of October next.

And to appoint a new Committee of Privy Council, for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and plantations; to consist of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the first Lords Commissioners of Treasury and Admiralty, and of all such members as hold the principal offices of state; those of Ireland, being of the privy council in this kingdom, not excepted. [Mr. Chalmers has since been appointed secretary.]

This day the sessions at the Old Bailey, which began on the 30th past, ended; when 13 convicts received sentence of death; 34 to be transported; 15 imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the house of correction; three to be imprisoned in Newgate; nine whipped and discharged; and 32 acquitted. Among the remarkable trials were those of Major Semple and Mr. Batcheller; the former for swindling; the other for robbing Major Welch, an American gentleman, by picking him up in the street, and decoying him into a house in Holborn, and, with another accomplice, cheating him at cards, and afterwards robbing him of his purse; of all which Mr. B. was honourably acquitted.

Thursday 7.

The Gatton estates (with their VALUABLE CONTINGENCIES) sold this day at Christie's, in Pall-Mall, for 65,100l. The Earl of Hertford is said to be the purchaser.

Friday 8.

At a royal breakfast prepared for their Royal Highnesses the Archduke of Austria and his consort, besides coffee, tea, and chocolate, there were soups, fowls of all kinds, wild and tame, and other meats. As the breakfast was uncommon in this country, so was the time: it was three in the afternoon before the guests sat down.

Wednesday 13.

This day the following Address of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers was presented to the King by the Reverend Dr. Samuel Stennett, attended by seventeen other ministers of that body, being introduced by the Marquis of Caermarthen, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

"To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty,
"The humble Address of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers in and about the Cities of London and Westminster.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Protestant Dissenting Mi-

nisters in and about the cities of London and Westminster, beg leave to approach your Royal Person with our warmest congratulations on the late signal interposition of Divine Providence in favour of your Majesty's invaluable life: an event which has afforded joy to all your Majesty's faithful subjects, and to none more than the Protestant Dissenters, who look up with affectionate reverence to the distinguished virtues of their Sovereign, and who feel themselves happy in the enjoyment of their civil and religious liberties, which have received so memorable a confirmation and enlargement since your Majesty's accession to the throne of these Kingdoms.

"To that Great Being, whose arm so graciously shielded your Majesty's person in the moment of danger, we have offered our most grateful acknowledgements; fervently praying, that the like sense of the Divine Interference which your Majesty devoutly feels, might be deeply impressed on the hearts of all your subjects.

"Permit us, Sir, to add, that our joy on this occasion is greatly heightened by reflecting that the horrid stroke your Majesty so happily escaped was guided not by the hand of premeditated malice, but of compassionate infinity: the repose which this consideration justly creates in your Majesty's breast and that of your Royal Consort, cannot fail of affording the highest satisfaction to your people, whose happiness is intimately connected with that of their Sovereign.

"With great pleasure we embrace this opportunity of assuring your Majesty of our affectionate and inviolable attachment to your person and government; nor will we cease, Sir, to offer our most ardent prayer to Almighty God, that your life may be protracted, under the smiles of Providence, to the most distant period; and that the crown, your Majesty received from your illustrious Ancestors, may descend, adorned with all their and your princely virtues, to your latest posterity."

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most Gracious Answer:

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal address, and for your affectionate congratulations on my providential escape from the attempt which was made upon my person. I have a firm dependance upon your steady attachment to my family and government; and you may be assured of the continuance of my protection in the enjoyment of your civil and religious liberties."

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

Thursday 14.

The Thames, from Fulham-Bridge to London, at low water, was so shallow in several places, owing to the violence of the wind

wind from the southward, that two men walked across it a little above the Old Swan.

The following convicts were executed at the usual place, viz. James Gale, for robbing Thomas Holmes in the Green Park, St. James's, of his hat and money; John Strong, for stealing, from the Kings and Key in Fleet-street, plate and other goods; George Townshend, for returning from transportation; William Britton, for horse-stealing; and Charles Martin, for robbing Mrs. Catherine Billingham on the highway of her watch and money. They all behaved decently. Samuel Burt, the unhappy youth, who, under a depression of mind, abhorring the guilt of suicide, yet determined not to live, committed a forgery, in order to suffer death by the law, was respited.

Saturday 16.

The Theatre Royal in Drury Lane opened with "The School for Scandal."

Monday 18.

The Theatre in Covent Garden opened with "The Belle's Stratagem."

In compliment to the Archduke of Austria, his Majesty this day commenced his hunting sport on Windsor Forest. He was accompanied by his Highness during the chase.

Their Highnesses, with their suite, pay attention to every thing worthy of note in the policy, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce of this country. They have visited the several departments of state, the Treasury, Admiralty, Navy, and Victualing Offices, the Custom House, and Post Office. They are not idle spectators, but travellers of taste, who, next to the several departments of Government, seem to make themselves acquainted with the genius and learning of the people; the improvements in architecture, painting, sculpture, and the belle lettres. They are caressed and admired wherever they are seen. The person of the Duchess is much in her favour; with a happy mixture of mildness and dignity, her countenance is at once amiable and majestic. The Archduke is in appearance strongly marked with the lineaments of good sense, good nature, and affability; and seems at the same time not destitute of refinement and penetration. Thus accomplished, these two royal personages are fit to grace a throne, and there are gypsies who say they are destined to wear one.

Wednesday 20.

This day Count Lusi, envoy extraordinary from the King of Prussia, had a private audience of his Majesty, to deliver his credentials.

Friday 22.

Their Majesties, accompanied by the princess royal and princess Augusta, honoured Covent Garden Theatre with their company. As soon as his Majesty appeared,

an universal burst of applause testified the loyalty and affection of a grateful people, who felt themselves enraptured at seeing the Monarch for the first time since the late atrocious attempt upon his life by the hand of insanity. The performers exerted themselves in a manner that did them honour.

Being the anniversary of their Majesties coronation, there was a numerous and splendid appearance at court, of the nobility, foreign members, and other persons of distinction, to compliment their Majesties on the occasion. Firing of guns and illuminations as usual.

Saturday 23.

By a letter from Newcastle upon Tyne, an account is received of the melancholy fate of young Mr. Heron, son of an attorney of that place, occasioned by the mischievous practice of ballooning which we have so often reprobated (see vol. LV. p. 401). This unhappy youth being busy in assisting Lunardi to fill his balloon on the 19th, when he was to ascend from Spittal, had not the balloon taken fire and burnt the cords by which it was confined; and being thus loosened mounted in an instant, and with it drew Mr. Heron, whose hand being entangled in the valve cord, was carried to the height of 200 feet, when, on the bursting of the balloon, it gave way and from that height let fall the young man, who rested first upon a tree, and then fell upon a flower-bed of soft earth, into which he sunk nearly knee deep, and was just alive enough to speak when taken out, but died on the spot. Horror instantly seized the whole multitude, among which were his parents, relations, and friends. All went away sorrowful, but what must be the feelings of the father when they were told it was their son! In the awful moment, Lunardi made his escape, while the fury of the populace was yet repressed by the dread with which they had been struck. See p. 815.

Sunday 24.

The Princess Amelia, who has for some time laboured under a nervous affection, changed her situation and came to town. She is strongly prepossessed with a notion that she is not long to survive the King of Prussia, of whose death she is said to have some previous warnings.

Friday 29.

This day came on at Guildhall the election for Lord Mayor of London; when Aldermen Sainsbury and Burnell (the two seniors in rotation) were returned by the common hall to the court of Aldermen, who selected Mr. Sainsbury to that important office. Mr. Skinner had a great show of hands—and Mr. Brook Watson a profusion of hisses.

Saturday 30.

It has been said in the public prints, that a plan for forming a settlement at Botany-bay, for the restriction of felons sentenced for

transportation, is actually to be carried into execution; but this plan is so wild and extravagant, that we can hardly believe it could be countenanced by any professional man after a moment's reflection. Not the distance only, but the almost impracticability of crossing the line with a number of male and female felons, who, in their cleanliest state, and as much at large as can with safety be allowed them in gaol, and with frost scarcely to be kept from putrid disorders, must for ever render such a plan abortive. The rains, tornado's, and heats that accompany these tempests near and under the line, are often fatal to the hardest navigators; besides the mountainous seas that are almost always to be encountered in passing the Cape, and in the latitudes in which the transports must pursue their course to Botany-Bay, no man surely who had a life to lose, or a relation or friend that he wished ever again to see, would engage in so hazardous an undertaking. We may therefore venture to foretell that if any such desperado should be found, his fate, like that of Lunardi's late exhibition, will for ever deter a second repetition. It is notorious that the Dutch East India ships lose more than half the recruits they take on board for their settlements in India, in crossing the Line, and before they reach the places for which they are bound; yet the course to

India is not near so dangerous as the course to Botany-Bay. Add to these objections, that the natives are the most savage and ferocious of any that Capt. Cook met with in exploring the Eastern coast of New Holland.

The several administrations that have been in power from the accession of his present Majesty to this time;

Duke of Newcastle's, or Mr. Pitt's, two years, commencing in 1760.

Earl Bute's, eleven months, 1762.

Mr. George Grenville's, two years, 1763.

Marq. of Rockingham's, one year, 1765.

D. of Grafton's, three years and a half 1766.

L. North's, twelve years and two months, 1770.

Marq. of Rockingham's again, one year. 1782.

Lord Shelburne's, seven months, 1782.

Duke of Portland's, one year, 1783.

Mr. William Pitt's, yet undetermined.

ERRATUM.

In the account of the attempt of his Majesty's life, p. 708, col. 2. line 23, after "the King drew," add the word "back"—*The King drew back.* The King had no sword. Other faults of the press the sense will lead the reader to correct.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Sept. 11, to Sept. 16, 1786.

WheatRye BarleyOatsBeans											COUNTIES upon the COAST.																					
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.																						
London	4	8	3	0	3	1	2	4	3	5	Essex	4	9	0	0	3	1	1	1	3	2											
COUNTIES IN LAND.											Suffolk	4	6	3	0	2	1	1	2	0	3	2										
Middlesex	4	9	0	0	3	0	2	7	3	10	Norfolk	4	6	2	10	2	7	2	2	0	0											
Surry	5	1	2	11	0	0	2	5	4	7	Lincoln	4	7	2	11	2	8	1	1	3	4											
Hertford	4	8	3	3	2	11	2	5	4	4	York	5	0	3	4	2	10	2	2	4	8											
Bedford	4	6	2	10	2	7	2	4	3	10	Durham	5	3	3	11	3	4	2	2	4	0											
Cambridge	4	6	3	0	2	10	1	11	3	2	Northumberland	4	11	3	8	2	11	2	0	4	2											
Huntingdon	4	6	0	0	2	9	2	1	3	11	Cumberland	6	1	3	10	3	2	2	4	4	8											
Northampton	4	10	2	9	2	9	2	3	4	2	Westmorland	6	4	4	2	3	3	2	3	0	0											
Rutland	5	1	0	0	2	9	4	3	0	0	Lancashire	6	3	0	0	3	6	2	5	4	8											
Leicester	5	1	3	2	2	11	2	4	4	6	Cheshire	5	7	0	0	2	11	2	2	0	0											
Nottingham	4	10	2	11	3	0	2	5	4	8	Monmouth	5	6	0	0	3	8	2	3	0	0											
Derby	5	9	0	0	0	0	2	5	4	11	Somerset	5	0	4	6	3	2	2	4	4	9											
Stafford	5	7	4	11	3	2	2	5	4	10	Devon	5	2	0	0	2	9	1	8	0	0											
Salop	5	6	4	0	3	6	2	9	5	7	Cornwall	5	1	0	0	3	3	1	9	0	0											
Hereford	4	6	3	0	3	5	2	4	0	0	Dorset	5	1	0	0	3	0	2	2	4	6											
Worcester	5	2	0	0	3	5	2	8	5	0	Hampshire	4	16	0	0	3	1	2	4	4	4											
Warwick	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	7	4	2	Sussex	4	9	0	0	2	9	2	3	4	0											
Gloucester	5	0	0	0	2	10	2	7	4	8	Kent	4	7	0	0	2	9	2	14	3	1											
Wilts	4	11	3	5	3	3	2	5	4	9	WALES, Sept. 4, to Sept. 9, 1786.																					
Berks	4	9	3	9	2	11	2	6	4	2	North Wales	5	11	4	9	3	6	2	0	4	10											
Oxford	4	9	0	0	3	3	2	8	4	4	South Wales	5	4	4	5	3	3	1	10	4	9											
Bucks	4	5	0	0	2	9	4	4	4	0																						

Vol. LIV. p. 557. A monument has been lately erected in Cripplegate church, to the memory of Mrs. Hand, daughter of Mr. Dickenson, the late eminent brewer.

On an antique urn is represented the form of a beautiful female, at the moment of dissolution, sinking into the arms of a youth of clerical appearance, who supports her head with one hand, while with the other he exhibits the most striking display of grief—that of hiding a face fraught with more woe than sculpture could express.

In a medallion, on the body of the urn, is an evil genius, in bas relief, cropping a lily, with these apposite words round it, “She cometh up, and is cut down like a flower;” and on the pedestal part underneath is the following inscription:

“Sacred to the memory of
ANNE MARTHA HAND,
Wife of George Watson Hand, M.A.
Vicar of this parish,
Who died, after a few hours illness,
July 5. 1784, aged 28.
By the prudence of her conduct,
By the sweetness of her temper,
And the unaffected piety of her heart,
Amidst the times of dissipation,
And in the possession of youth, beauty, and
fortune;
An example of domestic and religious excel-
lence.”

Beneath the inscription are the following lines:

“For worth so dear th’ eternal tear might
flow,
And love would sanctify an husband’s woe:
But truth the record of that worth displays,
And takes from sorrow what it gives to praise.
Th’ alternate claims his grateful heart divide,
And mem’ry’s misery is affection’s pride.”

Vol. LVI. p. 626. The title of Dr. Rose’s publication was, “The History of Catiline’s Conspiracy, and the Jugurthine War. By C. C. Sallust. With a new Translation of Cicero’s Four Orations against Catiline. To which is prefixed the Life of Sallust, 1751,” 8vo. price 3s.

P. 716. For the last three years the literary labours of Dr. Gilbert Stuart have been principally confined to the “English Review” and the “Political Herald,” which latter work he first projected. His disorders were dropy and jaundice.

The following inscription to his memory is proposed by his friend CALEDONIUS:

M.S.

GILBERTI STUART, LL.D.

Illum, ad Elyfias accedentem,

Lento ritu accepit

Maria suorum et diræ Elisabethæ victima.

Illum Scotix reges à paupertate,

Proceres perpetuo perduellione,

Vindicantem,

Fergusius, Valefius, Brutius,

Et magna heroum cohors,

Lætis amplexibus acciperunt.

In ejus paginâ princeps oratorium
Stylum suum agnovit et collaudabat.

Illum filium perdilectum,
Expolitum, scientiâ suâ imbutum,
Flevit Erato.

Non omnis moritur; melior pars superest.

Et famâ per ora virum volitabit,
Dum hicce orbis ultricibus flammis
Expiet.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 22. AT Stapleford-hall, co. Nott. the lady of Sir John Borlace Warren, bart. a dau.

5. Countess of Sutherland, the lady of Earl Gower, a son and heir.

Lady Clive, a dau.

6. Marchioness of Graham, a son and heir. (See p. 814.)

8. The lady of William Hallet, esq; late of Canons, a son.

9. At Lymington, the lady of Giles Roche, esq; a son.

16. Lady St. Asaph, a son.

Lady of Henry Hoare, esq; a dau.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, in Ireland, Rosâ Mahon, esq; of Castlegar, co. Galway, to Lady Eliz. Brown, second sister of the Earl of Altamont.

In Ireland, William Green, esq; late private secretary to Lord Macartney when in the East Indies, to Miss Yorke, only dau. of the rev. Philip Y.

Capt. Thomas Larkin, of the Warren Hastings East Indiaman, to Miss Sampson, daughter of Brook S. esq; captain of the packet at Dover.

May 28. At St. Helena, the rev. Mr. Sewell, judge advocate, to Miss Robinson.

Aug. 26. At Thursley, co. Surrey, Mr. B. White, of South Lambeth, to Mrs. Mary Yalden, relict of the rev. Richard Y. of Newton Valence, Hants.

21. At Paris, in the parish of Saint Leu, — Savarry, formerly a soldier in Chartres’s regiment, and Marie Françoise Victoire Salmon, the girl who, by the intercession of M. Cauchois, was saved from the wheel, to which she was condemned by the tribunal of Rouen and that of Caen, for the supposed murder of her master.

25. At Clapham, Lieut. Col. Wilton, of the royal artillery, to Lady Strachan.

29. At Canterbury, Robert Pope, esq; mayor of Maidstone, to Miss Post.

At Tunstal, Samuel Chambers, esq; of Woodstock, to Miss B. Roper, dau. of the hon. Philip R. of Dadmans, in Lincol.

Edw. Thornton, esq; of Warmley, near Bristol, to Miss East, of St. Mildred’s-court.

At Barmeath, co. Louth, Malachi Donegan, esq; of Ballydonelan, to the eldest dau. of Sir Patrick Bellew, bart.

At Edinburgh, Sir George Ramsay, bart. of Banff, to the hon. Miss Eleonora Fraser, dau. of the late George Lord Saltoun.

At Leeds, Mr. Richard Tennant, jun. merchant, of Wakefield, to Miss C. Eyre.

30. At Edinburgh, John Erskine, esq; son of the hon. James Earl of Alos, one of the senators of the college of justice, to Miss Christiana Carruthers, eldest dau. of John C. esq; late of Holmains, one of the surveyors general of the window lights.

31. Mr. Thomas Boughton, stock-broker, to Miss Diana Dunstall, dau. of Mr. D. of the East India Company's warehouse.

At Cambridge, rev. Mr. Marshall, A.B. of Trin. coll. to Miss Trueman, of that place.

Sept. . . Capt. Robert Sacheverell Newton, of Bulwell-house, co. Nott. to the only dau. of Richard Dixon, esq; of Walthamstow.

1. At Richmond, Surrey, rev. James Cowe, late of King's coll. Aberdeen, to Miss E. Palmer Wollaston, dau. of the rev. George W. D.D. rector of Aldermary.

5. At Bowell, co. Gloc. rev. Benj. Spry, vicar of St. Mary Redcliff and St. Thomas, Bristol, to Miss Catherine Hunt, of that place.

At Walthamstow, Lieut. Col. Mestayer, late of Bengal, to Miss Mary Briscoe, eldest dau. of Mr. B. apothecary, of W.

6. At Bridalk, near Falmouth, Stukely Shuckburgh, esq; brother to Sir G. S. bart. of Shuckburgh Park, co. Warw. and M.P. for that county, to Miss Tydd, dau. of Tho. T. esq; captain commanding an invalid company at Pendennis castle.

7. Mr. James Sant, of the Adelphi, coal-merchant, to Miss E. Wilson, of Beaufort-buildings, sister of W. W. esq; of Sundridge-house, Surrey.

At Abergavenny, Robert Morgan Kinsey, esq; to Miss Charlotte Harrington, youngest dau. of Sir James H. bart. of Penpound.

9. At Chippenham, co. Camb. Mr. Page, of Threadneedle-st. to Miss Tookie, dau. of the rev. Mr. T. vicar of Chippenham.

10. Richard Pape, esq; merchant, of Greenwich, to Miss Eliz. Blackshaw.

..... Read, esq; lately returned from the East Indies, to Miss Anne Angell, of Stockwell.

11. John Heylyn, esq; of Tokenhouse-yard, to Miss Cogan, dau. of Thomas C. esq; of Islington.

T. Grady, esq; to Miss Henrietta Armytage.

12. Robert Thornton, esq; member for Bridgewater, to Miss Eyre, of Clapham.

Mr. John Hinchcliff, of Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, to Miss Sheen.

Mr. James Harvey, of Bedford-square, to Miss Eliz. Fish.

14. Lieut. Col. Haultain, late major of the 66th regiment, to Miss Sarah Stert, youngest dau. of the late Arthur S. esq.

William Manley, esq; of the Middle Temple, barrister at law, to Miss Adams, youngest dau. of the late Shute A. esq; of Norton Malreward, co. Somerset.

16. Mr. Rich. Brant, of Gray's-inn, to

Miss Lee, dau. of Richard L. esq; of High-bury-place.

18. Mr. Wootton, apothecary, of Brook-st. Grosvenor-sq; to Mrs. Small, relict of John S. esq; of South Lambeth.

At Hackney, by Dr. Markham (who is since dead, see p. 815), Mr. Sturch, of Stanhope-st. to Miss Jesson, eldest dau. of William J. esq; of Hackney.

19. James Kirkpatrick, esq; of the Isle of Wight, banker, to Miss Margaret Everett.

At Seaford, Mr. Collyer, jun. of Bermondsey, to Miss Nicholson.

21. Nicholas Selby, esq; to Miss Wright.

20. Mr. John Stock, master of Poplar academy, to Miss Parker, of the same place.

23. John Henford, esq; of Hackney, to Miss Rachael Cooper, of Hammersmith.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Calcutta, Major General Ogle, after a service of 35 years. The General was at the reduction of the Havannah, and in every action with that victorious army during the course of the war. In March, 1783, he went out to India as Major to the 52d regiment, and, on his arrival there, succeeded to the rank of Maj. Gen.

In Ireland, William Joseph Hall Stevenson, esq; of Skelton castle, in Cleveland, co. York. This gentleman may be said to have been almost the inventor of a new species of writing, of which his "Crazy Tales," and "Fables for grown Gentlemen," were happy specimens. It is hoped some friendly pen will transmit memorials of him to posterity.

At Kirkella, co. York, John Stephenson, esq; many years one of the first merchants in Hull: a man whose public spirit, integrity, and goodness of heart, made him an ornament to his country and to mankind;—to the former he was always a real friend,—and those among the latter who knew his worth, will long lament their deprivation of it.

At Hull, in his way from Edinburgh, where he had been studying medicine for some time past, Mr. James Parkinson, son of the rev. Mr. P. of Healey, co. Linc. a young man whose unwearied industry to acquire useful knowledge, whose goodness of heart, and rectitude of conduct, had obtained him general esteem.

At Naples, Michael Bruce, esq; third son of Sir M. B. bart. of Stenhouse.

Rev. John Sparrow, rector of Gorfield, co. Essex, and Thorpe Morieux, co. Suffolk. He was accidentally drowned, as he was bathing, near his own house.

Rev. Rumney Penrose, LL.B. rector of St. Ewen's, Bristol, chaplain to the Earl of Northesk, and formerly fellow of St. John's coll. Oxford.

Rev. George Johnson, B.D. vicar of Norton, rector of Lofthouse, co. York, and prebendary of Lincoln cathedral. He was taken ill during the performance of his duty at

at church on St. Bartholomew's day, and died two days after. Few men have been more universally or deservedly lamented. He endeavoured to lead his life in obedience to the precepts of the Author of his religion. The important trust reposed in him he discharged with faithfulness and integrity. The tenderness of his heart, and the humanity of his disposition, induced him to feel, in a peculiar manner, for the distresses of others; and the soundness of his judgement led him to bestow the most seasonable advice. In the practice of domestic virtues he was particularly amiable; and in him the characters of husband, parent, minister and master, were so happily blended together, that they might all be included under the comprehensive appellation of friend.

At Islington, Mrs. Jane Denne, sister of the late Mr. D. banker.

Walter Smyth, esq; father of Mrs. Fitzherbert.

On his estate at Zodorisky, in his 125th year, the noble Ostroki, who attended as page on John Sobieski when he relieved Vienna, besieged by the Turks, 1683.

At Cothelstone, near Tavistock, universally lamented, aged near 80, Mrs. Morris, mother of A. M. esq; solicitor in chancery. She survived an aged husband 12 months.

At Asselar, co. Clare, Ireland, aged 105, Paul O'Brien, cooper; who carried on his trade till within a few days of his death.

June 20. At Kingston, Jamaica, in his 57th year, Mr. John Walker, upwards of 35 years an inhabitant of that island, and a proprietor of the Jamaica Gazette.

July. . . At Old Ford, in child-bed, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S. callico-printer, and niece to the late Mr. Grace, of Cornhill.

30. In the island of Scio, aged 87, Sam. Bracebridge, esq; of Lindley, co. Leic. possessed of a large fortune, and of an ancient family.

Aug. . . Rev. Mr. Hardy, master of the Free Grammar School at Sutton-Valence, near Maidstone, in Kent. This school, which is one of the finest situations in the county, was founded and endowed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and has the privilege of sending two scholars to St. John's college, Oxford, with exhibitions of 10l. a year. It was once in a very flourishing state and great repute; but, through the inactivity and neglect of some of its late masters, has been rendered almost useless, and the mastership become nearly a sinecure. The neighbourhood, however, now entertain the pleasing hope of seeing this ancient seminary of classical learning restored again to its former degree of splendor and utility; as they are assured it is the earnest wish of the governors (the company of clothworkers in London) that they may find a respectable clergyman, of competent abilities, who will undertake the task of attempting its restoration.

At Leckham, co. Wilts, the lady of James Montague, esq. She was dau. and co-heiress of Sir C. Hedges, sec. of state in the reign of Queen Anne.

At West Ham, advanced in years, of an inveterate cancer in his face, under which he had long laboured, Mr. Zachariah Cockfield, timber-merchant, and many years a captain in the Norway trade.

6. Aged 57, John Woven, esq; of Hurst, co. Berks. Leaving no issue, he has bequeathed the greatest part of his estate, after the death of his widow, in favour of the family of the rev. Mr. Owen Manning, of Godalming, Surrey, who married his lady's sister.

9. At Finzean, Francis Farquharson, esq.

10. At Leigh-hall-lane, rev. William Brocklehurst, minister at Dean-row 40 years.

12. Rev. Stephen Prytherch, M.A. vicar of Leighton and of Wenlock, co. Salop. In returning from Shrewsbury, where he had been on a visit for a few days, he was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit, fell upon the neck of his son's horse, who was riding close by his side, and, though immediately caught, expired before he could be carried into the nearest house, though within a few yards.

At Paris, M. Beaujon, the rich financier, the King's banker, &c. said to be worth two millions sterling. He always kept a very elegant table, covered with the most exquisite dishes, of which he never tasted himself; milk and greens being his constant diet. His house was frequented by the first nobility, and even by princes. When he retired to rest, a band of musicians invited sleep by the most melodious air, while two beautiful damsels rocked his bed, which was formed in the manner of a cradle. He told his physician many years ago, that he must not expect to be remembered in his will, but his salary should be augmented every year that he (M. Beaujon) lived. Yet, notwithstanding this well-judged method of securing the attention of the son of Æsculapius, the rich, the elegant, the munificent Beaujon now mingles with the dead.

"Pallida mors æquo pulsat pede

"Pauperum tabernas regumque turren."

His splendid hotel and fine gardens, once the residence of Mad. de Pompadour, and known by the name of L'Hotel des Ambassadeurs, he has bequeathed to Monsieur the King's brother. In this gentleman the poor have lost a benefactor of unbounded liberality; and it is credibly asserted, that no ingenious artist, or man of literary merit, who presented a production to him, ever left his house before he had received a princely reward in return. His own brother was the only person who never tasted of his bounty. He was repeatedly offered a town and country-house, a carriage, and immense sums of money, but constantly refused every thing. This gentleman, who received 1000 crowns a year as

one of his Majesty's genealogists, lived contentedly on that moderate pension, to which he could not be persuaded to make the least addition.

16. At Clayhills, near Aberdeen, John Auldjo, esq; of Portlerrhen, in his 76th year.

18. Suddenly, at Figueira, in Portugal, Joseph Nath, esq; his Britannic Majesty's vice consul.

21. Mr. Poughfer, master of the French Horn livery-stables, Dean str. High Holborn. Mr. P. and another person belonging to the stables, after visiting Mr. P's wife, who was sick at Hamstead, had been dining at Enfield; and, on their return to town, drove themselves in a single-horse chaise at a furious rate through Kentish Town. Just as they passed the Black horse ale-house, they were called to by a man, that "one of the long stages was coming upon them, and begged them for their own sakes not to drive so madly." They only answered by noise and singing, and kept on at the same rate till the stage was close upon them, when, attempting to avoid it, the linch-pin of their chaise dropped out, the wheel flew off, and the vehicle came with such force to the ground, that the splinter bar was broken to pieces, the horse ran away with the shafts (which separated from the body and carriage), and Mr. P. and his companion were thrown out with the utmost violence—the consequence was, that Mr. P. was taken up dead, and the other person so much maimed and bruised, that his recovery is scarcely possible. This fatal accident, it is hoped, will either teach men to avoid excess in drinking, or to trust the care of the whip in the hands of people more sober than themselves.

22. In Harton-str. Mrs. Dickenson, relict of the late Joseph D. esq; of Golden-lane, and mother of the lady of the rev. Mr. Archdeacon Hand, late rector of Cripplegate.—See p. 808.

Mrs. Barwich, wife of James B. esq; of Waltham-abbey.

25. At Richmond, co. York, in his 71st year, Mr. Elsworth, formerly an alderman of that corporation, but which office he resigned many years ago on account of his health. He lived greatly respected for the strict integrity of his character, and died equally lamented by those who shared in his benevolent exertions to do good.

27. At Nottingham, Mr. Matthew Unwin, hofier; author of a small volume of "Poems sacred and evangelical 1783."

31. At half past nine in the morning, at his house in St. James's-square, the most noble Charles Howard Duke of Norfolk, lineally descended from Charles Howard 4th son of Henry Frederic Earl of Arundel, Norfolk, &c. He succeeded to the title Sept. 20, 1777. In 1739 his Grace married Catherine daughter of John Brockholes, of Cloughton, co. Lancaster, esq; by whom he

had issue a daughter, Mary, born in June, 1742, who died in Nov. 1756, unmarried; also one son, Charles (now Duke of Norfolk), born March, 15, 1745, who in 1767 was married to his first wife Mary-Anne, sole daughter of John Coppinger, of Ireland, esq; which lady died without issue May 28, 1768. On April 2, 1771, he was married to his present lady, Frances only child of Charles Fitzroy Scudamore, of Home Lacy, co. Hereford, esq.

On the morning of September 7, the remains of the late Duke were conveyed from his house, in order for interment at Dorking, in a hearse adorned with escutcheons of his Grace's armorial ensigns, attended by five mourning coaches, and one of his private carriages. The hearse was preceded by a gentleman on horseback bareheaded, carrying on a crimson velvet cushion the Ducal coronet.

At Mickleham a great number of the principal tenants of his Grace, and others, assembled, and, joining the procession, attended it to Dorking, where, near the church, another procession, on foot, was formed in the following order:

Several men with marshals' staves, to clear the way.

Messenger of the College of Arms, with his staff.

Several of his Grace's tenants, two and two.

Ralph Bigland and John Charles Brooke, Esqrs. Richmond and Somerset Heralds, in their robes and collars of office.

George Harrison and Thomas Lock, Esqrs. Norroy and Clarendieux Kings of Arms, in their robes, collars, gold chains, and badges of office, bearing on a crimson velvet cushion the Ducal coronet, with two Marshal's staves.

The B O D Y, in a coffin covered with crimson velvet, the pall, adorned with escutcheons of his Grace's armorial ensigns, supported by eight gentlemen.

Sir Isaac Heard, Knight, Garter Principal King of Arms, in his robe and collar, with gold chain and badge of office, in his hand his sceptre.

Bernard Howard, esq; his Grace's relation, chief mourner.

Henry Howard and Vincent Eyre, assistant mourners.

Several gentlemen, tenants of his late Grace, and others, in deep mourning:—Proceeding into the church to the place where several of his Grace's ancestors lie interred, the body was deposited near their remains; and Garter King of Arms, with usual solemnities, proclaimed his Grace's titles.

The present Duke, while Lord Surrey, was Deputy Earl Marshal of England, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the West Riding of the county of York, and M.P. for Carlisle.

His Grace has precedence of all other Dukes, not only by creation, but also as Hereditary Earl

Earl Marshal of England, by a grant from Ch. II. His titles are, The most High, Mighty, and most Noble Prince, Charles Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and Hereditary Marshal of England, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, Norfolk, and Norwich, Baron of Mowbray, Howard, Seagrave, Brewese of Gower in Caermarthenshire, Fitzalan, Warren, Clun, Oswaldestre, Maltravers, Greystock, Furnival, Verdon, Lovetot, Strange of Blackmere, and Howard of Castle Rising, Premier Duke, Earl, and Baron of England, next to the Blood-royal, and chief of the illustrious family of the Howards.

Sept... At Twemlow, Chesh. aged 92, Thomas Booth, esq.

Mrs. Palmer, of Orton, co. Hunt. wife of Mr. George P. late of Water Newton, and sister of John Jackson, esq; of Godmanchester: a gentlewoman much respected, and her death sincerely lamented.

In child-bed, Mrs. Murrell, wife of Mr. M. of Marshall hall, near Aylsham, Norf.

1. At Stamford Baron, on his return from Harrowgate, Christopher Hervey, esq; of Beachworth, co. Surrey.

2. At his seat at Wolsington, co. Northumberland, Matthew Bell, esq; senior alderman of the corporation of Newcastle. He served the office of sheriff of that town in 1736, and that of Mayor in 1737.

At the house of his brother in law, at Alderton, in Scotland, George Bruere, esq; captain of an invalid company at Fort Geo. and Lieut. Gov. of Bermuda.

In the precincts of Canterbury cathedral, the rev. John Herne, rector of Little Shorning, near Walsingham, in his 46th year.

At West Cammel, co. Somerset, rev. Edward Aubery, rector of that parish.

3. At Hatfield, Herts, Mrs. Montagu, wife of Capt. M. and dau. of Mr. L'Epine, of Great George-st.

At his house on Finchley Common, in his 67th year, Mr. Abraham Roche; of whom it is remarkable, that he was only four feet two inches in height, and measured exactly the same in the girth; so that he was literally as thick as he was long.

4. At Ruxley, Surrey, aged 73, Hillary Torriano, esq.

Sir Robert Menzies, bart. of Castlemenzies. Near Reading, Jos. Beette, esq; in the commission of the peace for Middx.

In Upper Brook-st. Mrs. Byng, mother of George B. esq; of Wrotham-park, Middx.

5. At his house in Red Lion-street, JONAS HANWAY, esq. Peter the Great, just before his death, conceived a design to carry on a trade from Russia to Persia over the Caspian Sea, and had actually set on foot a treaty with the merchants in London for that purpose. His death put an end to the enquiry, and it was not resumed till Mr. John Elton (who had been employed by the Russian court, 1735, in the rank of a sea captain, in an ex-

pedition from Orenburg to establish a barrier against the Tartars, but failing in the design of exploring the lake Aral, East of the Caspian, had drawn a geographical map of the South-East frontiers) formed a scheme for getting to Bokhara down the Volga, and cross the Caspian to Astrabad, or some other port on that sea. He set out from Moscow March 14, 1739, in company with Mungo Græme, a young Scot, and in August of the same year obtained from the regent of Persia a decree in favour of their projected trade, on which he soon raised the most chimerical prospects. Notwithstanding the opposition given to this trade by the East India and Turkey companies, the Russia company obtained, in 1741, an exclusive privilege of trading to Persia, and sent factors to Ghilan. The first of the two British ships built at Casan was put under the direction of Mr. Eton, who immediately entered into the service of Nadir Shah, as superintendant of the Persian coast of the Caspian, with design to build ships in the European manner, if practicable, and thereby gave great offence to the court of Russia. Mr. Jonas Hanway, who had before been engaged in the Lisbon trade, being a partner in the house of Mr. Robert Dingley at St. Petersburg, 1743, set out with a cargo of goods for Persia in September that year, and, after experiencing a variety of hazards in that kingdom, during a course of twelve months, returned to St. Petersburg January 1, 1745, without being able to establish the intended trade by the Caspian, partly through the jealousy of the Russian court, on account of Elton's connections with the Persians, and partly by the troubles and revolutions of the latter kingdom. Mr. Hanway published an account of his travels in 1753, 4to. intitled, "An Historical Account of the British Trade over the Caspian Sea: with a Journal of Travels from London, through Russia, into Persia, and back through Russia, Germany, and Holland. To which are added, the Revolutions of Persia during the present Century, with the particular History of the great Usurper Nadir Kouli," 4 vols. 4to.

In 1754 Mr. H. printed, "A Letter to Mr. John Spranger, on his excellent Proposal for paving, cleansing, and lighting the Streets of Westminster, and the Parishes in Middlesex," 8vo; and in 1756 he published "A Journal of Eight Days Journey from Portsmouth to Kingston upon Thames, with an Essay on Tea," 4to. reprinted in two vols. 8vo. 1757.

The first public-spirited institution which owed much of its support to Mr. H. was the *Marine Society*, established 1757. Mr. H. published "Two Letters on it, 1758, from a Member of it," and "Motives for its Establishment; containing an Account of its Institution and Progress, 1757*." "Three Letters on it." And next year, "Reasons for

* See our vol. XXVII. pp. 149. 235.

an Augmentation of Seamen in the Merchants' Service, and providing for a Number of Seamen in Time of Peace, with thoughts on supporting an additional Marine Force in Time of Peace; on the Means of extending the Navigation of these Kingdoms; on making Provisions for the Boys fitted out by the Marine Society, when discharged from the King's Ships, &c."

The next public exertion of his benevolence was his "Proposal for the Relief and Employment of friendless Girls and repenting Prostitutes, in Five Letters to R. Dingley, Esq; 1758," 4to. This was soon after carried into execution by the joint undertaking of himself and friend, in the establishment of the *Magdalen* charity.

The "Plan for establishing a Charity for the Reception of repenting Prostitutes, to be called The *Magdalen* Charity," printed 1758, 4to. and addressed to R. Dingley, esq; though without a name, may be ascribed to Mr. H.

He next turned his attention to the Foundling-hospital, which he considered as conducted on an improper plan, and accordingly published "A candid Historical Account of it, with a Proposal for carrying a new Design into Execution, 1759," 8vo. reprinted 1760, 4to. This was answered by an anonymous writer from Halifax, in "Candid Remarks, 1760," 8vo. To which Mr. H. replied; and the Remarker rejoined. Mr. H. addressed "Serious Considerations on the salutary Designs of the Act for a regular uniform Register of the Parish Poor [Infants] within the Bills of Mortality," defending the propriety of the measure, in two letters to a churchwarden, 1762, 8vo. with his name; and published, 1766, 4to. "An earnest Appeal for Mercy to the Children of the Poor, particularly those above-mentioned," with his name to it.

In his "Observations on the Causes of the Dissoluteness which reigns among the lower Classes of the People, with an Account of the Humanity and Policy of the Marine Society, now soliciting an Incorporation; the State of the London Workhouses; and the Usefulness and Piety of the *Magdalen* Hospital, &c. with a Proposition for new regulating Bridewell, and a Plan for preventing the extraordinary Mortality of the Children of the labouring Poor in London and Westminster, 1772," 4to. his principal attention is applied to the appropriation of Bridewell to the sole purpose of punishing or reforming young delinquents.

In 1773 Mr. H. pleaded the case of another class of unfortunate human beings, in "The State of the Chimney-sweepers Apprentices," 12mo (see p. 724); for whose relief he promoted a subscription, under the direction of a committee.

In 1774 he published, "Virtue in humble Life: containing Reflections on the reciprocal Duties of the wealthy and indigent.

In a Dialogue between a Father and his Daughter. With a Manual of Devotion." 2 vols. 8vo.

In 1775 "The Defects of the Police the Cause of Immorality and the continual Robberies committed in and about the Metropolis; with various Proposals for preventing Hanging and Transportation; likewise for the Establishment of several Plans of Police on a permanent Basis with Respect to common Beggars, the Regulation of Paupers, the peaceful Security of Subjects, and the moral and political Conduct of the People: Observations on the Rev. Mr. Hetherington's Charity, and the most probable Means of relieving the Blind," 4to. Mr. Howard commends the separate confinement of prisoners here recommended.

In 1777, "Solitude in Imprisonment, with a profitable Labour and spare Diet, the most humane and effectual Method of bringing Malefactors, who have forfeited their Lives, or are subject to Transportation, to a right Sense of their Condition, &c." 8vo.

In 1781 he published "The Citizens' Monitor," 4to. shewing the necessity of a salutary police, executed by resolute and judicious magistrates, and several pertinent observations respecting the riots. In the same year, "The Christian Seaman's Friend," 8vo. a series of useful admonitions to seamen.

His last publication was fifteen letters on "The Neglect of the effectual Separation of Prisoners, &c. the Cause of the frequent Thefts and Violences committed," 1785, 8vo.

In this enumeration of his writings we have unavoidably omitted many anonymous lesser pieces of devotion and morality, calculated for the good of the objects of the above-mentioned charities, and designed to be distributed among them. His miscellaneous letters also in "The Public Advertiser" are exceedingly numerous. But every effort of his pen breathes a spirit of unaffected seriousness and piety.

The benevolence and public spirit of this good man was not confined to chimerical speculations, but realized and carried into practice in the several charitable institutions above-recited. If his income was not equal to his wishes, he may be said to have raised a fund for those institutions from the free contributions of the public and their well-wishers, and by his disinterestedness shewed himself the patriot and friend of society and the human race, in the fullest and most extensive sense of the words.

He was appointed a Commissioner of the Victualling Office July 17, 1762; which he resigned about October, 1783. The appointment annexed to this place formed his principal income, which, as he was never married, was sufficient for his expenses.

On the morning of the 13th his remains were removed from his house, in order for interment in the family vault at Hanwell, co.

Mid-

Middlesex. The procession moved in the following order :

Two porters on horseback.

Twenty-five boys belonging to the Marine Society, in new jackets and trowsers, carrying flags of different colours, with various mottos expressive of the purposes of that laudable institution.

A plume of feathers.

The hearse, drawn by six horses.

Two mourning coaches, each drawn by four horses.

Mr. Hanway's own carriage empty, the coachman and footman in deep mourning.

Fourteen other "Gentlemen's" carriages, containing particular friends of the deceased.

Mr. H. was son, we believe, to Jonas Hanway, who was made a captain in the navy July 29, 1703, and died May 11, 1737; and brother to Thomas Hanway, made a captain in the navy April 5, 1744, a commissioner of the navy Jan. 1761; and died October 1, 1772: he had another brother, who was a clerk in the Navy Office.

At Belfast, in his 82d year, Mr. John Hay, bookseller.

9. At Alderley, the lady of the rev. Ralph Carr, eldest daughter of the late John Simpson, esq; of Bradley, co. Durham.

Henry Perroneau, esq; formerly public treasurer of South Carolina.

At Aber Cowarth, near Dinas Moddwy, in Merionethshire, North Wales, in her 100th year, Mrs. Gaunor Fychan, commonly called Modrid Gaunor, who had saved a considerable sum of money by begging at her door, and was never seen a mile from home by the oldest inhabitant living. She was followed to her grave by 18 grand-children, 25 great grand-children, and 4 great great grand-children.

10. At Black-pool, near Manchester, where he first set out in the world as a manufacturer, Mr. Henry Fielden. He was afterwards appointed (but was obliged to give way to superseding recommendations) agent to the Manchester Volunteers, who so honourably and cheerfully left England to perform military service at Gibraltar. He possessed a place in the Custom-house, where he dispatched every body's business with all possible celerity, being a stranger to the insolence of office. He was enjoying a leave of absence amongst his convivial friends, and preparing for the entertainment of a well-read table (though not more hospitable than his own at Chelsea), where Disease is sure to be hovering over the dishes, when Death, without warning, by terror or surprize, took him off by an apoplexy. He breathed his last in the arms of his son by an early marriage, now grown up to man's estate, and he to a good fortune, who was his associate in this tour. The suddenness of his de-

parture did not astonish any one who knew him. He was forty-eight years of age, of a very sanguine habit of body, and may be truly said to have died from too much health. Though he was very bulky, he was very active, and was among the very few who had a love for archery, or had great skill or practice in that masculine amusement. The society call themselves Toxophilites. He had a strong arm and a judicious eye for this once-fashionable instrument of war. No man seemed to have more happiness from the feast of life, or to have less reason to wish to retire from it. His jovial temper and good nature were visible in his countenance. "He was a sleek-headed man, and such as sleep 'a-nights.'" He will be long remembered in the circle of his friends, and enemies perhaps he never had the ill fortune to make; and his companions will hardly have done talking, till themselves shall be dropping into the grave of honest Harry Fielden.

At Middleton, the lady of Dr. Fountaine, Dean of York.

At Ston-house, in Scotland, aged 111, Mrs. Goldre, sen.

12. Rev. Arthur Lewis, M.A. rector of Fenford, co. Northampt.

14. Aged about 40, Edward Andrews, esq; of Brock-hill House, co. Glouc. eldest son and heir of Edward Andrews, esq; and Elizabeth daughter of Edmund Turnor, of Stoke Rochford, co. Lnc. esq. He had three wives, by each of whom he has left issue.

At Lewisham, aged 86, John Baker, esq; the oldest inhabitant of that place.

At Salisbury, William Wyndham, esq; of Denton.

Mr. Forrester, of the coal barges at Mil-den hall, Suffolk. He was blown with his horse into the river, and was drowned: as was a boy who threw a rope from a barge to save him.

16. At Ringwood, aged 41, Miss Christiana Goffe, after a long and painful illness, which she sustained with the most exemplary and amiable resignation. A stranger to the narrowness of bigotry, and the little envy which infects vulgar minds, her sentiments were generous, as her manners were elegant, and calculated to promote benevolence and friendship. Her love to her relatives and friends was sincere and ardent; hence she was delicately anxious to avoid intruding on the tender offices of affection, and often discovered a flow of cheerfulness which seemed to triumph over the force of her disorder. At her life was simplicity and love, her end was serenity and peace. The length of her sufferings added to the lustre of her piety, and her near expiring moments exhibited such a scene of mixed humility and devout confidence, as might have lent new richness to the pencil of a Copley or a Reynolds.

"GO, happy spirit, from thy woes to rest,
Blest in our memory, as thy virtues blest !

The

The shafts of illness long thou didst sustain,
But resignation triumph'd over pain:
Superior far to bigotry's controul,
No sullen envy warp'd thy gen'rous soul.
These are the vices of the vulgar mind,
Whilst thine was pure as truth, as meekness
kind:

Yes, whilst integrity did all approve,
Thy life was all simplicity and love.
Hence, softer than the turtle's murmuring
moan, [groan;
Didst thou expire, nor heave one tort'ring
Angels unseen hung hovering round thy bed.
Where Faith and Hope congenial lustres shed.
Where fond affection, thro' thy days express'd,
Pray'd for survivors, what then fill'd thy
breast!"

17. In Grosvenor-square, Jemima-Elizabeth Marchioness of Graham, 3d dau. of the Earl of Ashburnham. She was married to the Marquis Feb. 25, 1785.

At Stoke, near Bristol, the seat of the D. of Beaufort, the hon. Miss Cavendish, only dau. of Lord George-Henry C.

Mr. Wingfield, hatter, in Brewer-str. Golden-sq.

At Burton, near Aylesbury, the rev. Mr. Shaw, aged 72, upwards of 30 years vicar of that place.

18. On Landsdown-hill, aged 83, the hon. Charles Hamilton, uncle to the E. of Abercorn.

19. Christian Wagner, esq; partner with Mess. Adair, Jackson, and Co. merchants.

Rev. Paul Hitch, M.A. of East Ham, Essex, and rector of Horton, co. Gloc.

At Newcastle upon Tyne, Mr. Ralph Heron, son of Mr. H. under-sheriff of Northumberland, and of a respectable family.—The catastrophe of this unfortunate youth (who was drawn into the air by being entangled in the cords of Mr. Lunardi's balloon, which, taking fire, burst, and let him drop from a height above the steeple of St. Nicholas's church there, whereby his internal vessels being broke, he continued alive but a few hours before he expired in the presence of his afflicted parents, sisters, and friends) ought to be a warning to that foolish curiosity which has no subject of real science or utility for its object, but serves only to amuse the gaping croud, and fill the pockets of an audacious adventurer. See p. 806.

20. At Dulwich, aged 98, Capt. Grantling, 60 years commander of a ship in the Leghorn trade.

At Newington Green, after a long and tedious illness, Mrs. Price, wife of the rev. Richard P. D.D.

21. At Caermarthen, John Lewes, esq.

At Dover, lately arrived from Bengal, Col. Watson, in the service of the E. I. Comp.

22. At his brother's house at Addington, co. Bucks, lamented by all who knew him, Mr. Thomas Philips, attorney, of Spitalfields, and one of the coroners for Middlesex, to which office he was elected Jan. 29, 1764, after a very sharp contest, by a great majority, 1840 persons voting on the occasion.

In James-str. St. Luke's, Edw. Hale, esq.

23. In Portman-sq. Mrs. Smythe Stafford, wife of Edward S. S. esq.

At Kidderminster, aged 81, Mr. John Spencer, upwards of 27 years postmaster there.

24. Rev. Robert Markham, D.D. rector of Whitechapel, to which he was presented by Brazen Nose coll. Dec. 1768, and one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary. See p. 809.

25. Lady Harriet Elliott, 2d dau. to the late Earl of Chatham, and wife of the hon. Mr. Elliott, remembrancer of the Exchequer.

26. Mrs. Finch, wife of Mr. F. clerk of Grocers'-hall.

Mrs. Dyke, wife of Mr. Thomas D. auctioneer, of Aldersgate-str. partner with Mr. Alderman Skinner.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

John Murray Duke of Athol, a Baron and Earl of Great Britain, by the name of Baron Murray, of Stanley, co. Gloc. and Earl Strange.

James Earl of Abercorn, a Viscount of G. B. by the name of Viscount Hamilton, of Hamilton, co. Leic.

George Montagu Duke of Montagu, a Baron of G. B. by the name of Baron Montagu, of Montagu, co. Northampt.

William Douglas Duke of Queensberry, a Baron of G. B. by the name of Lord Douglas, Baron Douglas, of Amesbury, co. Wilts.

George de la Poer Earl of Tyrone in Ireland, a Baron of G. B. by the name of Baron Tyrone, of Haverfordwest, co. Pembroke.

Richard Boyle Earl of Shannon in Ireland, a Baron of G. B. by the name of Baron Carleton, of Carleton, co. York.

John Hufsey Baron Delaval in Ireland, a Baron of G. B. by the name of Lord Delaval, Baron of Delaval, co. Northumb.

Charles Jenkinson, a Baron of G. B. by the name of Lord Hawkebury, Baron of Hawkebury, co. Gloc.

Sir Harbord Harbord, bart. a Baron of G. B. by the name of Lord Suffield, Baron of Suffield, co. Norf.

Sir Guy Carleton, K.B. a Baron of G. B. by the name of Lord Dorchester, Baron of Dorchester, co. Oxf.

Bill of Mortality from Sept. 5, to Sept. 26, 1786.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 693 } 1389	Males 650 } 1281
Females 696 }	Females 631 }
Whereof have died under two years old 437	

Peck Loaf 2s. 1d.

Between	2 and 5	136	50 and 60	98
	5 and 10	59	60 and 70	57
	10 and 20	58	70 and 80	56
	20 and 30	108	80 and 90	19
	30 and 40	133	90 and 100	1
	40 and 50	119	101	

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1786.

Bank stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct.	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct. 1751	New Navy	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Excheg. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.	
28	77 1/2	77 1/2 a 76 3/4		97 1/4	114 1/4	22 7/8		14 1/4		73 1/2	109 pr		77 1/8	76 1/8	75 1/4					48s. pr	14 16
29	77 1/2	77 1/2 a 76 3/4		97	114 1/4	23		14 1/2					77 5/8							48	14 17
30	77 1/2	77 1/2 a 76 3/4		97 1/2	114 1/4	23 1/8					107										14 19
31	77 1/2	77 1/2 a 76 3/4		97 3/4	114 1/4	23		14 3/8			107										14 19
1	Sunday																				
2																					
3																					
4	78 1/2	78 1/2 a 78 1/2		98 1/8	115	23 1/8		14 3/8			106		78	77 3/8		1 1/2 dif.					15 02
5	78 1/2	78 1/2 a 78 1/2		98 1/8	115	23 3/8		14 1/4			106		78	77 3/8		1 1/2 dif.					15 05
6				98	114 1/2	23		14 1/4		74 1/2	108			77 1/4		1 1/2					15 03
7											107										15 02
8											107										15 02
9											106			77 7/8							15 02
10	Sunday																				15 02
11																					15 02
12											106			77 1/2		3/8					60
13											106			77 3/8		1/8					60
14											107			77 5/8							60
15														77							58
16											108			77 1/8		1/8					58
17	Sunday																				58
18																					15 03
19																					15 03
20																					15 02
21																					15 02
22																					15 02
23																					15 02
24	Sunday																				60
25																					60
26																					15 02

N.B. In the 3 per Cent, Consols, the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.

The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette
General Evening
St. James's Chron.
Whitehall Even.
London Evening.
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
English Chron.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Morning Post
Public Ledger
Daily Courant
Gener. Advertiser
Oxford
Cambridge
Bristol 3 papers
Bath 2
Birmingham 2
Derby
Coventry 2
Hereford 2
Chester 2
Manchester 2
Canterbury 2



Edinburgh 5
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
York 2
Leeds 2
Norwich 2
Nottingham 2
Exeter 2
Liverpool 2
Gloucester 2
Bury St. Edmund's
Lewes
Sheffield
Shrewsbury
Winchester
Ipswich
Salisbury
Leicester
Worcester
Stamford
Chelmsford
Southampton
Northampton
Reading
Whitehaven
Dumfries
Aberdeen
Glasgow

For OCTOBER, 1786.
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

Nov. Days.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths		Thermom.	Wind.	Rain 100ths in.	Weather in November, 1785.
1	29		54	S		rain and wind. ¹
2	29	1	52	SW	. 58	sun and showers, leaves fall fast.
3	29	10	50	S	. 35	sun, pleasant rain. ²
4	29	12	54	SW		grey, still, and mild. ³
5	29	2	54	S		grey, sun, gale, pleasant. ⁴
6	29	6	50	S	. 29	rain, sun, and blowing. ⁵
7	29	16	44	N		sun, cool and pleasant. ⁶
8	29	19	44	N		grey, sun, sweet day, still. ⁷
9	30	1	45	NE		grey and mild, sun. ⁸
10	29	18		SE		thickish ice, fog, sun.
11	29	14	44	SW		grey, mild, and still.
12	29	13	49	W		mist, grey and warm.
13	29	19		N		fog, sun, summer-like.
14	30		42	NE		fog, frost, sun.
15	30	2		NE		hard frost, sun. ⁹
16	29	16	42	NE		grey, mild and misty.
17	29	16	42	NE		deep fog, sun, pleasant.
18	29	6	39	SE		ice, deep fog, sun, pleasant. ¹⁰
19	28	12	48	S		rain, clouds and wind.
20	29	2	44	S	. 35	rain, harsh, stormy.
21	29	12	39	W		some snow, sun, pleasant.
22	29	18	39	NW		frost, sun pleasant.
23	29	18	41	N		grey, sun and clouds.
24	29	16	38	N		white frost, thickish ice, sun.
25	29	10	40	S		dark, still and moist.
26	28	16	41	SW	. 30	rain.
27	28	14	46	S		grey, sun, pleasant. ¹¹
28	28	13	44	W	. 22	rain, sun and clouds.
29	28	16	42	SW		white frost, sun, sharp wind.
30	29		38	W	. 18	hard frost, sun, rain. ¹²

OBSERVATIONS.

¹ The beechen woods look very dark and rusty, and the maples very yellow.—² Great fieldfare (*turdus pilaris*) appears.—³ Grapes in vast abundance, are dead ripe, and tending to decay.—⁴ Wild wood-pigeons (*columba æneas*) appear in a large flock.—⁵ Leaves much fallen; beechen coppice almost naked.—⁶ Stone curlew (*charadrius ædionemus*) clamours.—⁷ Premature bloom on the holly.—⁸ Royston crows (*corvus cornix*) on the downs.—⁹ No acorns or beechmast in Hants, probably owing to the particular severity of last winter's cold in that county.—¹⁰ Leaves mostly fallen; vigorous oaks still retain them.—¹¹ The only tree which hath not cast its leaves is a sheltered elm.—¹² Last grapes.

N. B. Observations all this month were made at a village fifty miles SW from London. Thermometer within door.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for October, 1786.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1786.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1786.
Sept.	0	0	0			Sept.	0	0	0		
27	41	53	49	29,84	showery	12	53	55	47	29,44	showery
28	49	54	51	29,4	remark. foggy	13	42	50	41	30,	fair
29	55	57	52	29,	showery	14	37	47	41	30,19	fair
30	48	55	46	29,56	showery	15	42	47	45	30,23	fair
O. 1	45	54	51	30,4	fair	16	45	48	43	30,16	cloudy
2	52	58	56	30,14	cloudy	17	43	47	42	30,9	fair
3	57	61	57	30,	fair	18	37	44	40	30,3	fair
4	51	55	49	29,6	rain	19	35	47	45	30,32	fair
5	43	54	50	29,6	fair	20	45	47	47	30,43	cloudy
6	49	64	57	29,47	rain	21	44	49	47	30,4	fair
7	47	56	54	29,4	rain	22	46	49	48	30,3	cloudy
8	55	57	53	29,	high wind	23	46	50	48	30,26	small rain
9	53	58	50	29,6	fair	24	45	51	46	30,32	fair
10	54	57	53	29,6	showery	25	44	50	43	30,3	fair
11	51	56	54	29,4	rain	26	36	47	41	30,42	fair

T H E

9

Gentleman's Magazine:

For OCTOBER, 1786.

BEING THE FOURTH NUMBER OF VOL. LVI. PART II.

MR. URBAN,

✻✻✻✻✻ Correspondent of yours, who signs *Observer*,
✻✻✻✻✻ A ✻✻✻✻✻ in a letter of April Ma-
✻✻✻✻✻ gazine, 1786, p. 279,
✻✻✻✻✻ expresses surprize and
✻✻✻✻✻ displeasure that the fish-
eries on our coasts are
not attended to. If, before he wrote
that letter, he had made sufficient en-
quiry, he would have been satisfied that
nothing is less to be depended upon
than general report.

It will, I presume, give pleasure to
Observer, to be informed, that in part
of last year's fishing season, I mean
from the latter end of August to No-
vember, we had 396 *British* and *Irish*
vessels employed in the fishery off the
North-west coast of Ireland. Of these,
40 were *Scotch*, who cleared 10,000l.
The whole number of vessels together
were computed to contain about 22,000
tons, and they were all very near com-
pletely filled. It is estimated that each
ton in bulk contains herrings enough
to fill 10 barrels, each barrel containing
400 herrings. 22,000 tons, multiplied
by 10, gives 220,000 barrels; and all
this (I have it from the best authority)
was the produce of only *fifteen* nights
fishing. But, as the boats go out fre-
quently, and at different times through-
out all the year, how very considerable
must be the produce of the whole year's
fishery, taken together, were it exactly
calculated!

The Dutch esteem it a good fishing-
season if they take 5500 *lasts*, 14 barrels
to a last, making in all 77,000 barrels;
so that we have taken above *double* that
number in only 15 nights fishing.

From the above statement of facts,
many observations may occur. It, in the
first place, seems evident, that our fish-
eries are actually established, and very
thriving; and this not a sudden affair,
for they have been gradually advancing
for a length of time. Next, that though
this branch of commerce be very im-
portant and beneficial, yet it has its li-
mits; it can be carried on to a certain
extent, and no farther; and it is absurd
to be continually representing it as an
enormous, inexhaustible *mine* of wealth.
The propagating these false notions
does a great deal of hurt. Mens ex-
pectations are raised too high, and then
their disappointment throws them into
despondency; they complain, they mur-
mur; and in the end abandon what
would answer extremely well, could
they be contented with the reasonable
and moderate advantage that the busi-
ness, in its nature, is susceptible of.

It also appears, that the herring fish-
ery is by no means a matter of that ex-
travagant profit to the *Dutch* that I have
always heard it represented. It is a
conveniency to them, and, in a certain
degree, gainful; but, we see, very short
of what it produces under our own ma-
nagement.

This considerable fishery, *The British*
Fishery, is chiefly carried on, at some
distance, along the whole extent of the
North-west coast of Ireland. Its pre-
sent prosperous state is owing, perhaps,
principally to the public spirit, abilities,
and unwearied exertions of an indivi-
dual, the Right Hon. Colonel William
Burton Conyngham, a gentleman of the
first character, and honoured and es-
teemed wherever he is known. Upon
his

his offering to add 20,000*l.* of his own property, about two years since, if the parliament would grant an equal sum, for encouraging the fisheries, his proposal was complied with, and the parliament of Ireland granted him 20,000*l.* vested in trustees for the purposes mentioned. The same parliament, last session, granted 10,000*l.* for the fisheries to certain gentlemen in the county of *Donegal*, so soon as they should subscribe 10,000*l.* more, of their own property. Therefore *Observer* must acknowledge that public encouragement has not been withheld, at least in Ireland.—This large capital is to be expended in building villages and conveniences of all kinds for curing and packing the fish, and accommodating the fishermen. Mr. Conyngham has already begun a town in the most eligible situation on the island of *Rosses*. It is called *Rutland*, in honour of the present chief governor of Ireland. When all those works are completed, which may be in a short time, it may be reasonably expected the fisheries will soon arrive at their *ne plus ultra* of prosperity and perfection.

Now that so much has been done at public cost, it is much to be wished, that here public bounty may stop; otherwise it will defeat its own purposes. The people concerned, instead of attending to their true business, and fishing for herrings in the Northern Seas, will be fishing for grants of money in the House of Commons, in either or both kingdoms. Besides, parliamentary grants produce public debts; debts beget taxes; they enhance labour—and then the market is lost. Many other arguments might be urged against the frequent grants of public money.

Another material caution to be observed is, not to attempt carrying on the fisheries by companies of merchants. Many companies, for this purpose, have been formed within the last 50 years—and they have all failed. What, therefore, has proved without exception unsuccessful, one is warranted to presume, must be radically wrong. Companies of merchants residing in London, Dublin, Corke, Glasgow, are at such a distance from the scene of business, that their superintendence is impossible;—they are obliged to employ clerks and agents. These sort of people, being fresh-water sailors, can be of little use or authority, supposing them always honest. But however, when so far out

of reach, and out of sight, they will, in the very prime hour of going out to sea, in the lucky moment for the fishery, frequently be found rambling about the country in pursuit of amusements; and, when the merchant at home hopes his capital is well employed, the certain opportunity of making him a profitable return is irrecoverably lost.

Besides, the native fishermen and country people on the coasts are all jealous of strangers; they will not suffer the business to be taken out of their own hands. You must either employ them, and be at their mercy, or they will thwart and ruin every thing that is attempted. It has been found impracticable to do without, or guard against, them; and if they oppose your scheme, you must abandon it.

Some persons may instance the Dutch in contradiction to this; but there is the great mistake. It has been shewn before, that their fishery is far less considerable than has been generally imagined, and they do not carry it on by companies. Every fisherman, every sailor in their buffes, is himself a proprietor, and carries it on for his own account. It may often happen, that a merchant of *Amsterdam* or *Rotterdam* shall advance a sum of money; but in this case he is rather to be looked upon as a *lender* than a *partner*; the fishermen and sailors themselves are the true and real proprietors; all the gain and the profit centers in them, and therefore the business is sharply and diligently conducted.

It is a great error, yet the common one, to suppose that the *Dutch* carry on their fisheries on our coasts. The natives of the coasts would not permit them. They carry them on, under many *hardships*, between *Shetland* and *Norway*, and cure the herrings on board their vessels;—so that, though we have been in the habit, time out of mind, to worry the *Dutch*, and abuse Government, on this subject, it has always been at the expence of both reason and justice.

Mr. Conyngham, the summer before last, made a journey into Holland for the purpose of obtaining information respecting the management of the fisheries. Nothing could equal the diligence, sagacity, and exactness of his enquiries, except the generous compliance, and ready assistance, which he found amongst the *Dutch* themselves. He collected all these books written on the

the subject; informed himself of the full extent of the trade, its advantages and disadvantages; purchased all the implements of fishing; measured the different busses; instructed himself in the method of curing the fish; engaged persons to come over to improve and carry on the trade, and all this without hindrance or difficulty. He might once or twice have encountered some little danger from the suspicions of the people; but that arose from another, and very justifiable cause; the country was then all in consternation from the menaces and hostile proceedings of the Emperor, and the people took Mr. C. for an Imperial officer come to view the country; but no sooner was this mistake cleared, than he pursued his researches without disquiet or molestation. Now let me ask *Observer*, or any one else, if the same gentleman had gone to *Birmingham* or *Manchester*, with a view to similar enquiries, and to establish manufactures on his estate, what would have been the consequence? In my opinion, he never would have come off with whole bones; therefore, let us say no more about the *Dutch*. Their long experience in commerce has perhaps taught them liberality of sentiment; that it answers no good purpose the affecting mysteries, and encouraging secrets; the world is wide enough, and we may all have employment if we follow it properly.

It appears, on the whole, that we are actually in possession of a great fishery; that it is very thriving, and will soon arrive at all the extent and prosperity of which in its nature it is capable; nothing more now seems necessary but to leave things to themselves. Though this branch of industry be extremely important, it never can be productive of that exaggerated wealth which ignorant or ill-intentioned writers in News-papers are perpetually representing. We see that the share of it which the Dutch possess is of much less consequence than is commonly imagined, neither do they interfere with our coasts or fisheries. As to foreign markets, we shall have our proportion, but they must ever be precarious; the humour which the *Papish* princes of Europe at present are in, of promoting continual changes in the ecclesiastical system, may lead them soon to abolish the custom of keeping Lent. Should that happen, the demand for fish, and consequently the price of the commodity, and value of the commerce,

will be much diminished. Our home consumption, and our own *West-Indias*, are the great markets to look to; these we can depend on, these we can command; it is all nonsense and folly to count upon any others.

Yours, &c. PLAIN TRUTH.

P. S. In the time of the De Witts, the Dutch employed from 12 to 15 hundred fishing-vessels or busses in the herring-fishery, and, *as once a name and always a name*, because it was great then, it is supposed to be so still; nothing can be more the reverse of the truth; the Dutch now have not above 160 busses, and about eight men to each buss; such are the revolutions in the affairs of nations.

MR. URBAN, OCT. 10.

I WISH I could fully answer the queries of your correspondent Q. Q. in last month's Magazine. I was in that country when some of the convents were dissolved, and know that the ancient, and in part beautiful, painted glass, with which the convent windows were adorned, are to be found at every broker's shop, many of which I purchased, and had the honour of presenting one piece, being the trial of our Saviour, to the warden and fellows of New College, Oxford: the merit of which, however, chiefly lies in the excellence of the outline, and the *vividness* of the colouring. It is an oval, about ten inches long, and eight wide. I bought also one very ancient and curious piece, about the same size, on which, I suppose, the Lord's Prayer is represented hieroglyphically: the first figure being a priest, the second the same figure in the clouds, to represent *Our Father which art in Heaven*, &c. &c. There is, in very old Flemish characters, painted round the margin, a reward offered to such as could read it. But, though I am convinced I had a just claim to it, not knowing *where to apply at the distance of four hundred years*, I contented myself in being in possession of such a *ticket*: but perceiving that Mr. Gerard, a native of Brussels, and a gentleman who had shewn me many singular civilities, wished to have it, I left it in that library, from which he had furnished me with copies of some curious original letters.

Yours, &c. POLYXENA.

At the convent near Lovain there are cloisters, the quadrangle of which is not less than 200 feet in length, in which

which all the windows round about, and which surrounded the area, are finely painted. I had not left that convent ten minutes before the Emperor's officers entered it to dismiss the holy inhabitants; and I hope they found the use of their tongues of more importance to their happiness than the loss of their cells, for theirs *was a silent meeting*, and they seemed all *quaking* with cold.

MR. URBAN, Oct. 20.

IT is far from being my temper invidiously to decry or depreciate any *emulation* which gentlemen may have in their possession; on the contrary, I would rather, when it is in my power, contribute to enhance its value. After this declaration, which I assure you is most sincere, the candour of your friend N. T. (p. 752), will pardon me, I trust, in believing the piece there engraved to be no *real* halfpenny of Oliver Cromwell. I take the case to be this; that as the *monnoyeurs* would sometimes, out of wantonness, strike off a piece in superior or baser metal from a die then in hand, so Mr. T's halfpenny, as it is called, is only a piece of copper minted from the die of *Oliver's* shilling. Shillings, we know, were coined in the year 1658; and I wish Mr. T. would weigh his piece, and compare it with one of them, making allowance for the slip on the die which he mentions.

I wish to add, that the piece, whether genuine or not, retains some curiosity; and, if Mr. T. be a collector, he certainly will choose to keep it; but, if not, it will be in danger of being lost; and he had better give it to his friend, Mr. White, who will know how to value it, and give it a place in his rich cabinet. Yours, &c. T. Row.

Where was the preceptory of *Gratendon*? It occurs not in *Tanner's Notitia*, or *Spelman's Villare*? The phoenix appears on one of Elizabeth's medals in *Evelyn*.

You might have said, that the "Elegy on a Family Tomb" was written by Mr. Brundish, fellow of Caius coll. Cambridge, who, alas! himself died, in the prime of life, in May last. His father is a clergyman (I believe) of Bury. T. R.

MR. URBAN,

THE translation of Suetonius, ascribed in p. 756 improperly to Mr. John Hughes the poet, was the work of Mr. Jabez Hughes, that poet's

younger brother, who was likewise a votary of the Muses, and a good scholar. He published, in 1714, a translation of the Rape of Proserpine from Claudian, and of the story of Sextus and Erictho from Lucan's *Pharsalia*, lib. VI. 8vo. He likewise translated several novels from the Spanish of Cervantes. A posthumous volume of his *Miscellanies*, in verse and prose, was published in octavo in 1737. He died in the 46th year of his age, January 17, 1731. His Translation of Suetonius is in 12mo; the Translation of the same author, by several hands, was published in 1704, in 8vo. J. DELVER.

MR. URBAN, Margate, June 13.

OBSERVATOR, in your May Mag. p. 409, describing the Four Cross Inn at Sardon Magna, in Staffordshire, says, "I cannot omit a moral sentence, deeply cut in one of the wooden lintels over the door of this house on the outside, *Fleres si scires*," &c. which he truly calls "a very good monition, though perhaps little attended to, or *understood*, by most of the travellers that way."—We are certainly obliged to your ingenious correspondent for the transcript; but he has left it, as he found it, in so uncouth and abbreviated a form, that it cannot be intelligible to any but a literate traveller. To supply the deficiency, I subjoin the distich in its proper shape, with a manuscript translation, which I lately met with on the blank leaf of a very small old edition of Thomas à Kempis, *De Imitatione Christi*, now in my possession.

*Fleres, si scires Unum tua Tempora Menssem;
Rides, cum non sit forsitan una Dies.*

You'd weep and cry,
If sure to die,

Before one Month were past:

And yet you play,
And sport away

This one poor day;

Though it may prove your last.

Yours, &c. REVISOR.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 30.

ACCEPT my mite towards the charges of erecting a Statue to the great Philanthropist, the excellent HOWARD! and, if a fund should be established on the plan of the *Howardian Committee*, I should esteem it an honour to have my name inrolled amongst the annual subscribers.

As more than one useful hint has already

ready been communicated through your Magazine for the advancement of this benevolent plan, permit me, thro' the same channel, to suggest, that if a benefit could be ANNUALLY procured for the *Howardian Fund*, from one or both of our theatres-royal, its blessings might be more extensively diffused.

If the theatres are engaged on the side of Virtue, what nobler homage can they offer at her shrine, and what weightier argument can they use with a grateful and discerning Public, to subscribe liberally to the benefits for the Theatrical Fund, than by standing forth with a generous emulation in this noble cause! a cause that would rouse with rival ardour the energy of dramatic excellence, and grace the abilities of a Siddons, transcendent as they are.

If such a fund could be established on a permanent basis, we should have the pleasure of transmitting to future ages, not a cold image of the man, whose glowing humanity has called on the excellent of society to unite in erecting his Statue, whilst *he yet lives, going about doing good*; but warm and faithful impressions of that spirit, which delighted in visiting the prisoner, and gleaming consolation through the dungeon's dreariest gloom, that spirit shall speak through the *Howardian Fund*, and the children of captivity shall with rapture exclaim, "though HE be dead, yet HE speaketh!" Yours, &c. J. F.

MR. URBAN,

Ox. 2.

TO the number of suggestions which have been offered respecting the situation of the monument (by whatever title or form) proposed to be erected to commemorate the virtues of Mr. Howard, and the full sense the public entertain of them, permit me to add the following: That it shall form a general center, from which all the public roads in this kingdom shall branch, and be denominated. On this account, St. George's Fields would be, I conceive, the most proper place; and the objection of one of your correspondents, should it be deemed of sufficient force, that it would soon encourage, and be concealed by neighbouring buildings, may be easily remedied. Many new roads have been made of late years, and I believe several of the old ones have not been very accurately measured. A tour too, which I have happened to make this summer through the greatest

part of England, has shown me that the present milliary stones, through neglect and wanton defacure, are totally useless. I could wish therefore, that an entire new mensuration of the roads should take place, and new milliary stones be erected, bearing for the first index in capital figures, not liable to casual erasure, the distance from Howard's Column (or whatever it be intitled); these stones either to be of an uniform kind, or at the discretion of the respective counties, who, I trust, would cheerfully contribute to erect such small, but grateful, memorials. As every means should be employed to make this undertaking as extensively distinguished and useful as possible, it strikes me that this plan, carried into effect, would contribute to promote those consequences. Every traveller has experienced the satisfaction derived from procuring the information conveyed to him by a mile-stone. Every eye, foreign as well as native, which passes our roads, the admiration of all Europe will be directed to the name, which has so greatly honoured our nation, of Howard: curiosity will be excited to enquire the cause of its being so peculiarly distinguished by a whole nation intent to discover, and to reward, desert; and surely it is no unreasonable hope to indulge, that some may be thereby induced

"To go and do likewise."

Yours, &c. E. R. R.

To the HOWARDIAN COMMITTEE.

"GENTLEMEN, Oxon. Ox. 4.

THE noble plan, and the very liberal subscription, so honourable to the public, as well as to Mr. Howard, for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of his superlatively transcendent virtue, demand from the friends of humanity every sort of encouragement and support. It is in the power of the universities, and has long been the practice of the university of Oxford, to confer various honours, not merely of a temporary, but of a lasting nature, on highly meritorious objects: it is also in their power to raise or promote subscriptions. That they will be negligent upon the present great occasion in the performance of either of these two things, is not to be imagined: and, with respect to the latter, whenever the superiors of this place, as is proper, shall set the example, or even without their

their authority, if it can be supposed that they will long be inattentive, the mite of a private member shall be very cheerfully contributed. There is, however, a third respect, in which, perhaps, more than in any other, you may justly expect the countenance of a learned body: and this concerns a matter which is indispensably necessary to the plan. Every reader's mind must advert to *the inscription*, especially as all have agreed, that its composition ought to be in Latin. The hints of learned correspondents on the sort of composition have not yet been made public: but, if it could be maintained that the highest antiquity, both Greek and Roman, is not in favour of metrical composition, this species must still be allowed to possess two material advantages over any other, a greater liberty of concise expression, and its well-known aid to the future recollection of the reader. As an essay, please to accept the following. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

OXONIENSIS.

Qui species, scias hæc. Intravi ergastula tetra
 Ultrò, ægras hominum res miseratus homo.
 Continèd larios cessit scædissima turba,
 Paupertas, curæ, morbus, et illuvies.
 Quin procul à patriâ, si quid labor iste juvaret,
 Ibam funestos PESTES per hospes-agros.
 Intercâ hæc Britones vivo mihi Dædala signa
 Constituere. Homo sis: nescio plura. Abeas.
 MDCCCLXXXVI[1].

MR. URBAN, Oxf. 9.

PRESUMING that any hint relating to Howard's Pillar or Statue will be acceptable to the Committee, I beg leave to convey to them, by your Ma-

W. L. an humble admirer of the virtues of Mr. HOWARD, hopes his character, so eminently distinguished as it is from mankind in general, may in some degree serve to eradicate "ingratitude," the blackest spot in the human heart, and the foundation, in one sense, of almost every other vice. W. L. laments, he says, the being deprived, by it, of the great pleasure of more amply subscribing to the above benevolent man's merit, and consequently to the cause of virtue.

WHEN Britain's Genius, at the word
 of Heav'n,
 Receiv'd the Realm to his protection giv'n,
 The Spirit, darting from the choir above,
 Thus spoke the dictates of Prophetic Love.
 Hail, Precious Charge, where, in a just embrace,
 Valour and Beauty blest the human race!
 'Tis not alone the glory of thy lot
 That Freedom marks thee as her favourite spot;
 Art, Science, Virtue, shall ennoble Thee;
 Each shall be thine, and in the first degree.

gazine, my idea of a suitable inscription.

I cannot suppose that either history or tradition will be silent about this great man; and therefore to *them* I would leave it to relate *particularly* his merits towards mankind; and I would only say,

JOANNI HOWARD,
 Populus Britannicus
 D.

I would not add even the date of the year, as abating somewhat of dignity.

Yours, &c. S. P.

MR. URBAN, Bourdeaux, Sept. 20.

DISTRESSED by unrelenting indigence, I never felt the want of fortune more eagerly than at an occasion, opened by Great Britain, to taste the most sublime pleasure by honouring a matchless and yet unrivalled virtue.—I humbly hope pardon for this way I dare devise to share a delight dear to every human heart;—without imagining these inclosed lines worthy to be placed at the foot of his statue who is presenting to the earth so illustrious an image of the Divinity, I am, with respect, Mr. Urban, your most humble servant,

NICHOLAS GEORGE AGANDER,
 fellow at the University of Upsal.

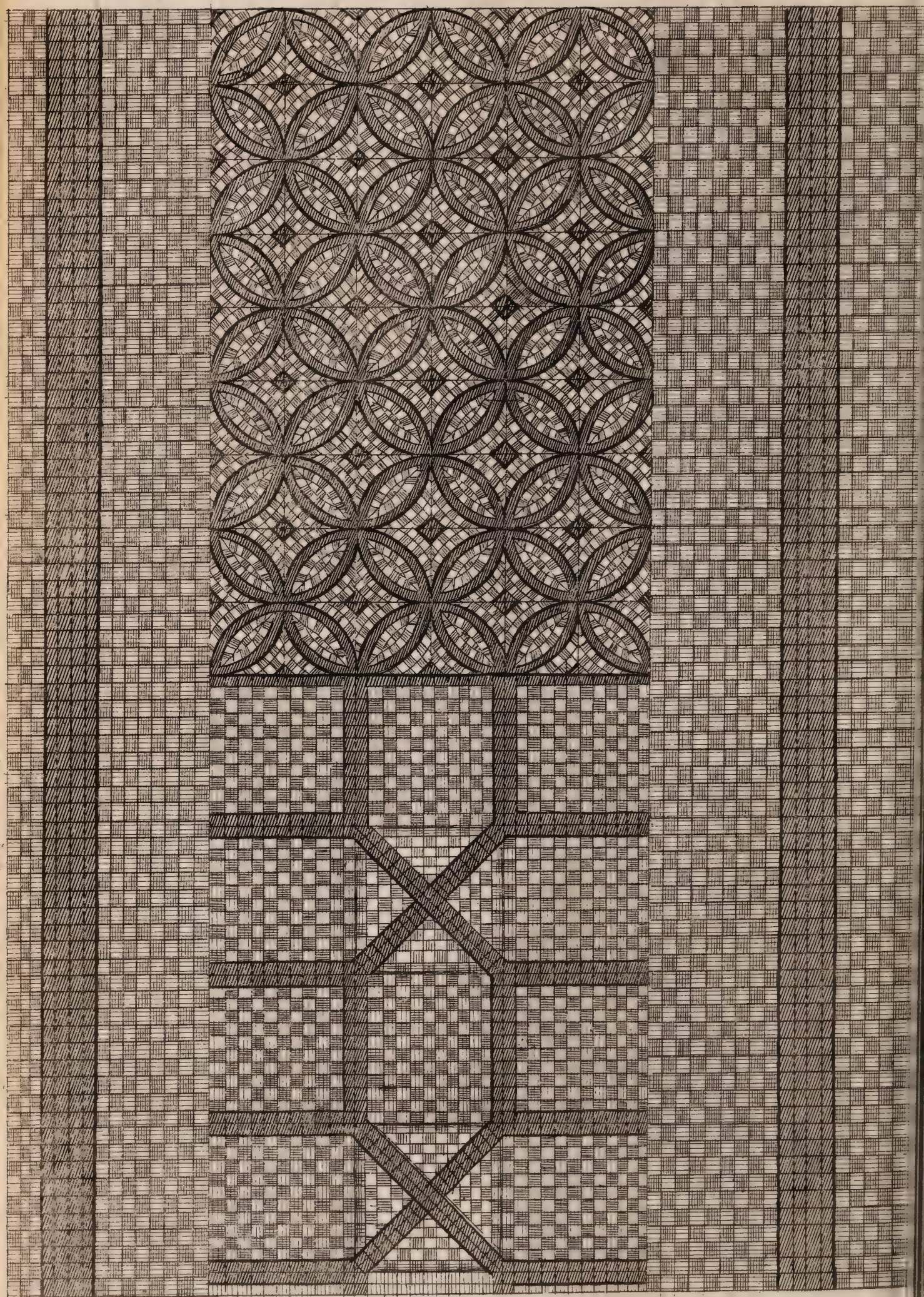
*His saltem accumulem donis et fungar inani
 Munere ———— VIRG.*

"Diviniori ingenio spretis orbis Europæi
 deliciolis, carceraliū ubique claustrorum
 horrorem lustrando et illustrando, ingemiscen-
 tium vinculis publicis miserorum ærumnas
 sublevanti ———— HOWARD crescentis
 omni ævo famæ primitias pendidit tali cive
 beata Britannorum insula."

He spoke—in order, as the years have roll'd,
 The Seraph's radiant prophecies unfold.
 First, in the first of Arts, see SHAKESPEARE
 reign,
 The paramount of Poesy's domain!
 See next, see Light, where'er it shines, pro-
 claim
 NEWTON supreme in scientific fame!
 Blest isle! to fill thy measure of renown,
 Now weave, in Virtue's name, thy noblest
 crown [earth,
 For HOWARD, hail'd by all the grateful
 Thy peerless model of the purest worth!

MR.





*A Roman Pavement in M^r. Unwin's, Cherry Orchard, at Leicester.
about 1 Foot, under the Ground.*

Fig. 6. Flaxborough Church, p. 825.



J. Greene del.

Fig. 8. Giggleswick Free School, p. 825.

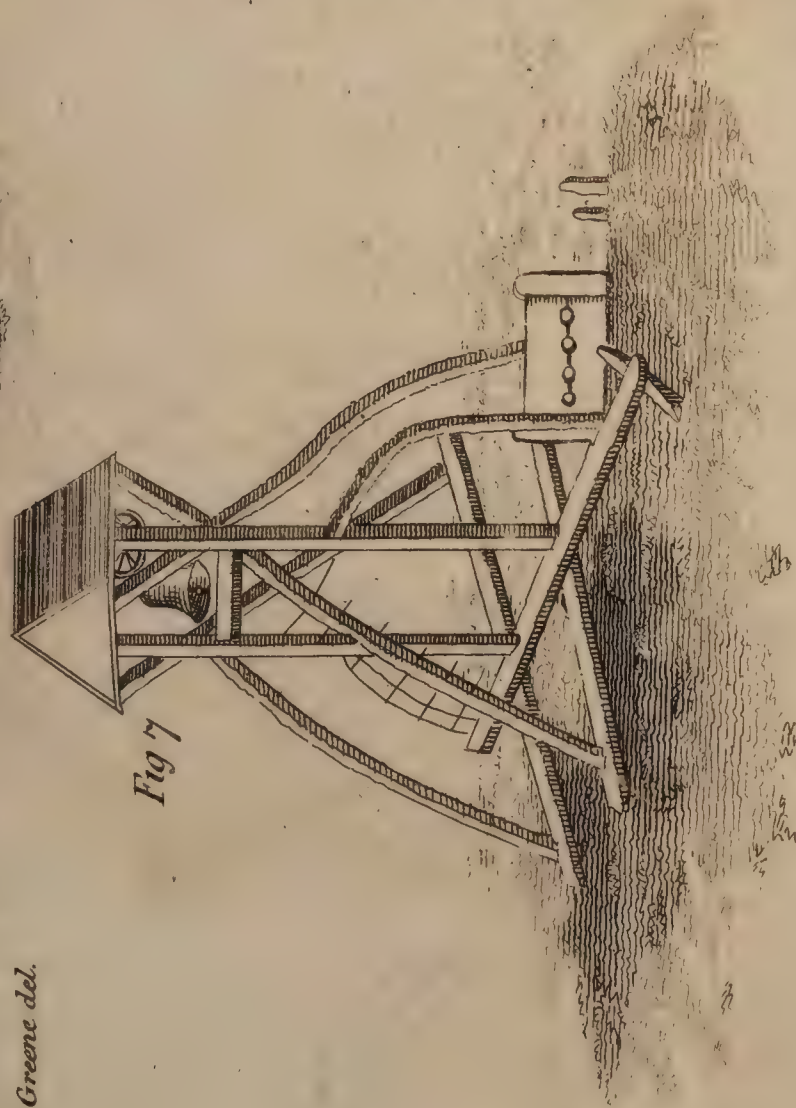


Fig. 7

Fig. 1. p. 825.



Fig. 9.

Fig. 3.

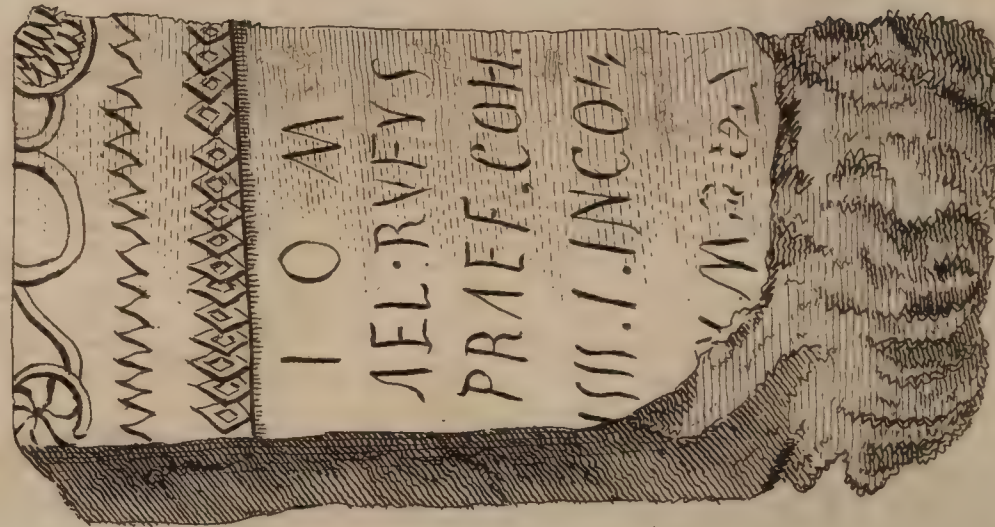


Fig. 2.

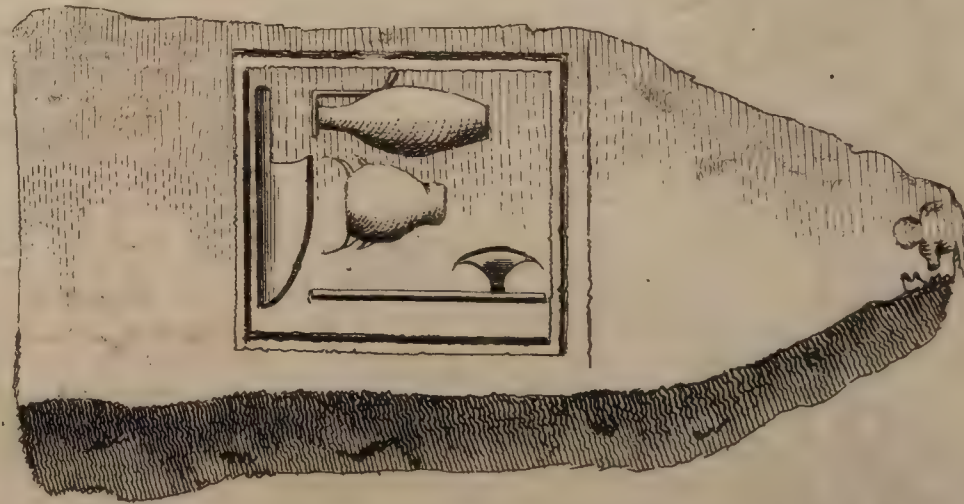


Fig. 10 p. 825

Fig. 4.

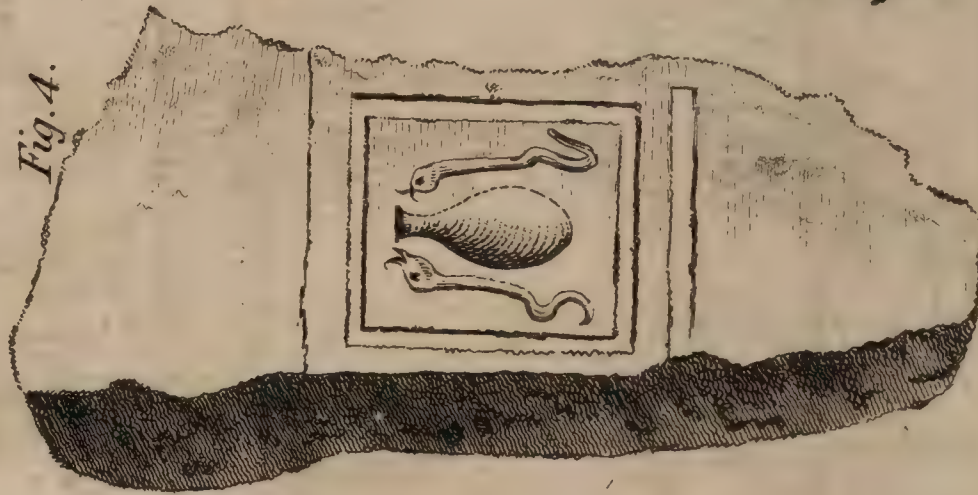
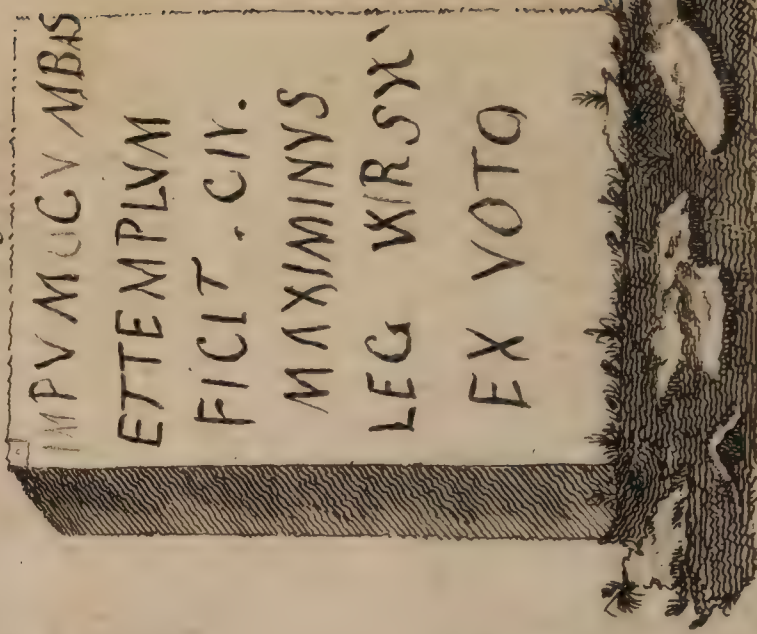


Fig. 5.



Altars found at Tinnmouth; see p. 825.

MR. URBAN, Oct. 5.

HAVING had occaſion to enquire a little into the antiquities of Leiceſter, I was favoured by a friend with the incloſed drawing (*ſee Plate I.*) of a Roman teſſellated pavement found about three years ago near that ancient town; accompanied with the following authentic particulars by a gentleman whoſe accuracy is well known.

“The Roman Fofs road,” ſays my friend, “you well know, is Weſt of the town; about 75 yards Eaſt of which is this pavement, in a large cloſe planted chiefly with cherry-trees (perhaps 80 years ago), and called *The Cherry Orchard*. On grubbing up the roots of one of the cherry-trees, the pavement was diſcovered. About the place where the tree was ſet the object is much (I may ſay totally) defaced, owing, I ſuppoſe, to the Barbarian’s ſpade: the root ſtill remains in the ground; and how far the pavement goes, is at preſent uncertain. The gentleman to whom this orchard belongs dug yeſterday, in a Northern direction, about two yards from the part diſcovered, and found a continuation of it. His name is Bentley: he lives with a Mr. Buxton, his relation, who married a niece of that great artiſt Mr. Bacon, whom I have the pleaſure of knowing.”

I ſhall only add, Mr. Urban, that if any future diſcoveries come to hand, I ſhall readily communicate them; and ſhall be equally happy to find that you receive information on the ſubject from any of your learned readers.

Yours, &c. J. N.

P. S. You receive alſo an exact delineation of a very curious portable altar (*ſee plate II. fig. 1.*), the property of Mr. John Turner, of Cheſterfield; which perhaps ſome ingenious correſpondent may illuſtrate; and which, I have reaſon to think, the owner would gladly ſell for about ten pounds. J. N.

MR. URBAN, Oct. 6.

THE altars herewith ſent you (*ſee Plate II. fig. 2, 3, 4, 5*) were found at Tinmouth (Tynemouth) in Northumberland, in the year 1782, when the ruinous caſtle there was repairing. Report ſaid, that they were claimed by the late Duke of Northumberland, as Lord of the Manor, and by Lord Adam Gordon, as Governor of the Caſtle; and that a lawſuit was talked of, which however did not take place. EUGENIO.

GENT. MAG. October, 1786.

MR. URBAN,

THE ſtrange poſition of Flixborough church and ſteeple (*ſee plate II. fig. 6, 7*), in the county of Lincoln, will be a ſufficient reaſon for furniſhing you with drawings of them, though I am not able to ſay a word about their hiſtory.

You gave, laſt month, an uncommon trader’s token. I ſend you another, tranſmitted to me from *Waterford*, which I believe is alſo rare. M. GREEN.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 8.

AS I have been informed that the ſchool (*ſee plate II. fig. 8*) at Giggleswick, near Settle, in Craven, is ſhortly to be pulled down, to be rebuilt in a more elegant and commodious manner; I thought it a pity that the memory of the old one ſhould drop with the ſtones. As it is a ſtructure which can boaſt of ſome antiquity, no doubt my intentions will meet the approbation of thoſe who are zealous for the preſervation of venerable reliques. The building is low, ſmall, and irregular; conſiſting of two ſtages, the lower for reading, the higher for writing, &c. On the North ſide is a ſmall projecting building, in which was once a tolerable collection of books, now diſperſed.—Upon the front wall, almoſt over the door, is an ornamented vacant niche, under which is the following inſcription in old characters (*ſee the plate*). “*Alma Dei Mater defende malis Jacobum Carr, preſbyteris quoque clericulis. Hoc domus fit in anno millen’ quingen’ duoden’ noſtri miſerere Deus. Senes cum juvenibus laudate nomen Dei.*” By the above inſcription it appears, that this building was originally a chauntry; and, on ſearching Browne Willis*, I find,—“*Egleſwick, Virgin Mary’s chauntry, an annuity of 3l. 12s. to Richard Summerſkale, incumbent.*” This muſt certainly mean Giggleswick, which was anciently ſpelt Gegleſwick. There are ſome old cups preſerved, upon which it is ſpelt Ygleſwick. The initial G or Y is probably left out by an erratum in Willis, there being no ſuch place as Egleſwick in thoſe parts. This then fixes, in conjunction with the ſtone, the date, &c. of the foundation of this chauntry, and, we may conjecture, the niche was filled up by the effigies of the Virgin Mary. This building ſtands on the North ſide of the church-yard; and I

* H.ſt. of Abbies, vol. II. p. 290.

find authors remark, that chauntries were as frequently placed without as within the church. The school was founded May 26, 7th Edward VI. and in the grant is styled, "The Free Grammar School of King Edward VI. of Giggleswick*"; and was endowed by several rents and services (amongst which was twelve pence and two chickens annually), with the appropriations of the tithes of the collegiate church of St. Andrew the Apostle of Nether Acafter in Yorkshire, which lands so appropriated were situated in North Cave, Brampton, and North and South Kelthorpe. Also the appropriations of the lands belonging to the chauntry of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded in the parish church of Rife and Aldborough in Yorkshire; those possessions to be held of the Crown as of its manor of East Greenwich in Kent, by fealty only, in free socage, and not *in capite*, yielding to it 63l. annually. In the grant no mention is made of the building in which it should be held; but I conjecture that the late-dissolved chauntry was thought a proper place for it, in which it hath since been. It is superintended by eight governors, one of whom is to be the vicar of the parish for the time being. John Nowell, vicar, William Caterall, of Newhall, Henry Tennant, gent. Thomas Proctor, of Cletchop, Hugh Newhouse, of Giggleswick, William Browne, of Settle, Roger Armistead, of Knight Staynesford, and William Bank, of Fesar, were the first governors. There are two masters, and one occasionally for writing, &c.: it is under Christ's college, Cambridge. I have also heard that it is dependent upon the see of Durham; but this may only arise from its belonging originally to the church of Giggleswick, which, I apprehend, once belonged to Durham Abbey, and is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. The Archbishop of York is also to be consulted on the election of a master or governor, &c. Since its original foundation its revenues have increased very much, and it is at present well endowed. A person left a certain sum of money to be laid out, upon the 12th day of March annually, in figs, which curious legacy is yet kept up, being styled the Potation-day; and upon the same day a jubilee or fair is kept up at the village, and the governors meet to inspect and regulate their affairs.

Yours, &c. INVESTIGATOR C.

* Copy of the grant in this correspondent's possession.

MR. URBAN, *Devon, Oct. 15.*
YOUR correspondent VOLUNTEER will much oblige an admirer of the taste and abilities of Sir William Jones by informing him whether the "Asiatic Miscellany" may be had of the booksellers at Calcutta, or whether copies are distributed only to subscribers, and what is the price of each number. A. B.

MR. URBAN, *Aug. 28.*
IF the very sensible pathetic address to the Archbishops and Bishops (see p. 405) in behalf of the distressed inferior Clergy, moves them not to consult together about ways and means for the relief of their brethren, I would advise the author of it (without delay) to present his next address, signed by every Curate in the kingdom, to a still higher power,—even to *The Supreme Head of the Church*. I am confident, from the known goodness of his Majesty's heart, that the truly pitiable case of so worthy a body of his Majesty's liege subjects will be graciously attended to; and followed, I have not the least doubt, by a message to both Houses, to take this matter, so interesting to the cause of religion, into their most serious and immediate consideration. Though I am not a member of the established church, yet I am truly concerned for so worthy a body of men—who labour *the most*, and yet have *the least* share of its emoluments.

It was this address relative to the Clergy of the establishment, that drew my attention to the state of our Dissenting Clergy. Was I capable of drawing up an address with equal animation and goodness of style as that abovementioned, I would publish one to the Dissenting Laity, upon whose voluntary subscriptions our Ministers depend. However, I shall beg leave to adopt the addresser's words, so far as the circumstances are similar, with a small variation of them where they differ.

It is well known amongst us, that many of our Ministers, especially in the country, are not in a much better situation, in point of stipend, than some of the Episcopal Clergy—and that there is no provision made for superannuated Ministers, nor for their widows and children. The following words from the address abovementioned are too nearly applicable to many of the Ministers of our persuasion in country villages and smaller towns, to escape the comparison. And I humbly presume to recommend them to the serious attention of the Lay Dissenters.

Dissenters.—Speaking of the income of a curate, he says,

‘It is well if it be 40*l.* *per ann.*—
 ‘Fixed in some country retirement, he be-
 ‘comes the admiration of the village.
 ‘A variety of agreeable females press
 ‘upon his observation, and claim his at-
 ‘tention. He finds himself alive to the
 ‘tender passion—and forms a premature at-
 ‘tachment—and marries, it may be,
 ‘without the smallest fortune. He con-
 ‘soles himself that he is joined to the
 ‘object of his affections. Neither of
 ‘them suspect the days, months, and
 ‘years of trial which await them. The
 ‘space, however, is short ere they feel
 ‘the weight of an increasing family.
 ‘He begins to know, by painful convic-
 ‘tion, his inability to sustain an addition
 ‘to his domestic expence—he enters up-
 ‘on a course of self-denial—he gives up
 ‘what before seemed necessary to his
 ‘comfort—he fares hard—his cloaths
 ‘are coarse—he struggles with his dif-
 ‘ficulties with a manly resolution—he
 ‘at length finds his embarrassments are
 ‘not to be surmounted—he presses his
 ‘wife to his bosom—he takes his chil-
 ‘dren to his knees, and drops over them
 ‘the tender tear—he anticipates their
 ‘distresses—he has no means to prevent
 ‘them—he foresees his wife the wretched
 ‘unprotected widow—his children dis-
 ‘tressed orphans—the idea presses upon
 ‘his mind—it becomes too poignant for
 ‘his sensibility—his poverty and grief
 ‘overcome his fortitude—and he quits
 ‘the world with a broken heart.’——I
 need not add one stroke of the pencil
 more to this highly-finished portrait of
 clerical distress, which, I doubt not, has
 happened; and, as it may happen again,
 every humane mind would surely wish,
 if possible, to prevent it.

It is easy, some of us may say, to
 point out evils; but is it so easy to find
 out their remedies? I hope, in this case,
 a remedy may easily be found. It only
 requires *our joint efforts*, and the grie-
 vance is removed. Will the Dissenters
 permit an individual among them to sug-
 gest a hint (and this he readily acknow-
 ledges a borrowed one from the above-
 mentioned address), which, if improved
 upon, might be made subservient to the
 end proposed? It is, to raise a general
 stock or treasure, common to all deno-
 minations of Protestant Dissenters, out
 of which the small stipends shall be in-
 creased proportionably to Ministers’ fa-
 milies, and a comfortable provision made
 for superannuated Ministers, their wi-
 dows, and their children. And to en-

gage all Dissenting churches to unite in
 such a great and laudable design, let one
 condition be, That no congregation be
 admitted as partakers of the benefits of
 this fund, but what are contributors to it
 according to the plan proposed. The
 next question is, How is this great work
 to be effected?

It is, with humble deference to supe-
 rior judgement, proposed, that, in all
 our meetings, an annual sermon should
 be preached on the occasion, on the same
 day if possible, and a collection at the
 meeting for the raising of this common
 fund: the respective collections to be
 sent into the hands of appointed trea-
 surers, and lodged suppose in the Bank
 of England, or laid out in the purchase
 of land, &c. &c. And if this fund
 could remain whole and entire for the
 first four years, it would be an improve-
 ment upon it. But these are only sug-
 gested as hints by a friend to a cause
 which he has embraced from principle,
 and which he would rejoice to see more
 flourishing and all its members more u-
 nited as one body.

I am informed, that in all the Re-
 formed churches abroad, and particu-
 larly in Holland, the stipends of their
 Ministers are very liberal—that, when
 incapacitated for service, they have their
 full stipend continued; if they leave any
 children, they and their widows are de-
 cently provided for. I know there are a-
 mongst us some funds for the support of
 Ministers’ widows; but these are limited
 to the particular counties where they are
 established. And besides, is it at all to
 our credit that the Ministers contribute
 to these funds, out of their small pit-
 tance, one guinea or more annually? I
 wish *the Laity* amongst us to do these
 things, and am willing to contribute my
 share when called upon. Nor shall it
 be one of the least, whether it be done in
 the way of subscription, or an annual
 collection at our meeting doors.—As
 the Dissenters in London would more
 easily be called together on such an oc-
 casion, and are too the most opulent; if
 they will lead the way, by forming a
 committee for this purpose, I doubt not
 but the Dissenters in the country will
 cordially join in forwarding a design so
 favourable to the permanency and secu-
 rity of the common interest.

Now I have my pen in my hand, I
 will just observe: as the most opulent
 amongst us have lately been subscribing
 to a New Academy, will not even this
 fall short of its intended design, if no
 bet-

better provision is made for our Ministers? The attempt is praise-worthy; and an union of hearts and hands will ensure its success.

A PROTESTANT DISSENTER *.

MR. URBAN, *Norfolk-str. Sept. 30.*
MR. Wilson, the gentleman of the medical profession under whose cure the following case was transmitted, requests to have it published in some widely-circulating periodical paper, for the comfort of many, in all countries, who sometimes labour under biliary concretions, either of the gall-bladder, or in the large biliary canals.

That such patients may never despair altogether, and in order to support their desponding spirits, I desire you, in compliance with his request, to give it a place in your next Magazine; and at the same time inform you, that the gall-stone, after a year, weighed two drams and fifteen grains, though it had lost a considerable part of the surface before it came to London †.

Yours, RICHARD BROCKLESEY.
 CURIOUS MEDICAL CASE.

“THOMAS LATHAM ATKINSON, Esq. in the Honourable Company’s service, had about the year 1775 a fall from his horse, in consequence of which he had a violent pain on his right side, about the hypogastric region, which continued on him for a few hours only, and left him suddenly, but had at times returns of pain, which appeared more fixed and pointed until the year 1779, when he was attacked with a violent fever, attended with sickness, and a most excruciating pain in his side. In the year 1782 he had another attack of the fever, attended with pain, and a small swelling under the tenth rib on the right side, which came to suppuration, and discharged a large quantity of matter.—This wound continued open, and to discharge matter, which had greatly emaciated him in October, 1783, when he came to Chittigony, where I first saw him, the wound at that time open; and my utmost endeavours to get it to close, with every assistance of medicine, were ineffectual. In this state he continued, almost exhausted, not expecting to live, until April, 1785, when I first discovered, as I then apprehended, a carious rib brought on by this constant discharge of matter; but in a few days the rough-

ness I had felt with the end of my probe, I found, advanced rapidly towards the surface, when I extracted the substance I have the honour now to forward to you. In a few days after the wound closed, and Mr. Atkinson is at this time in perfect health.

Chittigony; ROB. WILSON.
Dec. 17, 1785.

MR. URBAN,
IN Mr. Hanway’s late publication on Sunday Schools he has the following passage: “To whatever excess of strictness this custom (the strict observation of the Sabbath) has been carried in some former times, when religion was made a kind of stalking horse, there cannot be a measure more consistent than to prevent such profanation as we continually see, from the travelling of the stage-coach down to the butcher’s shop, every seventh day. In the last case we have at length caught a spark of that fire by the butchers in Whitechapel ceasing to sell any meat on the Sabbath. *To whatever cause we owe it*, this is the happy effect of an attention to a distinction necessary to the preservation of the Sabbath.”

It doubtless must have given pleasure to Mr. Hanway (though he barely lived to see it), and have been a satisfaction to many other of your pious and benevolent readers, to know the cause of this reformation among the butchers: and, in justice to the company of butchers, and to the noble Lord who presided at the trial, you have done well to record the circumstance (see p. 483) so much to the honour of both.

PHILANTHROPUS.

MR. URBAN,
PERMIT me, under the auspices of your Magazine, to trouble the public with a few thoughts on the benevolent plan proposed by your learned correspondent Mr. Pigott, in your valuable Repository for June last; and it will greatly oblige
 T. H—D.

To FRANCIS PIGOTT, Esq.

Dear Sir, *Lavenham, Suff. Oct. 7.*

THE very honourable and just account you transmitted to the public of your observations on Eton college, thro’ the channel of the Gentleman’s Magazine, rouses me in one instance to offer you my most sincere thanks. The feeling manner with which you express yourself respecting the disappointments young men experience at their loss of the founder’s

* We beg leave to remind this gentleman, that “his friend” has not yet called. EDIT.

† See a still more extraordinary case recorded to in vol. XLVIII. p. 426.

der's benefaction, does you, I must confess, infinite honour. Be not then surprized at this address from one whom you have personally known, and one who has received signal instances and peculiar marks of benevolence from you. It is with exultation, it is with reverence, I mention the public spirit you have heretofore exerted in that proposition of your own foundation, "The Periodical Tontine Association." It does credit to humanity: but it is with gratitude, it is with sympathy, I mention your proposal of benefactions for the maintenance of those superannuated boys who are disappointed of the emoluments the pious founder designed as their portion.

I myself speak feelingly, Mr. Pigott. I have and continue to experience the unhappy loss of such valuable preferments; I drudged, and you know it, from a very infant in my Rudiments, nearly to the pinnacle of the school, and cannot but deeply regret the small use I made of my time, and the moments wasted away in trivial employments, which now I have reason sorely to lament: but, not to favour too much in the contempt of myself, I am willing to let it be known, it was not inattention, it was not irregularity, that discarded me from the well-earned reward: it was the partiality which too frequently prevails in placing boys on the foundation at the top of the school, and of forwarding those who at first shew an appearance of scholarship from private schools, and preferring them to those educated under their own tuition: I have reason in this respect to complain; in my disappointments I have reason to bewail.

I am, as you have in your description prophetically related, totally bereft of the means to procure myself an university education. On that account, the intended course of my life must be subverted; my path must be differently pursued; and I must turn back from the alluring Elysium that once almost opened a passage to receive me. I cannot express your meaning so forcibly, so I will repeat your own words. "Buoyed by the hopes till eighteen years of age, they are thrown on their friends, who perhaps are not able to maintain them at the university; they encounter difficulties which stare them in the face at breaking the egg-shell. Can there be a condition more to be deplored?" You farther proceed in commiserating their calamities in a strain of pious benevolence and fervent charity.

The very cause of humanity is pleaded when you propose contributions for the young men's support at that age when inexperience will lead them inevitably into *vetitum et nefas*, into indiscretions that youth alone can countenance. They imbibe an early desire of emulation and applause; they grasp indeed many of them a degree of learning that never forsakes them; but they gain acquaintances of high birth and noble extraction, which require a different appearance in life than some unhappily recede to. I think it would be not only laudable, but highly charitable, were such an institution to be established, and benefactions raised from such a society of men that could not feel them, be ever so liberal its contributions; and you, as the promoter, should be troubled with the disposal of them: there is, in my opinion, no one more fit, as you daily shew yourself in that charity I have just now mentioned. Although I myself should receive no material good, was the proposal to be put in execution, yet I feel with those whose destination is the same as my own, and, in applause to the beneficent inventor, will by no means be wanting. There are every day impositions made on the charitable and worthy; there are numberless voluntary subscriptions of far less importance than those you have painted: such a fund would be laying the foundation of wisdom, and storing up learning and knowledge for the general use and improvement of mankind; for, without flattery or partiality, I believe I do not deviate the least from the truth when I say, the most forward in classical knowledge, or, I may call it, practical learning, generally meets (I shall not much exceed it when I say perpetually meets) this unhappy disappointment. Such a fund, Sir, would be laying up in the bosom of Charity the seeds of Philosophy, and cherishing in embryo the plants of Wisdom. Who then should receive the honour of its institution, but the proposer? and, when the consequences begin to operate, and we observe the expected effects of the plan, who would be held in the highest rank of veneration and esteem but the promoter of such a valuable subscription? There may be some inclined to disagree in the use it may prove to mankind at large, by affirming it of no material importance to society, because few can enjoy the benefits; it is universality that enhances charity. I perfectly concur in that assertion; but, if ever so few feel the

the good effects of it, and the world is enriched with learning and wisdom that otherwise would have been obscured and restrained; is it not far superior to the weight of their benefactions? and would they not themselves be supplied with knowledge from their own fountain?

I am, Sir, your humble admirer,

T. H—D.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 3.

ANY lights thrown by your correspondence, tending to facilitate the instruction of youth, will, I am persuaded, always meet with a willing reception in your useful Magazine. To rear the tender shoot, and cultivate the more robust oak, are equally objects of your comprehensive plan. Under this impression, I have presumed to trouble you upon a subject that at least lays claim to the praise of novelty, if that will be found a recommendation. It is somewhat remarkable, that, of the numerous Latin authors which have escaped the ravages of time, a Roman history proper for the use of schools has not been found transmitted down to posterity. The only authors that can be considered as any way adapted to the purpose, are Livy and Eutropius; but to the use of these in schools there lie very forcible objections. The bulk of the former, and the vitiated Latinity of the latter, have prevented their general admission into academical institutions. It is my decided opinion, a judicious abridgement of Livy would amply supply the want which persons engaged in the education of youth must ever have experienced. The plan I would recommend is, to compress the author to the size of an octavo volume, preserve the chain of the history in his own words, and unite the two links that are broken, from other authentic historians. To expatiate on Livy, or the importance of an early acquaintance with the Roman History, would be offering too glaring an insult to the understanding of your readers. The plan here recommended is only to make that History more universally known and understood.

LUDI MAGISTER.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 17.

YOUR Magazine is so open to enquiries respecting opinions and anecdotes of eminent men, that, I persuade myself, when more important matter does not press for admission, you will permit this letter to have a place,

More than once, and in more publications than one, Dr. Watts's friends have been called upon to declare, Whether he did or did not avow a change in some of his religious opinions? So confidently has it been asserted, and so awkwardly has it been disproved, that some avowal of this kind he did make, that I believe it scarce remains doubtful that it was so. The number of those who had opportunity of knowing this is diminishing very fast: time will soon make it impossible to know the real truth.—Why his friends should be backward openly to declare the true state of the case, a candid mind can hardly conceive; but, if they do not take some step towards elucidating it, let me tell them, so far from being guardians of the good Doctor's fame, they deeply injure it. Very soon he will be supposed to have been of every different sect (by opinion) that Christianity is in Britain divided into. For, because it is said and believed, that, some time before his death, he altered his opinion in some doctrinal points, every sect conceives it is their peculiar opinions he embraced. I have heard it asserted, he disapproved at last of infant baptism; from another quarter, that he died doubting (at least) of the influences of the Spirit. And, very lately, some one has thought proper to expunge what they thought errors in that universally admired performance of his *The Songs for Children*, because, forsooth, if the good Doctor had lived, he most probably would have done the same. But these errors being, Mr. Urban, *the exaltation of the Son of God, the eternity of Hell torments, and the existence of such a being as Satan*, I own, unless the real friends of the Doctor do stop these *error expungers*, by informing us what points it was in which he differed from what he formerly believed, and what not, I say, I do expect to see still more done, and perhaps at last we may have his *Holiness* prefacing an edition of these Songs with a declaration of his *not doubting* but, if the good Doctor had lived a little longer, the errors of Protestantism would have been renounced by him, and therefore he has thought proper to accommodate them to the doctrines of the church of Rome.—But to be serious; though all this is a glorious testimony to the Doctor's merit, since it is a tacit acknowledgement that every sect think themselves honoured by his being amongst them, yet the cause of truth eventually will suffer by it; for nothing can

can cool the ardor of enquiry after truth so much as having reason to think, that men of talents and goodness have spent their lives in enquiries after it, and propagating what they thought to be so, and die not merely changing their opinions concerning it, but doubting and wavering concerning what is and what is not truth. If therefore the Doctor's friends are the friends of truth, they will no longer affect the supercilious silence they have, but avow what they know concerning this matter to the world.

X. Y.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 6.

"Nec casia liquidi *corrumpitur* usus olivi."

VIRG. Georg. II. 466.

"*Corrumpitur*," says Mr. Rowe, in your Magazine for August, p. 637, "can never stand here—for the meaning of the passage obviously is, that the oil is *improved* by spices and perfumes." He thinks, "that *componitur* or *confunditur* would better accord with the poet's drift."

But let us consider the primary signification of *corrumpo*, and see whether it might not be applied without being intended as a word of reproach. Its literal signification was, *totum rumpere*, entirely to break or destroy—and hence any thing whose texture or figure was totally changed was *corruptus*.

Perfius, Sat. ii. 64, says, in almost the very words of Virgil:

"—— corrupto casiam dissolvit olivo;"

on which passage Lubinus observes: "Corrumpitur enim oleum, cum fucus fit:" and Casaubon adds: "Quicquid enim definit illud esse quod fuit, corrumpi dicitur." And hence Ainsworth, in his Dictionary, makes one of the meanings of *corruptus* to be "mixed or confounded with." Thus then Virgil might have used *corrumpitur*, had he even meant to insinuate that the oil was improved by the spice.

But, Mr. Urban, in what opposite lights may the same object be viewed! This word, which Mr. Rowe would expunge from the text, I have ever been accustomed to consider as a beauty. Let us look at the passage. Virgil is celebrating the happiness of the countryman. In doing this, he artfully contrasts his real advantages with those fictitious enjoyments which must be the constant attendants on greatness; thus impressing on the reader's mind, that he is happy, not only from his own posses-

sions, but also from the absence of the courtier's superfluities.

"Si non ingentem foribus domus alta superbis
Mane salutantum totis vomit ædibus undam;
Nec varios inhiant pulchra testudine postes,
Illusasque auro vestes, Ephyreiaque æra;
Alba neque Assyrio fucatur lana veneno,
Nec casia liquidi corrumpitur usus olivi:
At securâ quies, et nescia fallere vita,
Dives opum variarum; at latis otia fundis,
&c."

Now does not the idea expressed in the two first lines, as well as those conveyed by the words "*inhiant postes*," "*illusas auro vestes*," "*Assyrio veneno*," tend to prove that the poet intended a kind of satire on the folly of these nonsensical extravagances; and consequently, that *corrumpitur* "accorded better with his drift than either *componitur* or *confunditur*?"

Hear what Heyne says to the same purpose, in a note on "*fucatur*." It had been proposed to read *fuscatur*; to this he objects, and observes: "Ut versu sequente, *corrumpitur*, sic hoc loco, *fucatur*, cum *accessione odiosæ notionis*, quasi *vitiatur*, *contaminatur*." These considerations would have induced me to retain the present reading, even if there had been a variation in the manuscripts; but as no such variation exists, they amount, I think, to incontestable proof.

Permit me, Mr. Urban, to remark on this passage, which certainly possesses great beauty, that the two first lines here quoted are obscured by unnecessary amplification; and that the force of the third would have been increased, if a different epithet from *pulchra* had been applied to *testudine*.

Yours, &c.

O. E.

P. S. I forgot to insert the following note from Heyne, and which explains a passage generally mistaken. "*Vita fallere nescia*, vulgo ita accipitur, ut sit *innocua*; mihi tamen primo statim oculi conjectu nil aliud esse posse visa est, quam *vita tuta*, constans, nullis casibus adeoque nec metui obnoxia."

ACADEMICUS kindly thanks J. HENDERSON (p. 739) for his information concerning Dean T. He would not have mentioned it, had he not thought that he had received it from good authority: but he happily stands corrected, and is pleased with the discovery, when he can look with respect on a distinguished character for patronage and generosity, which, through misinformation, he denied him before.

MR.

MR. URBAN,

OCT. 6.

HAVING lately visited the church of Therfield in Hertfordshire, about three miles South-west from Royston, I send you the following notices of two persons who have lately made some figure in your useful Miscellany. (See vol. LIV. pp. 477 and 759, and vol. LV. pp. 25, 96, 281.

On the South side of Therfield church, in the yard, on a raised base is a square stone ending in a point. On the East side is this inscription, on a tablet of black marble:

I.

To the memory
of Sir BARNARD TURNER, Knight,
Alderman and Sheriff of London
and Middlesex,
Major of the Honourable Artillery Company,
and Member of Parliament for the
Borough of Southwark,
who
signalized his early years
in the naval service of his country,
and became eminently distinguished
in social and civil life,
by unremitted activity and undaunted
courage,
unshaken integrity and firmness as a
Magistrate,
spirited support of order and decency
in the execution of justice,
humane attention to the distresses of the
wretched,
and
disinterested ardour for the public good,
merited and adorned
that dignity and those important stations
to which
his Sovereign and Fellow-Citizens had
raised him.

The Artillery Company¹,
having attended their much-lamented Officer
and Friend
here to his grave,
dedicate this Inscription.

He died by a Fall from his Horse the 15th
of June, 1784, ætat. 42².

On the South side:

Under this tomb are interred
the remains

of Mrs. SARAH PERRY TURNER³,
who died 7th March, 1782, aged 39 years,
leaving to her affectionate and afflicted
husband the following Children:
Anne Tiller Turner, born 23 April, 1769,
William Sackville Turner, born 4 October,
1770,

¹ The officers of which make an annual
visit to this tomb on the anniversary of its
erection.

² Sir Barnard was proposed for election in-
to the Society of Antiquaries three days be-
fore this unfortunate accident happened.

³ Her maiden name was Tiller, of Latton,
Essex.

Sarah Perry Turner, born 28 March, 1772,
Edward George Turner, born 25 August, 1774,
Sophia Perry Turner, born 31 December, 1775,
and

William Swiney Turner, born 7 March, 1782,
who died 13th following,
six days old.

On the West side:

1782.

As a memorial of love and attachment
to a most deserving and beloved Wife
this tomb was erected
by BARNARD TURNER, Commanding Officer
of the London
Military Foot Association
during the memorable Riots in June 1780,
Major
of the Honourable Artillery Company,
and Alderman of the City of
London.

North side blank.

II.

On an altar-tomb by the South side:

Under this stone lies the body of
EDWARD TURNER, Gentleman,
who was born the 6th of September,
1590, and attained the age of 86 years.
He left William Turner, his son,
Richard Gammon and Elizabeth
Swaine, his grandson and grand
daughter, his Executors,
who erected this stone,
which being greatly defaced was
recut at the expence of
Sackville and Barnard Turner,
his great great grandsons,
in 1772.

III.

On a blue slab on a tomb at the feet of this:

Here lies the body of Mrs. ANNE TURNER,
Wife of Edward Turner, Gentleman,
whose soul it pleased God to call to
him March 3d, 1737-8,
aged 72 years.

By love unfeigned and all other good qua-
lities desirable as a Wife, which lasted near 50
years, and (that too in trying times) highly
intituled to her Husband's affections, and by an
exemplary performance of her duty to
God and Man, highly deserving the esteem of
every body; and it may not be forgotten that
(to complete her character) her precious
soul was lodged in a body suitable for its
reception.

Not a covering of gold, with a flood of tears
and groans, can sufficiently express the bounden
duty of love and respect that is due to her me-
mory from her most affectionate and therefore
most affected husband Edward Turner.

Of the abundance of the heart his mouth
speaketh. Luke vi. 45.

Very near adjoining lies the body of
EDWARD TURNER, A. M.

who ventures his character of being a
Nonjuror from 1688 with posterity.

He died 6 December, 1755, aged 92 years,
looking

looking for the resurrection of the dead, and the life of the world to come. Amen.

Another, by the side of the last :

Under this stone lies the body of
WILLIAM second son of
EDWARD and ANNE TURNER,
died 27 March, 1754,
aged 62 years.

Could Death have spared the man
beloved by all who knew him,
he had not died.

Also the body of ANNE his wife,
who died September the 9th, 1763,
aged 62 years.

Who, with a thorough resignation
to the will of her Creator,
patiently bore the loss of her dear Husband,
and fulfilled the character
of a good Christian
and a true Widow.

IV.

Ground-slab :

To protect the Remains of
a much-respected Grandfather,
Edward Turner, A.M. this
stone was placed by
Sir Barnard Turner,
in the year 1784.

V.

Here lies the body of
WILLIAM FORDHAM,
who left this world January 1st. 1765,
aged 57, to receive a reward
suitable to his merit in a better.
Also Mrs. MARTHA FORDHAM,
Wife of the above William Fordham,
and youngest daughter of Edward
and Anne Turner, of Tuthill, in this
parish. She died universally lamented
January the 12th, 1777, aged 72.

VI.

On a stone against the wall of the church :

In memory of
EDWARD eldest son of
WILLIAM and ANNE TURNER,
who died of the small pox at
Bapaume in French Flanders,
June 19, 1756,
aged 21 years.

Wisdom to him was grey hairs,
and an unspotted life old age.

VII.

On a white marble tablet, with a pedi-
ment and urn, against the South pillar of
the nave entering into the chancel :

To the memory of
SACKVILLE TURNER, Esq.
a Captain in his Majesty's 33d Regiment,
and of
SARAH his wife,
(the only child of Edward Crockley,
of Watton in Norfolk, Gentleman,)
who were cast away and drowned in their
passage

to Ireland, on the night of the 5th of Sep-
tember, 1774,

GENT. MAG. October, 1786.

this stone is dedicated

by their most affectionate and afflicted brother

BARNARD TURNER

To enumerate their virtues were an endless

And to number his sighs were vain.

Patience here

Her meek hands folded on her modest breast,
In mute submission lifts to the adoring eye,
E'en to the power that wounds her.

Arms: A. a chevron between 3 fer
de molines S. quartering Az. on a fess
O. between 3 martlets O. 3 fleurs de lis
S. On a shield of pretence G. a lion
rampant A. debruised by a bend Az.
Motto, *Optimum quod evenit* 4.

The first of the family of Turner set-
tled here was Dr. Francis, son of Dr.
Francis Turner, dean of Canterbury, and
canon-residentary of St. Paul's. He is
supposed to have been born at Canter-
bury, and was successively bishop of Ro-
chester and Ely, and one of the seven bi-
shops committed to the Tower for refus-
ing to read James II's Declaration for li-
berty of conscience. Being deprived of his
bishoprick after the Revolution, 1690, he
ended his days in retirement, 1700. He
probably retired to this rectory, to which
he had been presented Dec. 20, 1664.
He was educated at Winchester-school,
and thence elected fellow of New Coll.
Oxford, where he proceeded B. A. 1659,
M. A. 1663, B. D. and D. D. 1669, be-
ing a compounder, and in December fol-
lowing was collated to the prebend of
Sneating in St. Paul's. He succeeded
Dr. Guming, bishop of Chichester, in the
mastership of S. John's College, Cam-
bridge, 1669, Dr. Durell in the deanry
of Windsor, 1683, and Dr. Dolben in
the see of Rochester the same year, and
the year following, Dr. Guming in the
see of Ely 5. Against the South wall of
Therfield chancel, which he rebuilt in a
handsome manner, 1676, is a singular
monument of wainscot, erected by him
to the memory of his wife, who died . .
. , and was buried in a
vault made by him for her. This mo-
nument is adorned with the images of

4 *Whatever is is best.*

5 Wood's Ath. Ox. II. 579; Newcourt's
Rep. I. 212; Bentham's Ely, p. 204; Wil-
lis's Cath. p. 365; Life of Kettlewell, p.
430; History of Rochester, 1772, p. 177—
180. See also his character at large in "A
Discourse delivered in Two Sermons in the
Cathedral at Ely, September, 1684," by
Dr. Gower, his successor in the mastership
of St. John's; and probably in Mr. Baker's
MS. History of that College, among the
Harleian MSS.

Time and Death on each side of the inscription; on the pediment are two female figures reclining on sculls, with their hands and eyes uplifted, and by them two flaming urns. In the middle of the pediment is a blank shield. In the centre of the monument is an oval tablet, with an inscription on a gold ground, and below it a square tablet, with an inscription, both of which may be seen at large in Chauncey⁶ and Salmon⁷. On the covering stone of the vault is, in capitals,

EXPERGISCAR,

the only memorial of the bishop, who was buried in it. Wood⁸ says he was the person whom A. Marvell ridicules in a book intituled, "Mr. Smirk; or, The Divine in Mode; being certain Annotations upon the Animadversions on Naked Truth, 1676," 4to, "conceiving and taking him to be a *neat, flarcht, formal, and forward* divine." His mistaken and inconsistent notions about hereditary right led him to tell the Duke of Monmouth, who just before his execution had declared himself a Protestant of the church of England, that, to be a member of that church, he must believe in the doctrine of Non-resistance⁹. Hence Burnet, in his sketch of his character, vouches for his sincerity, but pronounces him to have "been of too quick an imagination and too defective a judgement, but moderately learned, having conversed more with men than books, and so he was not able to do the Duke of York great service; but he was so zealous for his succession that this raised him high upon no great flock of sufficiency¹⁰." He entered into a correspondence with the exiled King and Queen, and sent to them "from himself, his elder brother, and the rest of the family, assurances full of duty in words, with a promise of shewing it by their actions;" which, Burnet says¹¹, "was plainly meant of Sancroft and the other deprived bishops." And in his letter to the Queen, he assured her "of his and all their zeal for the Prince of Wales; and that they would no more part with that than with their hopes of heaven." Upon the discovery of this plot, the bishop absconded for a time. He preached at the coronation of James II¹². Besides this sermon, he published 8 others on particular occasions.

Chauncey, and after him Salmon, say, the manor of *Merdlay*, in this parish, of which they give no intermediate lords from the time of Edward III, was for a great while in the possession of the Turners, till sold, 1630, by one of them, of the name of William. They say nothing of that of *Tutbill*, which seems to have been their residence, and whose site, with remains of moats and banks, is still to be seen in a field North-west from the church, in the way to a house inhabited by the present curate, Mr. Ferriby. To this manor belongs a pew in the upper end of the nave, on the door of which is cut TVTHILL, as on two others,

MANERIUM DE GLEDSEYS &
DE GLEDSEYS

and

MA^R DE LIMBVRY

From the epitaph N^o II, here given, it appears probable that *Edward Turner*, who was born in 1590, was lord here, and that from him the property descended to the late Sir Barnard, or his grandfather; though these epitaphs do not allow us to fill up the succession with that accuracy which a close examination of the parish-registers would enable us to do¹³.

The property of this family here was sold by the late Sir Barnard's father, who was a dealer in foreign spirits, and lived and died at Turnford, in Cheshunt parish, in an old house on the North side of the London road, not far from the 14th mile-stone, where were born Sir Barnard and two brothers and a sister¹⁴. He or his father sold the family estate here to Mr. Fordham, who married a daughter of Sir Barnard's grandfather, Edward, whose epitaph is given N^o III. —Edward Turner, M. A. is recorded as glorying in the bishop's anti-revolution principles.

The bishop's munificence to the chancel is celebrated in a Latin poem, signed *Tho. Wright*, printed in Chauncey, p. 89, dated 1678, two years after the work was done, which the register places in 1676. The bishop hung one of the bells, 1689; Dr. Stillingfleet, dean of St. Paul's, and Dr. Tillotson, another; Dr. Holder, a successor of the bishop, gave another of the five old bells, and added a treble bell¹⁵, built the loft or gallery in the belfry, 1689, and gave a

⁶ P. 38.

⁷ P. 348.

⁸ Ath. Ox. II. 620.

⁹ Rapin, II. 749, fol.

¹⁰ Hist. of his own Times, I. 590.

¹¹ Ibid. II. 69.

¹² Burnet, Ib. I. 628.

¹³ They begin in 1538, 30 Henry VIII.

¹⁴ She married ——— Lilly, an apothecary at Hodsdon, against her friends' consent.

¹⁵ Salmon (349) adds a saint's bell.

communion cloth and two prayer-books for the desk and table.

The church, situate on high ground, nearly in the centre of the village, consists of a nave, separated by three pointed arches supported by clusters of large and small pillars, and clere-story windows over them, from an aisle on each side. In the South wall of the South aisle at the end is a holy-water-hole under two pointed arches resting on three round pillars. The chancel, fitted up by Bishop Turner, has a stuccoed roof, with a large oval wreath; the floor paved with stone, and within the rails with marble. On a coffin-fashioned stone on entering the chancel is cut RESURGAM. In a North pillar of the nave is an opening, leading to the rood-loft, which, on the re-building of the chancel, was succeeded by the King's arms, on which, and their supporters, Mr. T. Wright descants so sweetly in his poem before referred to. Under this opening is a locker, with a door now locked up. The font is octagon, on an octagon shaft. At the West end of the nave is a good brass figure of a priest (now headless), habited in his pontificals, his robe faced with thistles and small buds alternately, and under him was a very small plate. A blue stone contiguous preserves the cavity of another priestly figure. These may have represented rectors, and been removed from the chancel on re-building. Nothing remains in the windows; but the register preserves this inscription, formerly in the East window of the North aisle: "Orate pro a'i'b's D'ni Wⁱ Paston & Agnetis ux'is ejus benefactorum hujus ecclesiæ A. D. 1418;" with this remark: "The parish church of Therfield was founded by Sir William Paston and Agnes his wife, in the year of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, as appears by an inscription," &c. Salmon makes the register say he founded the *North aisle*.

The succession of rectors, as made out in Chauncey, and continued, is as follows:

John Overall, D. D. dean of St. Paul's, died 1619.

William Alabaster, D. D. prebendary of ditto, died 1640¹⁶.

John Mountford, D. D. another pre-

bendary, who rebuilt great part of the parsonage-house¹⁷.

John Barwick, LL. D. prebendary of St. Paul's, died 1664¹⁸.

Francis Turner, D. D. Dec. 20, 1664.

John Standish, D. D.¹⁹

William Holder, D. D. residentiary of St. Paul's 1672, prebendary of Ely, and subdean of the King's chapel, 1691; died Jan. 24, 1697-8, aged 82, and was buried in the undercroft at St. Paul's²⁰.

Thomas Sherlock, D. D. dean of St. Paul's; died 1707, having resigned this rectory in favour of

Thomas Sherlock, D. D. his son, master of the Temple, dean of Chichester, bishop of Bangor 1727. He held this rectory in commendam till translated to Sarum 1734, and London 1748; and died 1761.

Henry Etough, M. A. rector almost 23 years; died Aug. 10, 1757, aged 70.

Philip Yonge, D. D. bishop of Norwich 1761, when he resigned this rectory, and was succeeded by

Charles Weston, M. A. March 23, 1762, prebendary of Durham, and present rector, 1786.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's are patrons of the rectory, whence it has been usually held by one of their body, except that on the promotion of two of its rectors to bishopricks, the King has presented.

The rectory-house, to the S. E. of the church, a handsome, uniform, and commodious structure, had been in great part rebuilt by Dr. Mountford; and we are told, in your present volume, p. 281, that Mr. Etough laid out 800l. on it and its appurtenances; but the present rector rebuilt it a second time, 1777, leaving only a part at the East end, which is of ancient style; and in the kitchen windows are these arms:

In a garter, St. George's cross.

R. S. R. S. joined by a bow-knot.

S. a chevron between 3 towers, A.

On another shield the chevron is charged with 3 escallops A.

A. a bend nebule Az. between 3 crescents, out of which issue as many fleurs de lis S.

Over the parlour chimney-piece is the engraved portrait of Sir Barnard Turner, in a gilt frame, with an inscription, fet-

¹⁶ Not in Newcourt. See Wood, Fasti, II. 768.

¹⁷ Ath. Ox. II. 233. H. & A. O. II. 139; rector of Anfly and Ware, and ejected, 1643, by the parliament, from these and other spiritualities.

¹⁸ Newcourt, I. 155, 211; Ath. Ox. I. 761.

¹⁹ Qu. Rector of Connington, co. Cambridge, master of Peter-house, and chaplain to Charles II. and died 1686? Ath. Ox. II. 851.

²⁰ Bentham's Ely, 248.

ring forth that it was the gift of the London Military Foot Association.

Over the South door of the chancel is the following epitaph, on a white marble table, the letters vanishing apace:

In memory of
HENRY ETOUGH, M. A.
being 23 years Rector
and faithfull Pastor of this parish.

A firm integrity
placed him above fear,
and the strict love of truth
above all dissimulation.

His eager beneficence
was tempered only
by his own abilities

and the indigent merit of others.

He was the warmest friend in private life,

but his ruling passion was
a disinterested love of the public.

With a robust constitution,
thro' a singular habit of body,
he lived many years
without the use of animal food,
or of any fermented liquid,
and died suddenly Aug. 10, 1757,
in the 70th year of his age.

In the register is this entry:—"1757. The Rev. Henry Etough, M. A. Rector of this parish almost 23 years, died Aug. 10, aged 70 years, and was buried Aug. 15, in the chancel of the church, near the door."

Much of the register during his time is kept in his own hand; the rest by his different curates.

His death is not noticed in your Obituary. We are enabled to add to his other benefactions recited p. 281, that he left an annuity of 5l. 19 St. Luke's Hospital, which, being sold to Dr. Plumptree, his executor, at 25 years purchase, produced 125l. to that excellent charity ²¹.

Here is a school. Bishop Turner rebuilt the house, and vested 50l. in trust for the master; the indenture was, in 1723, in the hands of R. Fordham ²². The present master is Mr. Tho. Wing.

Edward Shulldham, of Norfolk, LL.D. master of Trinity-Hall, Cambridge, rebuilt a fine casting roof of the church, and was buried there 1503 ²³. He was of the ancient family of this name, of Shouldham, co. Norfolk, ordained priest by Bp. Barnet, of Ely, April 17, 1473; master of Trinity-Hall 1502, where he had been fellow and educated; canon of Exeter 14.., and of Lincoln 1488; rector of Keshall 14.., and of this place 14...—His sister Elizabeth was abbess

of Barking ²⁴.

Bp. Tanner mentions a free chapel or hospital of St. John and St. James, for a master and seven brethren, at *Royston*, as early as the reign of Hen. III. (p. 189). This, in the new edition of *Edton* (p. 514), is placed in *Therfield* parish.

Yours; &c. G. K.

MR. URBAN, *Oct. 5.*
IN addition to the account of Dr. Savage, in p. 644 of the *Life of Mr. Bowyer*, and your *Mag.* vol. LIII. p. 814, I send you his Epitaph in Clothall-church, transcribed from the papers of Dr. Paul Wright.

H. S. E.

JOHANNES SAVAGE, S. T. P.

Hujusce parochiæ per 39 annos
Rector indignissimus,

Qui

Domini male habitus

Ad exteras regiones annis plus octo

Sponte exulavit,

Unde

Totâ fere Europâ perlustratâ

Reversus

Ædes rectorias in formam augustiorem extruxit,

Aream, hortos, horrea, ampliavit, decoravit.

Templum etiam hoc Deo sacrum

Si vires illi suffecerint

Aliquando exornaturus.

Obiit 24^{to} die Martii Anno Salutis Christianæ MDCCXLVII.

Ætatis suæ LXXV.

Et hanc sibi epigraphen

vivens designavit.

From the same papers take the Epitaph of another member of the same club, in Westmill church:

Near this Monument

in a family vault are interred the remains of

WILLIAM BENN, Esq.

Alderman of the City of London,
President of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals,
Sheriff of this County in the year 1739,
elected Sheriff for the City of London 1742,
and with Dignity and Applause filled the high station

of Lord Mayor 1747.

A true Christian, a sincere Friend, an untainted Patriot.

Sensible of his approaching end

He calmly resigned his breath,

In hopes of a joyful resurrection

Through the merits of his blessed Saviour,

August the 10th, 1755, aged 53 years.

In regard to whose memory, and as a lasting testimony

Of affection, this monument was erected

By his surviving Brother.

²¹ A Rev. Henry Etough, of Catherine-hall, Cambridge, was married to Miss Sanderlon, February, 1779. See vol. XLIX. p. 103.

²³ Par. Reg.

²⁴ Blomef. Collect. 212.

MR. URBAN, *Hull, July 28.*

RECOLLECTING to have received much entertainment from an account of the Royston Club, in your Magazine vol. LIII. p. 815, I am induced to send you the following sketch of a club which was instituted about the year 1741, at an inn on Lincoln Heath, where I had occasion to stop on my road hither. It were to be wished that some of your correspondents would furnish you with the particulars respecting this club, as the rules and regulations necessary for such institutions tend to give an insight into the manners and habits of a country. The very respectable names, however, of those who composed the club may not be unworthy of preservation, and may be a means of procuring further information on the subject.

Yours, &c. BASIL SWEIRT.

The Green Man, a small inn, eight miles from Lincoln, on the London road, is situate in the parish of Blankney, and belongs to Charles Chaplin, of Blankney, Esq. From the sign, which represents a man dressed in a suit of green, one should suppose that it was originally kept by a servant of the family, probably the game-keeper, or huntsman, and thence derived the appellation of The Green Man.—About the year 1741, the club-room, 30 feet by 18, with lodging-rooms and garrets, were added by Thomas Chaplin, Esq. and a bowling-green and summer-house were placed contiguous thereto.—The busts of the principal members of the club (cast in plaster), with the arms and names of each, painted in an escutcheon, within a medallion, are as follow:

Lord Monson, of Burton, chief justice of his Majesty's forests South of Trent, and LL. D.; died 1774, aged 47.

Lord Robert Manners, of Broxborne, a general in the army. He served in parliament for Kingston upon Hull, and died 1782, aged 64.

Lord Shirwood Manners.—Qu. Sherard? He was brother of Lord Robert, and M. P. for Tavistock. He died 1741-2.

Lord Charles Manners, Brother of Lord Robert. He was major-general in the army, and died 1761.

Lord Vere Bertie, Bransfon.—He represented the borough of Boston two sessions, and died 1768, aged 59.

Lord Tyrconnel, Bolton.—He was a knight of the Bath, and member of parliament for Grantham. He died 1762.

Thomas Whichcot, Harpswell.—He represented the county of Lincoln upwards of 34 years, and declined offering himself as a candidate at the general election in 1774, on account of his age and infirmities. He died 1776, aged 76.

A bust, without name or arms.

John Chaplin, Blankney.—Father of the present Charles Chaplin, of Blankney, Esq. He died . . . having served in parliament for the city of Lincoln and borough of Stamford, successively.

Thomas Chaplin, Blankney.—The supposed builder of the club-room. He died . . .

Charles Chaplin, Blankney.—Now of Tathwell in Lincolnshire.

Robert Dashwood, Well Gore.—He died . . .

Thomas Noel.—Elected knight of the shire for the county of Rutland on the death of his elder brother, John Noel, esq. 1728. He is now the father, or oldest member, of the House of Commons.

Bennet Noel.—Brother of Thomas Noel, esq. was colonel of the 43d regiment of foot. He died . . .

Eight medallions without busts or arms.

P. S. Having seen some notices in your Magazine of the Kippis family in Sleaford church, I send you an inscription for one of the Walpoles, in whom the Lincolnshire branch of that ancient and respectable family became extinct.

On an Alabaster Monument with Marble Columns in Sleaford Church.

Here lyeth the body of John Walpole of Whaplode, esq. who departed this life anno 1591, having no issue of his body, and his wife was after married to John Markham of Sidebroke, esq. and after his decease to Sir William Skipwith of Cootes, knight, at whose cost and charges this monument was erected, anno 1631.

MR. URBAN, *Canterbury, Oct. 11.*

AS an observer of the weather (for which I have two excellent barometers, one of which is a straight cylindrical tube of 3-8ths of an inch in bore, and immersed in a proportionate basin), I must beg leave to ask the following question: "Why the quicksilver should be almost constantly about 25 100th parts of an inch, or two divisions and an half higher in London than at Canterbury?" I kept a daily journal, and at the

the same hours, for a month, as are mentioned in the Tables of the Gentleman's Magazine, Old Lloyd's Chronicle, and the Whitehall Evening Post, and can assure you, that the difference was almost invariably the same.—I have been informed, but whether it is a fact or not I cannot say, that the London instrument-makers generally allow about a quarter of an inch to be added to the 28 inches; but the reason of this I cannot conceive, if it is fact; and if it is so, this addition accounts for the difference, as my barometers are constructed on what I thought had been a fundamental principle, that is, to measure exactly 28 inches to the surface of the silver in the basin. It may be urged, that locality will cause a variation; but I should doubt whether, from Canterbury's being situated near the sea-side, and consequently lower than London, that can be the cause of the variation in question; as, if it is lower, which I have no doubt of, the silver would be higher, instead of being below the London station.—An answer to my question, if you think it worthy of insertion in your Magazine, by Mr. Cary, or any of your philosophical correspondents, will oblige more curious investigators than, Sir, your humble servant,
S. E.

MR. URBAN, *Oct. 5.*
THE general satisfaction which Dr. Johnson's edition of the English Poets has given, for the neatness and correctness of the type, and convenience of the size, induces me to wish that the plan was extended, by printing the prose works of those authors in an uniform manner, whereby a complete library of classical learning would be procurable at a price which would allow almost all ranks of persons to become possessed of one, to the general dissemination and acquisition of knowledge. It might be extended still further, to such books as should be deemed subservient to the purposes of knowledge and virtue; and, if the works of each author were sold separately (which is refused, I believe, in the Poets), the present excuse of the expence would be done away.

I would ask, why has not Mr. Smellie completed his design of publishing a translation of the whole works of Mr. Buffon? Surely it would reward his labour.

And as it seems to be the common opinion that histories of England and of

Rome, such as would be generally useful, are still desiderata in English literature, could not the pen of the elegant and judicious Robertson be prevailed upon, from the applause which has attended all its productions, to oblige his country with them?
O. P.

MR. URBAN, *Oct. 6.*
A Correspondent in your July Mag. (p. 537) mentions an extraordinary fact in the natural history of the bat. The following one in the hare is perhaps full as curious, and I should like to be informed, through the channel of your entertaining Miscellany, whether it extends to this country, and how it is to be accounted for.

In Asia the hares have, for every year of their age, a perforation so nearly resembling the real anus, and adjoining to it, that it is difficult to discover the original from the accidental one; and the people, who there make it their business to take them, ascertain their age from that circumstance, and declare it to be constant and unfailing. These additional perforations do not, I believe, extend beyond the skin, but are found to increase every year similar to the rings on the horns of beeves, &c.
L. S.

MR. URBAN, *Oct. 7.*
BY inserting the following letter you will oblige your correspondent,
Yours, &c. C. T. O.

Mr. Pennant's Zoology considered.

No doubt a very considerable share of praise is due to Mr. Pennant for the information and utility with which his writings abound: I cannot, however, but think that the plan of his Zoology would admit of a material addition; and should this hint, slight as it is, ever reach him, I should be glad that it met with his approbation. Mr. P. has occasionally enlivened his work with passages from both the ancient and modern poets, whose opinions he either corrects or adopts; but his quotations are by no means sufficient. It may be said, that his work is intended for naturalists and not for poets; but surely a little additional trouble would not have been thrown away, had he illustrated and embellished his work with more poetical reading. The passages adduced might have easily been placed at the bottom of the page, and, if they did not afford instruction, they might entertain. Shakspeare, Drayton,

Drayton, Milton, and Thomson, all contemplated nature with the eyes of enthusiasts; the great use natural history is of to a poet, I need not mention; after what has been said by Dr. Aikin in his Essay, which (though upon too confined a scale) is most happily calculated to replenish the stores of descriptive poetry, to improve our taste, and to explode the common-place imagery of the day, by substituting nature and novelty in the room of art and imitation. Mr. Pennant has very rarely quoted Drayton, the greatest naturalist of all our poets (Thomson excepted). Mr. P. in his account of the nightingale, has adduced, I believe, every passage that relates to that bird from Milton, but not one from Drayton, who has many descriptions of that bird that perhaps equal Milton's. Drayton exhibits the nightingale in an attitude which Mr. P. takes no notice of, except in the words of Pliny; it is in that of teaching her young ones to sing:

Philomel in spring
Teaching by art her little one to sing,
By whose sweet voice sweet music first was
found

Before Amphion ever knew a sound:
Covering with moss the dead's unclosed eye,
The little red-breast teacheth charity.

Owl, 1291.

Dr. Aikin, in his Essay on the Poetical Use of Natural History, is wrong when he says, "that he (meaning Thomson), as well as every other poet, has failed to remark a circumstance that might add a pleasing variety to this topic, p. 133. He probably had never read Drayton when he wrote the passage; indeed, the study of our elder poets can only fall to the lot of those who are idle, and have nothing better to do with their time and their taste. The latter part of the passage above quoted from Drayton might have been noticed by Pennant, who has very properly mentioned the ballad of the Children in the Wood, and Thomson's fine description of the red-breast. The truly pathetic Mr. Collins has introduced this circumstance in his well-known dirge:

The red-breast oft at evening hours
Shall kindly lend his little aid,
With hoary moss, and gather'd flowers,
To deck the ground where thou art laid.

Let me add a few more passages in which Drayton mentions the nightingale.

The warbling thrush-cock,
The ouset and the nightingale among,
That charm the night-calm with her powerful
song.

DRAYTON'S OWL.

This last circumstance might have suggested to Milton the following idea in his description, see Par. Lost, b. IV. 602.

All but the wakeful nightingale;
She all night long her amorous descant sung.
Silence was pleas'd—

Drayton finely introduces an image of the nightingale amongst the other birds in the Ark:

And, in a little nook,
The nightingale with her melodious tongue
Sadly there sits as she had never sung.

DRAYTON'S FLOOD.

Mr. Pennant is of opinion, that Milton borrowed the idea of his well-known description of the swan from Silius Italicus.

The swan, with arched neck
Between her white wings mantling proudly,
Her state with oary feet. [rows

But I rather believe Mr. Pennant is mistaken. There is a passage quoted by Dr. Farmer, in his "Essay on Shakspeare," from Donne, which Milton seems to have remembered. It contains all the attributes Milton has given to it, but one:

When goodly, like a ship in her full trim,
A swan, so white that you may unto him
Compare all whitenesse, but himself to none,
Glided along, and as he glided watch'd,
And with his arched neck this poor fish catch'd.
It moved with state, as if to look upon
Low things it scorn'd. See 24 sect. Progress of the Soul, DONNE'S Poems, p. 297.

How far Milton might recollect the following passage, which, I believe, has never yet been mentioned with the passage in Milton, is impossible to determine. The swan is thus described in the Ark by Drayton:

The swan, by his great master taught this
good,
T' avoid the fury of the falling flood,
His boat-like breast, his wings rais'd for his sail,
And oar-like feet, him nothing to avail
Against the rain that likely was to fall.

DRAYTON'S FLOOD, IV. 1535.

Let me conclude this paper with an observation of real judgement and taste from the abovementioned Essay of Dr. Aikin: "A single grain of sand is a thing too minute for any purpose of description or comparison; but the sands of the sea-shore form an image of multitude, sufficiently grand and elevated for the highest species of composition. This remark will apply to several of the smaller subjects of the animal creation; which, though individually unfit for poetical imagery, are rendered peculiarly striking

striking objects from their immense numbers. The dire armies of locusts, which overspread many of the southern countries at certain seasons, are magnificently described in several parts of Scripture," &c. &c.

Drayton presents us with some good images of this very sort. The plague of grasshoppers, in his "Miracles of Moses," is thus well described, and forms an illustration of the above remark of Dr. Aikin's:

Long ere they fell, on the face of Heaven
they hung

In so vast clouds as cover'd all the skies,
Colouring the sun-beams, piercing thro' their
throng,

With strange distraction to beholders eyes.

Milton makes use of this as a simile,
Par. Lost, book I. 388. C. T. O.

THE TRIFLER, No. X.

Ἐμοὶ πόλις

Δωρὴν, ἐκ αἰτηλόν, εἰσεχέριστε.

ΣΟΦΗΟΣ. Œdip. Tyr. 391.

This motley trifle, from the gay and grave,
The generous world unask'd, unlook'd for,
gave. F.

IN this month's lucubration I shall have little to do except transcribing for the publisher. It would be ungrateful not to attend sometimes to the application of my friends. Though I have not been honoured with the contributions of many, eminent either for their learning or their rank, the few, nevertheless, who have noticed my labours, deserve attention. Nor ought I to complain of neglect. Had I been noticed by more, I could not have returned the compliment; but of only twelve papers in a year, few only can be appropriated to the assistance of strangers; and, as I shall have no opportunity of obliging my friends for some time hence, many of the letters already received I am compelled to defer; and some, totally to exclude. But, as I am confident the following letters will afford greater matter of entertainment to my reader than I could have given him, I shall make no apology for their insertion.

To the TRIFLER.

SIR,

I HAVE read your numbers with singular satisfaction; and, as I flatter myself that a succinct account of my own adventures will not be found repugnant to the plan you have adopted, I shall make no apology for troubling you with

the subsequent memoirs. Were I to trace my genealogy to the sixteenth, or fifteenth century, you would find me descended from a family of rank and title in this country, for the arms of my ancestors may be seen at the Heralds Office. But as four or five generations have glided into oblivion since the extinction of my progenitor's title, it would be difficult to draw the line of my descent with unquestionable precision; besides, whatever honour might accrue from such an establishment, it may be fairly questioned, whether a single drop of their noble blood be compressed within my veins. I shall, therefore, Mr. Trifler, inform you, that I owe my existence to those who were more noted for their industry and honesty, than for the feats of arms, or the eloquence of speech. Thus sprung from parents whose lives were dignified with the radical principles of Christianity, and whose characters were un sullied by venality, I received an education less exceptionable than what is generally the lot of my superiors. Yet, though equally secluded from the circles of the great and vulgar, where vice riots with impunity, and virtue meets with no reward, I cannot boast of having derived any peculiar advantage from the mode adopted by my parents. The principles they assiduously inculcated were strictly conformable to reason and religion; but, while they endeavoured to allure me to virtue, they suppressed my desire of acquiring a knowledge of the world, and kept me ignorant of what I ought to have been early acquainted with. Thus under their immediate attention, I imbibed a notion of moral rectitude, but learnt nothing of the manners of mankind; so that, when ushered into society, instead of meeting with others as artless and sincere as myself, I was surprized by their duplicity, and duped by their artifice. My heart, having never been acquainted with deception, was under no apprehension of being deceived, and, till experience had taught me better, I considered as trivial mistakes what were the effects of habitual turpitude. Hence finding myself egregiously mistaken in my opinions of mankind, I began to suspect the intentions of every one with whom I had occasional connections; and, if I found them actuated by a principle of honour, I then imagined it was more owing to a closer inspection on my part, than a natural disposition in them to be just. Thus, from the folly of considering all others as being actuated by honour

hour and integrity, I rushed to that of supposing them entirely stimulated by vicious or interested motives; and, as I could not find any pleasure in the social intercourse of those in whom no confidence could be placed, I had recourse to the study of letters; a fund that affords infinite amusement to an inquisitive mind; and, in order to pursue the bend of my inclination, without being interrupted by the impertinent intrusions of the superficial enquirer, I retired to a little but convenient habitation in the vicinity of London. The metropolis you know, Mr. Trifler, is the world in epitome. A man may live there without being known, and yet be acquainted with the whole universe. In this situation I remained some time as a Spectator of men and manners; independent of all, and intimate with none, my attention was always employed, and, as I could with pleasure turn from one object to another, it was seldom that any thing disgusted me; sometimes I have drawn my pen and levelled my satire at the foibles of others, and frequently had the pleasure of seeing the most sensible part blush, while the more insignificant grinned and jumped about like monkeys at a raree-show. And pray, Mr. Trifler, what are three fourths of mankind but a more intelligent species of the monkey-breed? They have their tails, and so have monkeys; they have their teeth, and play with a stick, and so can monkeys; but perhaps you will say they can speak, and monkeys cannot. True, Mr. Trifler, they can so; but what advantage is that, since they always speak without any meaning? I have heard them make the most solemn promises without ever thinking of performing them; and damn their own souls a hundred times a day, without being sensible that they had one. If such wretches as these can talk at random on such serious affairs, pray, Mr. Trifler, is it likely that they should speak more consistently on trivial occasions? I presume you will reply in the negative. Who then, possessed of the least reflection, would be obliged to pass his days among so contemptible a part of the human race? I would rather be the poorest mendicant on earth, than ranked with them; and suffer the most indignant reproofs, than be caressed by the richest coxcomb. But, lest I should make too long a digression from the

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plan I intended to pursue, I shall conclude; and, if you accept of this little sketch of myself, I shall, at a future time, trouble you with a continuation. In the mean while I am, Sir, yours, &c.

TIMOTHY THOUGHTFUL.

Lady Pamicle presents her compliments to the *Trifler*, and is sorry to find her vindication of card-money, as a necessary addition to the common allowance of pin-money, has been refused admission. The *Trifler* may depend upon it, the next letter she sends him shall not be rejected.

The *Trifler* returns his respectful compliments to *Lady Pamicle*; and assures her Ladyship, that the letter she makes mention of has not been received, or he would have taken care to give her Ladyship no reason to complain of neglect. The communications of the fair-sex will always be attended to with particular distinction.

To the TRIFLER.

Dear Mr. TRIFLER,

I Congratulate you upon the approaching success which your periodical department seems to promise. It is with no small concern that I observe you have devoted few of your lucubrations to the female part of the creation. For my own part, I seriously believe that our sex will in time arrogate to themselves every foible which human nature is capable of admitting; of consequence, Sir, greater watch should be kept over their actions and morals. Your predecessors have not thought it beneath them to be a corrector of the follies of women. The Spectator busied himself in examining and (sometimes indeed too ludicrously) exposing the most minute particulars of their dress, conversation and morals, from the first duchess that sparkles in jewels at St. James's, to the lowest wench that cleans dishes in the scullery. And I very well remember that Doctor — (I forget his name), a writer in the "Adventurer," told me one evening at tea, that he used frequently to visit the kitchens of great families, in the character of a *ribbon-pedlar*, in order to see the manners and customs of the lower orders of our sex. If this *trifle* be worth your acceptance, as, from the frequent demonstrations of your esteem and reverence for our sex, I have every reason to think it will, I may trouble you in future, perhaps, with something more important.

important. In the mean time, believe me to be your well-wisher,

ISABELLA PRUDENCE.

DEAR SIR,

IT is with the sincerest wishes for your success that I have read your very entertaining lucubrations in the Gentleman's Magazine for the last six months. As I observe you do not utterly refuse the contributions of a friend now and then, there will be no objection, I hope, to my request of delivering to you the present distracted state of my mind. I have, Sir, for some time been enamoured of a beautiful young girl; but every attempt that I have made to be introduced into her company has proved abortive. Her family and her connections are much against me. Her father is no other than the keeper of a paltry pot-house, where indeed I should almost be ashamed to be seen. A coffee-house stands opposite her window. I visit and revisit it to little purpose. If I can now and then get a glance of her person by a casual removal of her window-curtain, it is more than I expect. I have made her sensible of my passion; but she rejects it with a frown. In this dilemma, what am I to do? You, Mr. Trifler, as a man of experience and judgement in the world, have perhaps heard of a similar case with my own. Perhaps you can teach me how to procure my Geliffa's favour (for so she is named), or to cool the ardour of my passion. My intentions are conformable to the strictest rules of honour and integrity. Pray, Sir, take compassion on my weakness, and communicate to me as soon as possible the most speedy method of putting an end to my troubles in an honourable way. I remain, with all possible esteem and respect, your most sincere friend, and obedient servant,

SIMIUS DANGLEWELL.

MR. URBAN,

OZ. 10.

AS I am a constant reader of your valuable Miscellany, it gives me pain when I see any thing in it that has the appearance of illiberality, or injustice. The Gentleman's Magazine has deservedly a very wide circulation in the British empire; and is regarded in foreign countries as one of our best literary journals; hence any poison that may steal into it becomes very dangerous indeed. Allow me then, Mr. Urban, with your wonted candour, to offer a few remarks on the unjust and

illiberal insinuations, which now and then fall from some of your correspondents, with regard to our northern neighbours of Scotland. It is a matter devoutly wished by every sensible subject of this yet great empire, that no invidious national distinctions should operate; but that all should act with amity, as one body and one soul. As every real well-wisher to the public happiness must regard this as an absolute requisite to our prosperity; so, on the contrary, every thing having an opposite tendency must be regarded as highly pernicious.

In ancient times the enmity between England and Scotland was natural and unavoidable. England, a country exceeding Scotland in wealth and power, as SIX to ONE, was a most dangerous neighbour; and the history of Scotland is that of a poor and feeble state, maintaining unremitted struggles for its liberty and independence against the most powerful kingdom in Europe; for England at that period held constant possession of one half of France. These struggles, conducted with an unconquerable vigour and firm prudence, which would do honour to any nation, will certainly not dishonour the Scotch in the eyes of any Englishman who is a lover of liberty. And surely these struggles, which deluged Scotland with blood, ought not now to be the seeds of enmity! Ireland, in her original state, was conquered by the Earl of Pembroke with 1650 men. Since that time, her inhabitants have become almost wholly English and Scotch, for the aboriginal Irish do not now amount to one-third. But, while Ireland was so easily subdued by its present inhabitants, who have the honour, not the disgrace, of this conquest; and while even Sweden, when conquered by Denmark in the fourteenth age, remained subject for two centuries; is not regard, and not hatred, due to Scotland for her untameable assertions of her freedom? Her poverty, which was, and is, great, only adds to the wonder, that such a kingdom should maintain such a contest.

When James I. and Charles I. held the British sceptre, was Scotland viewed by them with any predilection? Was not that country trampled under, and her best rights abused, by the prodigious power which acceded to these monarchs? was she not regarded as rebellious, and much of her innocent blood shed, because she would not pray in a particular

particular method? When at length she flew to arms, her usual and prompt plan of asserting her liberties, it was at such a time, that England soon followed the example, and the death of the king set the seal to our constitution. The Scots surrendered the king to the English on condition of being paid arrears; but this surrender was not blameable, for a war between the two nations must have been the consequence of a refusal: and was it better that one man should die, or that he should cause the death of thousands? Besides, the Scotch had not the smallest suspicion that the king would be put to death: even the English did not suspect it. It was the secret work of a small party; and the Scotch used all remonstrances against it, and soon after invited his successor, and crowned him in Scotland.

Yet upon, and after, the grand rebellion, the court-writers of England began to throw the whole blame of it on the Scotch; and *Rebel Scot* was then as familiar as *Tory Scot* is now. The generosity of this reproach was equal to its justice, for the Scotch only went hand-in-hand with the English; and would not have ventured to rebel, had they not had intelligence with eminent Englishmen that they should receive assistance. But the court-libellers were afraid to offend their countrymen; so, like cowards, railed at the Scotch, who were at a distance, and could not hurt them.

When Charles II. and James II. held the reins of government, they wreaked that vengeance on Scotland which they durst not exert here. Thousands of rustic idiots were hanged and shot, because they would not alter their way of singing psalms, and take oaths which it was impossible they could understand. Such were the blessings which the house of Stuart lent the Scotch! blessings so great, that a Scotchman, who is a Jacobite, must be an enemy to his country and to human nature.

Upon the union of the two kingdoms, it was hoped that all future sparks of enmity between the nations would be quite extinguished. But two rebellions of the highlanders, who are quite a distinct people from the lowlanders, and of a totally different race, as all who have travelled in Scotland well know, being of Ireland, as the lowlanders are of the same origin with the English; these rebellions, I say, in 1715 and

1745, unfortunately revived a degree of animosity. For the English, not knowing the wide difference between the lowlanders and the highlanders, who amount not to more than the Welch in England, and alone constituted the rebels, naturally blamed the Scotch in general. And this animosity was again blown up into a flame by the ill-judged appointment of a Scotchman* to be prime-minister in 1762; who following tory measures, the Scotch now began to be execrated as tories, while last century they had been execrated as whigs. The English, Mr. Urban, as the grand and leading nation of this empire, ought certainly ever to hold the chief honour and power. To make a Scotchman prime-minister was most impolitic, and an insult to the English. But as so wild a scheme will never be repeated, it is unnecessary to hold it out to due detestation. Suffice it to say, that the Scotch could not possibly have any share in this appointment, and that they cursed the minister even more than the English; for, besides the odium which they saw he must bring upon them, he durst not give the smallest office to a Scotchman, for fear of being branded with a preference of his countrymen.

Though the animosity against the Scotch be now again considerably abated, and it is hoped no cross accident will revive it, yet some sparks remain; and it is the duty of every true subject of this empire to endeavour to extinguish them: for no man is so mad as to suppose they can do any good, and they may assuredly do much harm. At this time, when one half of the British empire has been rent away by the PRIDE with which its inhabitants were treated by this country, and when the policy of France threatens speedily to strip us of the East-Indies, it becomes us to be cautious, and remember that infallible maxim, *concordia res parvæ crescunt, discordia maximæ dilabuntur*; "by concord small things increase, by discord the greatest fall." Wealth begets pride, and pride destruction. Such was the fate of ancient kingdoms. And, as the Scripture shews, no national offence is so detested by the Deity as pride, and contempt of others. England, as well known, is remarkable for opulence, and that opulence has had its

* Lord B. is an Englishman, born at St. James's; but the popular notion is here followed.

usual effect; for she, of all modern kingdoms, is the most noted by all Europe for pride. She alone, of all modern kingdoms, has nick-names of contempt for every other nation. Singular circumstances have lately increased this pride; for every needy Scotch and Irish scribbler flatters the English, that he may be read with favour. Goldsmith calls them *lords of human-kind*; and many more instances might be given. In the good old time, Shakspeare, and other writers, used to rally the English, not to flatter them; witness the gravedigger's saying in Hamlet, &c. But now the English, having their natural good-sense corrupted by opulence, seem sometimes to regard themselves as a special creation, as *lords of human-kind*; and look on other nations as beneath their lot of humanity. Hence when France, now beyond doubt the greatest kingdom in Europe, and containing twenty millions of inhabitants, while England contains but four, is nevertheless called *beggarly*, and other opprobrious epithets, it is no wonder that Scotland, a poor kingdom, containing but two millions, has her share of contempt. Scotland, the poorest kingdom in Europe, bordering on England, the richest, certainly shews to singular disadvantage. But wealth is no honour to a kingdom, and poverty no reproach, for they depend merely on the foil and situation; and, in common life, wealth is surely not the highest merit of any person. Do not you then, Mr. Urban, prostitute your useful and pleasant page to foster such irrational prejudices. Do not sow seeds of dissension among us, when the whole force of the whole empire ought to be guided by unanimity. Our pride has already deprived us of all allies, and lost half the empire; let it not also split us into dissensions among ourselves. Remember that Scotland and Ireland together maintain four millions of people, one half of our subjects. In the day of trouble the whole eight millions in Britain and Ireland will be but few enough against the twenty millions of France, the ancient ally of Scotland. Remember that the union between Denmark and Sweden was done away by the overbearing spirit of the former; that France would grasp at an alliance with Scotland, in order to indulge her inveterate enmity against this country; and that the case is very different now from what it was anciently, when France was but a small

kingdom, surrounded with the inimical principalities of Burgundy, Bretagne, Normandy, Provence, Navarre, &c. &c. which now swell the flood of her power.

Stillingfleet well observes, in the preface to the *Origines Britannicæ*, that no man ever offended a nation with impunity; and that national reflections are begot by insolence upon ignorance. Indeed, among civilised nations, there are no national characters; and the character, as it is called, of a nation changes every ten years. In 1650 England was fanatic, and republican; in 1660, impious and loyal. But the charges which are brought against the Scotch may be reduced to these: 1. *Poverty*; 2. *The Itch*; 3. *Selfishness*; 4. *Toryism*; 5. *Nationality*. I hope the real importance of the subject will gain your permission to speak a word or two on each of these.

1. *Poverty*. This crime, if the Scotch could help it, it is most probable they would. All the wealth of Scotland constantly returns to England, as the blood to the heart; for Scotch people of fashion spend their money in London: and most articles of luxury or ease the Scotch have from thence.—Were the riches of Scotland doubled, all would flow into England. Hence her poverty is a disadvantage to England, but surely no reproach to her.—Denmark and Sweden have not more inhabitants, and, it is believed, not more wealth, than Scotland; yet they have their weight in the balance of Europe. The great disadvantage of Scotland is her neighbourhood, and consequent comparison, with England, the most fertile country on the globe. Were she compared, as she should be, with Denmark, Sweden, or even Spain, France, or Italy, she would not appear to such disadvantage. But when England even despises Ireland (a country that, by proper attention, might be made a second England in fertility), it is no wonder Scotland should be scorned. The conduct of this country to Ireland is indeed the same as if a man had two rich farms, and were to allow the one to lie uncultivated, and thus deprive himself of half his estate, in order that he might keep the tenants of the interdicted farm in poverty and slavery.

2. *The Itch*. This disease was never more prevalent in Scotland than in Denmark, England, France, Italy, or other countries.

countries. In England it prevails among the manufacturers; and Mr. Pennant well observes, in his Tour in Scotland, that, if we look for the itch now, it must be in St. Giles's, and not in Scotland. This disease proceeded from poor food, and poor cloaths, and was no reproach, any more than the yaws in the Indies, or the sweating sickness anciently peculiar to England. Old foreign writers speak with as much horror and contempt of the *sudor Anglicus*, as we do of the itch.

3. *Selfishness*. This is, of all others, the most just charge against the Scotch; and therefore Junius, with his usual acuteness, seizes this as their grand feature. The English are, of all nations, the most generous in common life; as they live at ease, and, their hearts flowing with happiness, they love to impart it to others. Poverty naturally begets selfishness; and the Scotch are not more selfish than the Danes, Swedes, French, Spaniards, or Italians. Do not compare them with the English alone, and they are not selfish. The English are most generous in private life, but not generous as a nation; for free governments, as we know from the example of Athens, are the most tyrannic to their colonies and neighbours; so we find no mention of English generosity save in England, where it actually exists in a supreme degree, as known to all foreigners who visit it. But France nor Holland, America, Scotland, nor Ireland, have never talked of *England's* generosity, but rather even accuse her justice.

4. *Toryism*. This charge is ridiculous, for two-thirds of the Scotch are whigs, and the presbyterian doctrine is whiggish. Yet they are accused of *courtism*, rather than *toryism*; that is, of supporting the court, that they may get pensions, &c. But a far greater proportion of English labour under this charge.—The Scotch have been, by ignorant party-writers, accused of getting more than their share of places in the state. But the rank folly of this charge has been fully demonstrated by a liberal English writer, in the noted pamphlet called *Scotch Modesty Displayed*; where, beneath a fallacious title-page, he conveys sentiments truly English, noble, and generous. This pamphlet was published in 1779, when the news-papers were full of complaints against the Scotch, as holding so many places; and the author shews, from a plain Court Calen-

dar, that of the principal offices in the state, law, revenue, and public offices, in England, amounting to *four hundred and fifty-one*, the Scotch held but *eight*; and of the offices in their Majesties' households, amounting to *one hundred and twenty-eight*, the Scotch held *four*. He also observes, that the Scotch court, council, &c. &c. &c. being abolished at the Union, the Scotch had a title to some share in ours; and that, by a plain calculation, they only hold one tenth part of what they have a rigid title to. So that, did not party madness account for every absurdity, it would seem impossible to suppose such infatuation.

5. *Nationality*. This is quite a new word, Mr. Urban; and if *patriotism* be a jest here, it is humbly supposed that other nations are not obliged to imitate us. But this, thank GOD, is not the case; but what is *patriotism* with the English, is *nationality* with the Scotch. Nothing can be more ludicrous than to see the English, the most national people in the world (and it is a high praise), accusing the poor Scotch of nationality. Mr. Addison observes, in the Spectator, that the English alone keep together when abroad, and hate to mingle with foreigners. Steele also says, in the same work, N^o 432, when speaking of the pride so universally imputed by foreigners to the English, "It must be owned, to our shame, that our common people, and most who have not travelled, have an irrational contempt for the language, dress, customs, and even the shape and minds, of other nations." Can there be greater nationality than this? What does this pride spring from but nationality in the extreme? The Scotch do in England, sometimes, herd together; but do not the English the same in Scotland? Are there not *English Rooms* in the inns at Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c. where English travellers eat and converse together? Do not the English in France and Italy keep together? Do not even the people of distinct counties crowd together here, where are *Yorkshire, Berkshire, &c. houses and meetings*? Would you have the Scotch to have quite different feelings from the English, or any other people? Do not the French and Italians flock together in London? But one thing must be said, that the Scotch are the most unnational people upon earth; and this is a just and heavy accusation. They are too selfish to be national.

national. Would to God, for the sake of this country, they had more regard to their nation, and its interests! The wealth and prosperity of England would be thereby greatly increased. At the same time, were a Scotchman, or Irishman, to endeavour to promote the interests of these countries, at the expence of England, such nationality would be most criminal. England, as the head and heart of the empire, always deserves the preference. But, as above observed, it is impossible to serve Scotland, or Ireland, without serving England. The Scotch writers, so far from being national, attend to every thing but their nation; and some of them even ridicule their country; insomuch, that most of the squibs we see in periodical prints against Scotland are written by Scotch scribblers. But, Mr. Urban, no man speaks ill of his country who has not been despised in it.

I shall conclude this long letter with expressing my hearty wishes, that English, Scotch, and Irish, would all look on themselves as Britons, and act accordingly. Expressions of contempt for each other are ignorant and illiberal, as well as dangerous. In other countries nothing of this kind is dreamed of. Norway is united with Denmark; Bretagne, Normandie, Burgundie, Provence, Dauphiny, Navarre, with France; Gallicia and Leon with Castille; Hungary with Germany. But a man would only be thought ripe for Bedlam, in these realms, who should make national reflections; or be sent to jail as a sower of sedition. Indeed, such ideas seem never to enter their minds; for they are quite unknown to the writings and conversation of Danes, French, Spaniards, or Germans: I mean even to their scribblers; for even in England no writer of the least eminence has defiled his page with such low absurdity, save Junius alone; who, fighting the cause of whiggism, violently attacks Scotland, the most whiggish country in the world, because—Lord Bute was a tory!—Junius, like most of the English, knew no more of Scotland than an Hottentot; and fought with phantoms, which only appeared in the darkness of his ignorance. For such is human nature, that a man, of the greatest talents in some respects, may in others be weaker than a child. Junius speaks much of the generosity and justice of the English; and yet forgot that his own silly prejudices against the Scotch were such as

have had no example, even in the most ungenerous and unjust nations; and that generosity and justice, if not universal, cease to be such.

I am, Mr. Urban, your real well-wisher,
CONCILIATOR.

MR. URBAN,

*Azof, Nov. 20,
O. S. 1785.*

PERFECTLY of opinion with your correspondent LEICESTRIENSIS, in your Magazine, vol. LV. p. 517, from the words, "I intreat you to erect a spiritual court, a tribunal of virtue," &c. down to the place where he makes his signature, containing seven and thirty lines, I heartily join him in his recommendation of the plan. It is a shame to endeavour at confounding virtue and vice together after death, however they may unavoidably be jumbled in this world. At least, I cannot help thinking so, while I find mention made in my little book (which, nevertheless, contains a great many good things,) of a striking discrimination to be made between them at that period. The words are put into the mouth of an old Jew, one Abraham, in answer to a man that had been a *bon vivant* on earth: *Et ad hæc omnia* (relating to what had already passed in the dialogue) *inter nos et vos hiatus ingens constitutus est, ut ii qui volunt hinc ad vos non possint, neque is hinc huc transire.* And surely what little fame we have to give should be bestowed on virtue. Find out all of it you can in every life, and hold it forth with praise. Let the man that has enlarged the sphere of useful knowledge; or but honestly endeavoured to promote the welfare of mankind, be exhibited with honour to the generations to come, as an example for imitation in that part of his conduct. But let not the worthy and the wicked, the wise man and the fool, have like stations assigned them in your temple of fame. Root out every weed that grows about the monument of virtue, and in their place plant amaranths and roses; but let not one flower adorn the grave of vice, nor twine round the bust of folly. Then even those who think of no renown but that which lives in mortal breath, may be induced to say, *Melius est nomen bonum quam unguenta pretiosa*;—and, as they enter your Obituary for perusing its inscriptions, will add, *Melius est ire ad domum luctus, quam ad domum convivii: in illa enim finis cunctorum admonetur hominum, et vivens cogitat quid futurum sit.*

fit.—As to the part of this correspondent's letter which relates to some sectaries, I think he had better have left it out. I have no notion of sects, and cannot see what an honest man has to do with them. So I shall go on with my account of the Krim.

This peninsula, together with the Tartar hordes that roam about the deserts of Kuban, between the Don and the Bog, and from the Bog to the mouth of the Donau, was under the government of one hereditary khan, who drew his descent from the famous Tschingis khan. He was, however, dependent on the Turkish sultan, who either protected him, or removed and drove him to distress, as was most advantageous to the interests of the Porte, and especially according to the opinion they had of him; which appeared in regard to khan Kerim Ghirei, before the beginning of the last war. Nay, all the former sovereigns held their authority for no more than four or five years, and many not one year entire.

So strongly were the Tartars cemented to the Turkish government in the year 1490, or 38 years before the taking of Constantinople, that, whenever the sultan was inclined to make war in any quarter, the Crimean khan, immediately on receiving the intelligence, came himself into the field, with a hundred thousand men, and formed the right wing of the Turkish army. On which occasions the Tartars commonly performed their part; though they seldom kept with the Turkish army, but went in large parties, as freebooters, plundering where-ever they came, and taking possession of the lands of their neighbours; and therefore they always made booty the wages of their service. When the Tartar sovereign appeared at the Turkish army, he was received in the following manner: On the day of his arrival, several hundred roasted oxen, and two or three thousand sheep, were placed in separate rows upon the open field, and between the rows great heaps of bread. So soon as all was ready, a signal was given, by the firing of cannon; on which the Tartars fell to eating; in which they made such quick dispatch, that in one quarter of an hour there was not a mouthful left. As the Tartars are by nature inclined to war, they assemble this hundred thousand men so often as to be in readiness for the very first occasion, and then leave only the women and aged at

home. Their accoutrements consist in a musquet, a sabre, a pair or two of pistols, and a bow with arrows; but they take especial care that the horse be a good one. As to provisions, they never take any at all; for, so long as they are in their own country, they take what they please, without paying for it; and when in the enemy's, they live well upon the spoils. As the roughness and severity of their manners is never mitigated by a ray of tenderness, and as their religion sanctifies the utmost hatred of all that do not embrace it, they are horrid enemies, and in their wars observe no law of humanity.

The late khan took great pains to introduce the European customs and manners amongst his people. He raised four regular regiments of horse, distinguishing them by the colour of their crescents, and made them his life-guard, under the name of Beschlei. He also established a company of artillery, or Toptsch, instructed by European officers, and had them taught the Russian language. He laid the foundation of a fleet, by building a large frigate at Balaklava. He made an ordinance, that every medched in Kessa should have a school adjoining, for teaching boys the European tongues, especially the Russian, by teachers to be paid by him. He likewise made the first enumeration of the people, and settled a poll-tax; which, however, was not raised according to the number of persons, but the different circumstances of individuals. In his new mint, besides the old Tartarian coins, he struck both copper and silver money, of the Russian fashion; namely, silver rubles and half-rubles, copper pieces of 25 copeeks (or quarter-rubles), with a mixture of silver, others of copper alone; as likewise poluschki, or quarter-copeeks.

Many Europeans were in the residence and suite of the khan. The palace is furnished in the European taste, and beautifully ornamented. The khan no longer rides, as heretofore, with his guard of mirzas, but drives in a magnificent English coach, with eight fine horses; behind it are servants in rich liveries; and he is attended by several officers of his regular troops, as adjutants. The principal nobility follow his example; keep, likewise, their coaches, and have their table, utensils, and furniture, in the European style.

I will now give a short account of the manner wherein this people got possession

possession of the Krimea. Till the middle of the fifteenth century the Genoese were in the peaceable enjoyment of this peninsula, but particularly the sea-coast, whereon they had their principal cities and towns; as Cherfon, Mangup, Karaikal, Koslof, Balaklava, Dalta, Urguf, Partenet, Aluschte, Sudak, Theodosia, Eskikrim, or Cimmerium, and others. The interior of the peninsula was unbuilt upon; which is plain from this, that one never finds any ruins or even traces of ancient habitations therein. The Tartars who had emigrated from Asia, and had settled in the desert between the mouths of the Don and the Bog, were frequently unruly to the government of the Genoese. At length they made an open stand on the pass near Perekop, where they assembled all the hordes of the parts about, defeated the army of the Genoese, and gained an entrance into the peninsula. They then proceeded to take Koslof; widened themselves more and more from the Perekop line; spread over the whole plain, to the rivers Balbek, Alma, Salgir, Karasu, and Indala, and drove the Genoese back to their towns and hills.

But the Tartars were not long contented to remain upon the plain; they soon extended themselves towards the Western side of the Krimea, and kept continually driving the Genoese still closer into corners. They destroyed Mangup, Cherfon, and other neighbouring towns; so that the Genoese retained only Theodosia [Keffa], Sudak, Cimmerium, and a few other places, which the Tartars were unable to subdue. In the mean time, many battles and skirmishes were fought between the two people. In one of these, the Genoese had the good fortune to take prisoner a young prince of the race of Tschingis khan, named Bengli-Ghirei-sultan, whom they took particular care of, placed him in one of their capital towns, and gave him teachers for the Italian tongue, and other branches of knowledge. They frequently assured the young prince that he was under the greatest obligations to the Genoese; hoping, by that means, to gain his favour, and at length to make him espouse their cause. The dangers to which the Genoese were continually exposed, from their neighbours, made it necessary for them to seek assistance from the circumjacent states. Their choice fell upon Mohammed the Se-

cond, who had rendered himself famous throughout Europe and Asia by his conquest of the Grecian empire. To him, therefore, they sent the young Bengli-Ghirei, who had been now 8 years their prisoner, accompanied by some of the principal Genoese, charged with magnificent presents, with instructions to keep constantly with Bengli-Ghirei, as, through him, they hoped to succeed in their affairs. On their arrival, however, Mohammed detained the young prince, and dismissed his companions, with many presents and assurances of his protection, to return into the Krimea. Bengli-Ghirei-sultan soon got into the favour and confidence of the emperor of the Turks, and, by an uninterrupted correspondence with his friends the Genoese, was apprised of every event that happened in the Krim.

The Tartars, who had so far weakened the Genoese as to have nothing farther to fear from them, were now far from being united among themselves. The chiefs of the several hordes strove with each other for the supreme command, and carried on a continual war to make good their claims. Bengli-Ghirei gave the Turkish emperor a faithful account of all these commotions, and besought him, as a thing worthy of his dignity, to interfere with his authority, and put a stop to the further shedding of Mussulman blood.—While the emperor was preparing to follow his advice, there came an agent from the Tartars, with a petition to Mohammed, that he would appoint them a khan, whom they would all immediately acknowledge. The emperor complied with their request. Bengli-Ghirei was advanced to the sovereignty, and immediately invested with the insignia of majesty, that all might know him for their khan. The ceremony was conducted in the following manner: In the great hall, or divan, a rich robe of cloth of gold, faced with sable-fur, was brought by the kapitfchibascha to the presence of the emperor and great officers of state, together with the Tartarian ambassadors. This the sultan received; and, having ordered Bengli-Ghirei to be placed before him, rose and put it on that prince. He then placed on his head a turban, edged with sable fur, and stuck therein the plume called furgutsch by the Turks, richly set with precious stones. The Asli-Lichtar-Aga next girt the khan with

with the fabre, mounted in gold, and magnificently studded with brilliants, and hung at his back a splendid bow and quiver. At the end of this ceremony the letters patent of the Turkish sultan were read aloud; and the Mufti made a speech, wherein he wished the khan prosperity and happiness in the enjoyment of his great elevation. As the khan came out from the divan, he was presented with a beautiful horse, on which he rode to the palace appointed for him, attended by the officers of state. Soon after this, accompanied by the Tartarian ambassadors and the Kapitschi-bascha, to proclaim the investiture of the khan to the Tartars, and to shew the imperial letters of the sultan, he set sail for Koslof, in a Turkish frigate.

At first, the Tartars were perfectly satisfied with their new khan. But, upon his endeavouring to establish the emperor's authority over them, according to his promise, the principal Mirzas declared against it, and said they would not put themselves wholly under the authority of Mohammed the Second. Hereupon Bengli-Ghirei khan privately sent commissioners to Constantinople, praying the emperor to give him troops, and that these messengers would conduct them to the place where they might best make a descent together. This affair was conducted with so much secrecy, that the troops were landed unobserved, and reduced the Tartars to the Turkish authority without bloodshed, on the following terms:

The Tartars shall pay no tribute, and shall chuse their own khan from the descendants of Tschingis-khan, whom the emperor shall confirm and present with the insignia of that dignity. The khan shall, in every war, against what enemy soever, join the Turkish commander with all his troops, supplying them himself with provision and proper accoutrements; for which service they shall have right and title to all the booty they can make in the enemy's country. The Turkish sultan, as the most zealous of the Mussulmans, the guardian of the holy places, and of the sepulchre of the prophet, shall have the unlimited right to nominate and appoint all the principal persons of the priesthood, as well as all that officiate in the mosques. The Tartars shall have a free trade with all places on the Euxine Sea, on paying the accustomed tolls.

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The Turks shall have a garrison in Koslof. The Turkish court binds itself to maintain, at its own charge, one regiment of 4000 men, as a life-guard of the khan's. The khan shall never, without the leave of the Ottoman Porte, either begin a war or conclude a peace. The khan shall have the right of appointing the Kalgi-sultans and the Nurreddin-sultans, and especially of filling all the posts of honour, with their appurtenances, as also the punishing of malefactors with death.—To this treaty was added, by way of separate article, that whenever the line of the Turkish sultans should fail, the khan, as a descendant of Tschingis-khan, shall ascend the Ottoman throne.

As Bengli-Ghirei-khan had put himself and his people under the Turkish sultan, he did not send back the troops till he had enlarged the limits of his territory. He now thought no more of the great favours the Genoese had shewn him, though he had, on his first arrival at Koslof, entered into a new treaty of friendship with them, and had marked out the boundaries of his dominion and theirs; but unexpectedly invaded Theodosia and Cimmerium, and took both those cities. Cimmerium he utterly destroyed, and carried off the greater part of the inhabitants, permitting only some of the principal persons to betake themselves into other places. The Greek and Armenian inhabitants of these two cities were passed into the inland parts of the peninsula, and there made slaves.

Having taken the capital city, it was not difficult for him to reduce the other sea-ports of the Genoese to his dominion; and, as he was under obligation to the Turkish troops for all these acquisitions, at least generally speaking, he gave Theodosia to the emperor, since called Kessa by the Turks, and made Cimmerium his own residence, to which he gave the name of Eski-krim, or Old-krim.

Bengli-Ghirei-khan now increased his strength by inviting numbers of the Tartarian tribes from the Golden horde*, which is settled in the desert

* For an account of which see a book called "Russia; or, an Account of all the Nations which compose that extensive Empire;" a work of great labour and accuracy, which, if the author does not complete, by adding a fifth volume, I will do it myself, with his permission, as well as I can, if I live to end my travels.

between the Don and the Bog; and probably thought to gain sufficient power thereby to enable him at length to throw off the Turkish yoke. But the Turks, who perceived his aim, as soon as they had got a station in Keffa, erected fortresses in several places, and added new works to the Perekop line. They improved the fortifications at Keffa, and placed forts in Arabat, Perekop, Yenikali, and Kilburun; or Kinburn, supplying them all with sufficient troops. For keeping the Tartars in a still greater degree of dependence, the Ottoman Porte, upon the death of Bengli-Ghirei-khan, made it a practice frequently to change the khan. The principal personages of the Tartars were made easy under these changes by numerous presents; and the Turkish court likewise found them very profitable, as every new khan, on his elevation to that dignity, was obliged to purchase the favour of the sultan with a present of four thousand ducats. The displaced khan was always sent to one of the islands of the Archipelago, and there maintained at the expence of the Turkish court. However prudent or powerful the khan, there is no example of one continued in that sovereignty for five years complete; but there are many instances of their being displaced at the end of six months. This shameful practice continued till the Russians became masters of the Krimea, and rendered it wholly independent.

Till that time, the Turk was so despotic there, that he took to himself all the duties collected in the sea-ports, and left the khan no more than the inland taxes. And this small income, which arose from the tenth of all the cattle, was not employed to the support of his dignity, but was taken by the Kalga-sultans and the Nureddin-sultans of every district, and the Begis, Agas, and other Mirzas. The princes of the blood of Tschingis-khan gave the Turkish court possessions in Rum-Ili, and to the musti, or chief priest in the Krim, an income out of the taxes.

The Tartarian nobility were divided by Bengli-Ghirei, at the beginning of his reign, into two classes, namely, the Schirin and the Kapi-kalki. The former were endowed with all the prerogatives of princes of the blood, excepting that none of them could be chosen khan, and they were allowed precedence in all public assemblies and solemnities. They might also, after the

example of the khans, chuse their own Mirzas, kalga and nureddin sultans, and marry with the princesses of the khanish family. The Kapi-kalki are the inferior nobility, from whom the khan chuses his officers of the court, such as testerdars, begis, &c. and sends them into the villages under these titles.

The dominion of the Krimskoi khans, on the land side, is wholly encompassed by the Russian territory; and the present boundaries run along the Dnieper, from its falling into the Liman to the Konskia vodu; from which, not far from its rise, it takes a line that reaches to the river Berda, where it flows into the sea of Azof, and closes the border. The spit of land which lies between the Liman, the Dnieper, and the Black Sea, is secured to Russia by the peace of 1771; on the outward side of which stands the stone-fortress of Kinburn, opposite the Turkish garrison of Otschakof. On the Eastern side of the peninsula are likewise two Russian forts (on the way from Keffa), Yenikali and Kertsch, commanding a district of at least 30 versts in length, and in breadth, in some places 5, and in others 15. In Asia the khan reckons his territory from the fortress Sudshuk-Kali, on the mountains of Caucasus, to the head of the Kuban, and from thence, along the river Yei, to the sea of Azof, which comprehends the remnant of the hordes of Yedisian and Shumbuluk.

The foregoing account of the Krim was written in the beginning of the year 1783.—On the 21st of July, 1783, the Empress of Russia published a manifesto there, by Prince Potemkin, declaring him her general in chief of the peninsula of the Krimea, the isle of Taman, and the Kuban.—On the 24th, a treaty was concluded between her Imperial Majesty and the reigning Tzar of Kartalinia and Kaketti, Heraclius the Second, whereby the latter surrenders, for himself, his heirs and successors, for ever, all his lands and dominions to the mighty power and protection of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, her heirs and successors, for ever.—On the 29th, from the camp of the general in chief, Prince Potemkin, at Karasubasar, was delivered a proclamation, that the clergy of the peninsula of the Krim, and other principal personages; as also the cities Karasubasar, Bachtschisarai, Achmetschet, Keffa, Koslof, with their districts Turkan-keikut,

ikeikut and Neubasar, and the district of Perekop; as also the Yedifanskoi and Shumbulukskoi hordes, the Sultan Alim Ghirei and his vassals, containing the Budshiaks and Baschkirs; as also all the inhabitants on the superior part of the river Kuban, the Sultan Baatur Ghirei and his vassals; took the oath of allegiance to her Imperial Majesty the Empress of all the Russias, and with willing and gladsome hearts put themselves under the dominion of her sceptre for ever. Yours, &c. M. M. M.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 7.

I HAVE been reading, with emotions of concern and applause, the "Essay on Old Maids." The wit, the variety, and the language must please. But, *cui bono?* what desirable end is proposed by these variety of characters and display of reading? What end, worthy the man, the scholar, and the christian, is proposed by this wanton cruelty and delicate satire; by so many violations of decency and benevolence? If "celibacy has no pleasures," why should it be harrassed with unnecessary pain, and insulted by mock applause? Perhaps, with very few, it is the result of choice; necessity, rather than inclination, the appointment of Divine Providence, rather than the wishes of the tender bosom, have fixed them in that state.—Why then should we mingle gall in the cup of life, and endeavour to render mortals discontented with their lot?—Few, perhaps, attained advanced age who had not something to lament, and some improper choice to condemn. Let not, then, a large part of every polished community be pointed out to laughter by a false apologist, or wounded by ironical praise.

There are evils and goods appropriated to different situations of life; we cannot enjoy the one without enduring the other; neither can we flee from any evil without equally avoiding the appropriate good. Happiness, in a measure, is too generally diffused to be confined to any one state. Matrimony may claim, as it ought, a larger share; but, so far as our happiness depends upon opinion, why should I, by refined satire and delicate invective, nourish discontent in any human breast? Why should I direct the ancient female virgin to contemplate the tasteless solitude of celibacy? or dwell with secret asperity on the joy and honours of a marriage state? Why should I recall the

delusive hopes of credulous youth, or the bitter pangs of neglected beauty? Humanity must recoil at such a conduct. Poverty and disappointment, sickness and hereditary disease, with, sometimes, the more generous motives of tenderness and benevolence, have fixed many in that state, which is oftener envied than commended: and such females have a claim to our compassion, if they do not demand our applause.

The numberless sarcasms on the pious praises which some fathers of the primitive church have bestowed on virginity, might have been readily spared. It was the error of *their* day, and was carried to an unpardonable extreme. But *we* have nothing to apprehend from the same source; and now the caution is futile. Although the fathers were men who, in many particulars, might err; although they were not conspicuous for learning or just reasoning; yet their sincerity and piety ought to raise them to a higher rank than the Examiner of the ancient miracles and the Essayist on old maids are willing to allow. They are not treated with justice or candour when only one deformed feature is exhibited to view, and dwelt on with triumphant asperity. Nor do all the fathers require the apology which is here made. Some were of superior minds, and unaffected by the error of the day; their apologies for the Gospel are nervous and strong, and their homilies to the people confined to "the weightier matters of the Law." They point out the duties belonging to every state, rather than give an envious preference to any one.

Marriage was justly more honourable, because more useful in the early ages of the world than at these later periods. There can be no danger now of the want of inhabitants, or of the beasts of the field multiplying too fast. Every one, therefore, now enjoys a more rational liberty of entering into the marriage state, or persevering in a single life, than could at one period be so justly exerted. And I greatly fear, that the reasons against marriage, in the present age, will become stronger, when we view the neglect of education, the want of principle, and the licentious dissipation, which prevail. The serious and rational of either sex may long look about them in this choice of serious importance; and perhaps in vain. In the companion for life, they run the greatest risk of meeting with vanity, extravagance,

gance, and profligacy; and, though their ardent wishes direct them to marriage, yet their rational fears add sudden gloom to the enchanted scene, and constrain them to continue in unwished-for celibacy. HYMENÆUS.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS TO
THE ACCOUNT OF HASTINGS,
from p. 645.

THE arms of France, brought from Quebec, were given by General Murray to one of the jurats, who has a house between this town and Battle.

The remains of piles, which seem to have once formed a pier, are amongst some large stones on the beach opposite the town; but the same sort of rocks are found on the shore far to the East and West of this place.

On the platform are eleven pieces of cannon. The garrison, in time of peace, consists of a gunner (who has lately had a house built for him under the castle-hill) and two invalids.

The fragment of the square tower in the castle is *said by the inhabitants* to be that of the church of *St. Mary in the Castle*, in which parish part of the town is comprehended, and which is united with All Saints, not St. Clement's.—This tower is in the Northern wall, in the thickness of which is a narrow passage out of this tower, just wide enough for one person to pass, leading to a door some height above the ground, on the outside. Mr. Grose calls it *the sally port*.

The other tower (which is near it) has a semicircular projection beyond the wall, and in it has been a circular staircase. Thin stones are placed at the turnings, in the herring-bone way. The mortar used in the walls is made with small pebbles, very hard and firm.

Probably there was no wall on the Southern side, next the sea, the perpendicular and lofty cliff being a sufficient defence. If ever there was any, it has long since fallen down, with that part of the rock on which it was built. That the rock formerly extended further toward the sea is manifest, because a fragment of the Eastern wall now projects beyond the cliff, suspended in the air by the strength of the mortar. Caverns are dug in these rocks by children employed to fetch sand for the inhabitants of the town; and large pieces sometimes tumble down.

The castle was built by William the First, and is now the property of Lord Pelham.

The town was defended, towards the sea, by a wall extending from the castle-hill across the hollow in which the town is situate, to the hill on the other side, which rises very high, and the face of which is a steep perpendicular rock. In this wall (a good deal of which remains) were three gates; one below the Swan Inn; one across the little stream which runs through the town; and the third on the Eastern side of it. Some of the hooks on which the gates were hung, are remembered in their places. It does not appear that there were any walls on the land side; nor indeed do they seem to have been very necessary for preventing the sudden incursion of a foreign enemy, as that towards the sea, with the castle, and the natural fortification of the rocks, would protect at least against any sudden attack.

On the castle-hill was another church, dedicated to St. Andrew; now wholly dilapidated.

At the foot of this hill is a large lime-kiln, where great quantities of chalk are burnt into lime; and a little beyond it, in the bottom, was a priory of canons regular, of the order of St. Augustine, part of which now remains in a barn; and there is a small piece of the old wall near the farm-yard. It belongs to Mr. Milward, and is extra-parochial.

Beyond this, to the West, the hill rises again very sharp, with cliffs to the sea, as before. On this hill a wind-mill, next the sea, is the only building in the parish of St. Michael. The foundations of a church or chapel may be found near it.

North-west of this is a barn, made out of a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. The West end is entire, in which was a door with a sharp-pointed arch, and over it a long, narrow window, with a round arch, both filled up. The walls are built with stones; some round, some thin and flat, some square; the mortar made with small pebbles.

The road from Hastings to Bexhill and Eastbourn is on the beach, at the foot of the rocks, which extend near three miles, when there is a valley, leading to the seat of Mr. Pelham, under the hill which is passed in going from Battle to Hastings. In his park, though so near the sea, are fine woods, which do not seem hurt by the sea air. Crossing the end of this valley, the ground rises gently, to a public-house called Nunhide Haven, near which are the

the ruins of a chapel. This is a small distance from the sea, and is *said here* to have been the place of the debarkation of William I.—A stone under the rocks between this and Hastings is shewn as the table on which he ate his dinner. Pevensey, where our historians say he landed, is eight or ten miles West of this; but they add, that he marched along the shore to Hastings, and stayed there 15 days.

About 12 miles from Hastings is Ashburnham, the seat of the Earl of Ashburnham, standing in a sheltered bottom, and in a beautiful park, well wooded and watered. The church is behind the house; and in it are monuments for Sir Wm. Ashburnham and his lady, daughter of Lord Butler, of Herts, first married to the E. of Marlborough, who left her a widow young, rich, and beautiful. The inscription, written by Sir William, says, she was a great lover of, and a great blessing to, his family. He acknowledges it with the greatest gratitude, and recommends her memory to be cherished by them. Both their figures are whole-lengths, in white marble; her's recumbent, leaning on her hand; his kneeling, in a loose gown, and great flowing wig.—There is another monument for his elder brother and his two wives, whose figures, in white marble, are recumbent, he placed between them in armour, one of them in a winding-sheet, the other in a baroness's robe. The inscription mentions, that his father, through good-nature to his friends, was obliged to sell this place (in his family long before the Conquest), and all the estate he had, not leaving to his wife and six children the least substance; which is not mentioned to the disadvantage of his memory, but to give GOD the praise, who so suddenly provided for his wife and children, that, within two years after his death, there was not one but was in condition rather to help others than to want support. His first wife made the first step towards recovery of some part of his inheritance, selling her whole estate, to lay out the money in this place.—He built this church.

This Mr. Ashburnham contrived the escape of Charles I. from Hampton Court; and the shirt in which that monarch suffered, and a watch which he gave Mr. A. are preserved in the chest in the church.

Not far from hence is the famous old house called Hurstmonceaux, now reduced to a shell, Mr. Hare Naylor, the

present owner, having pulled down all the inside, and left only the outer walls standing; he has built a smaller house, in a better situation, in the park.

Other places, within a morning's ride from Hastings, are, Battle-abbey one way, and Rye and Winchelsea another, well worth visiting.

There is a little silk-weaving carried on at Hastings by one man, but no other manufacture, the town being wholly employed in fishing and smuggling: the latter having received a considerable check, it is hoped will make the other more closely attended to. There are about 50 small boats employed in fishing, and they send a good deal to London. They catch soals, haddock, mackarel, herrings, whiting, maids, scate, plaice, and dabs, which are sold reasonably. About Michaelmas they begin a herring-fishery, which is at its height from November to Christmas. Great quantities are taken and dried here with wood, which makes them much better than when they are dried with straw or coal. The poor dry the small plaice and dabs on strings in the sun, cutting off the heads and fins, and eat them in the winter. A small fish is caught on the sands, which they call pandells; they are bigger than shrimps, smaller than prawns, and differ from them, though they much resemble them. Their claws are not like those of a lobster, but shut up like a knife with a short blade.

Dugdale, in his *Monasticon*, vol. II. p. 84, seems to understand, that the church of St. Mary, in or under the castle, and the priory, were the same place; but I have some doubts on this head. He quotes Leland Coll. p. 82, in the margin, and gives this title:

Novus prioratus de Hastings. Walterus Bricet miles fundator.

Modernus.... Pelham miles. He gives a charter of 22 Edward I. rex, &c. *Inspeximus cartam quam Henricus quondam Comes de Augo fecit ecclesie S. Mariæ de Hastings quæ est libera cappella nostra et canonicis ejusdem ecclesie in hæc verba; Henricus Comes de Augo omnibus, &c. Sciatis quod—confirmo præbendas ecclesie S. Mariæ de Hastings ab antecessoribus meis in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam concessas, sicut carta Henrici avi mei testatur; et ideo volo—ut fructus præbendarium ubicunque sint—Canonicis ejusdem ecclesie integre—persolvantur—Præterea concedo et confirmo redditus*

ad thesaurarium ejusdem ecclesiæ pertinentes scil. &c. Willielmus autem, filius Wiberti, quia de vicecomitatu comitatus quem tenuit, retinuit decimam, dedit—*thesauraria et ecclesiæ supradictæ de sub castello* perpetue remanendam. The King confirms this grant.

He then gives letters-patent of 14 Hen. IV. reciting, that *the church of the Holy Trinity, and the habitation of the prior and convent of the said church* at Hastings, had been overflowed and wasted by the sea, so that they could not stay there any longer; and that Sir John Pelham had given to the prior and convent certain lands and tenements at Warbilton, upon which they had begun to erect a new church and habitation in honour of the Holy Trinity; and the King thereby gives them the manor of Withiam, part of the possessions of the alien priory of Morteyn, then in his hands by reason of his war with France, for 20 years.

The first-mentioned church we see was dedicated to St. Mary; but the priory was originally dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and continued so to be on its removal. The church of St. Mary seems to have been on the castle-hill; the priory was in a bottom, where it might be overflowed.

I wish some of your correspondents would clear up my doubts on this matter. Yours, &c. L.

MR. URBAN, O^r. II.

IT is generally allowed, as your correspondent observes, p. 735, that the nectarine is only a variety of the peach, produced probably by accident, and meliorated by culture. Whether it came originally from the East, or is the growth of Europe, I am not able to inform you. That it is known on the continent is certain. I have eaten it in France, and about Geneva; but at the same time I must confess, that I never met with a nectarine worth eating out of England; except perhaps in Holland. The French call them *brugnons*; and Quintinye divides peaches into *pêches*, *brugnons*, and *pawies*. Of the first, he says, there are 32 sorts; of the second, 3; and of the third, 7. He thus distinguishes them; *pêches* quit the stone; *brugnons* are smooth, and do not quit the stone; *pawies* also do not quit the stone, p. 217, edit. Amst. 1697, qu. He should have added, that the first and last have a rough coat. Du Hamel (Arbres Fruitiers) figures the yellow nectarine in plate XIX. under the name

of *jaune lisse*, or *lissée jaune*; as he does another sort in plate XVIII. under the title of *brugnon violet musqué*.

The nectarine is not only now known on the continent; but was so long before we had it in England: for Parkinson says, "though they have been with us not many years, yet have they been known both in Italy to Matthiolus, and others before him." Parkinson's *Paradisus Terrestris* was printed in 1629. He calls it *Nucipersica*, or *Nectarin*; and says, that "Matthiolus, Dalechampius, &c. knew no other than the yellow nectarin. But we at this day do know five several sorts of nectarins." He then describes the tree, and gives the sorts, which are, 1. the muske; 2. the Roman red; 3. the bastard red; 4. the yellow; 5. the green; 6. the white. See p. 582.

The passage in Dalechampius is as follows: "In Persicorum genere quidam nucipersica recensent—arbor est humilis, præcoci Persici proceritate, folio amygdalæ sed majore: flore Puniceo. Pomum emicat viride, carnosum, succulentum, nulla exterius lanugine pubescens, dura intus et scabra nuce, in qua nucleus qualis Persicæ pomis." *Hist. generalis Plantarum, ap. Rozellium*, 1587.

In our old English writers, I find no mention made of the nectarine by Barnabe Googe, in his "Husbandry," 1586; by Mascall, in his "Arte of Planting and Grafting," 1575; by Hyll, in his "Profitable Arte of Gardening," 1593; by Gerard, in his "Herball," 1597; though they all treat of peaches. It is in Johnson's edition of Gerard, 1633, referring however to Parkinson; and mention is made of the person from whom the trees might be obtained. Lawson also, in his "Husbandman's fruitful Orchard," at the end of Markham's "Way to get Wealth" (edit. 1660, p. 106), has the nectarine.

As far, therefore, as my researches have hitherto gone, Parkinson is the first English writer who treats of the nectarine. But whether it is to be found in the "Country Housewife's Garden" of 1626; in the first editions of Gervase Markham, in the "Pleasures of Princes," 1615; in the "Fruiterer's Secrets," of 1604; in Platte's "Jewel-house," &c. 1594; and the other gardening books, published at the end of the sixteenth, and the beginning of the seventeenth, century, I am not able to say.

P. B. C.

4 re-

A remarkable Circumstance relative to the Promotion of St. EVREMOND, not mentioned in his Life by Maizeaux.

MR. ST. EVREMOND, in his exile in England as a French refugee, solicited several of the ministers for a taste of the royal bounty: they often promised, but as often disappointed him. St. Evremond, suspecting they had not used their whole interest with the King, threw himself at his Majesty's feet one day in the Park, and returned him thanks for the place his royal goodness had appointed him to. The King, surprized at such an address, declared he knew of no such an appointment, nor had any application been made to him in his behalf. "Your Majesty is great," says he, "in not remembering the instances of your own benevolence; but as my Lord —, and Sir John —, who are both present, have solicited my case, I cannot doubt but they have succeeded." "You shall succeed yourself," says the King, "though they have deceived you, if you will tell me instantly what you want that is in my power to grant." "I love to feed the ducks," added the Frenchman, "here in your Majesty's duck-coy; make me governor of this island, with a small pension; though it be no place now in being, your word can erect it into one." The request was granted, he was made Governor of Duck Island, which remains a distinct government to this day. This circumstance is not mentioned in *Maizeaux's* French edition of his life, printed at Amsterdam in 1739. The passage respecting the pension may be translated as follows: "Mr. St. Evremond thought of passing quietly the remainder of his days in Holland; when Sir William Temple delivered him a letter from Lord Arlington, informing him, that King Charles wished him to return to England. Upon that he re-passed the sea, and the King settled upon him a pension of 300*l*;" which was continued to him during the life of that monarch. R. L.

ERRAT. P. 787, l. 15, for M. M. r. L. L.

MR. URBAN, OR. 5.

YOUR assiduity in communicating to your numerous learned readers whatever may be interesting to them concerning the progress of the liberal arts and sciences, warrants me to expect you will be happy in making them acquainted with one of the most active and successful promoters thereof in the

character of Baron Furstenberg, minister of state to the late Prince Bishop of Munster in Westphalia, who was at the same time Elector of Cologne. This nobleman unites, with a most extensive knowledge of the liberal arts and sciences, an activity and firmness of mind; from which alone success could be expected in his arduous undertaking to enlighten, and to engage in an active pursuit of knowledge, the inhabitants of a country, which till then had been looked upon as one of the strongest holds of indolence, superstition, and ignorance. What renders his success more surprizing is, that he stood single in the encounter of so many apparently insurmountable difficulties, which, in the prosecution of his plan, he removed without any assistance, unless it may be called such, his not meeting with any great opposition from the late Elector, whose goodness of heart counterbalanced the imbecillity of his mind, which found a seasonable support in the transcendent abilities of his minister. As a man of penetration, the Baron was well aware that he would waste his abilities, and lose his labour, in attempting to work any considerable change in those minds, where prejudices had arrived to maturity, secured by indolent ignorance, which rejects every innovation, to avoid the trouble of examining into its merits. He, therefore, turned his chief attention towards the rising generation, in whose minds he was resolved to lay the early seeds of true philosophy, and every useful knowledge. The instruction of youth in the liberal arts and sciences he found chiefly committed to the Jesuits, whose college in the metropolis was the general resort of all the young men intended either for the church or the law. The Jesuits, almost the only class of men in that country that were possessed of any learning, had acquired an authority which seemed to bid defiance to the most daring genius that might attempt to effect any alteration in the established method, which they had for a series of years pursued in the education of their pupils. Obstinate as their resistance was, they were obliged to yield to the indefatigable exertions of Baron Furstenberg. He delivered the arts and sciences from the stiff and awkward dress in which they had been enveloped by cloistered dunces, and they assumed a more pleasing air, to invite the pursuit of youthful genius. The scholars, who after a six years

years labour, which they used to employ in the acquisition of the Latin language, did not know how to spell their own, were now directed to apply themselves to the study of the language of Tully, Maro, and Flaccus, more for the purpose of making themselves acquainted with the excellency and beauty of their works, than to be able to dispute for hours on futile and ridiculous subjects in that language; whilst, at the same time, it was held out to them as an object worthy of their serious attention, to make themselves masters of, and improve their own language, where many excellencies had been hitherto, from ignorance, neglected. A numberless crew of the sons of the poorer classes of farmers used to be maintained by the charitable support of the citizens of the capital during the time they frequented the college; a body, from which the cloisters of different orders were recruited with fit subjects for a life of ignorance and indolence; from these he purged the college, returning so many useful hands to agriculture, and rendering thereby the exertions of the professors among a smaller number more efficacious. The library of the Jesuits, where the authors of antiquity, in dirty folios, had long maintained an exclusive possession, was now obliged to give admittance to the more modest sizes of the best modern authors. Among the sciences, mathematics seem to be the favourite with Baron Furstenberg, and best suited to the sublimity of his genius. By his desire, the young students are early initiated in the principles of this science; the advantage arising therefrom to them is manifest, as thereby they become accustomed to a clear and demonstrative way of arguing, applicable, in different degrees, to all sciences. Psychology likewise occupies much of his attention; and, I am informed, he has written himself some tracts upon this subject; which, it is to be hoped, he will not prevent from being published. At the extinction of the order of the Jesuits, it became the chief object of the Baron's attention to establish a nursery, wherein young men might be trained up to become able subjects to fill the different chairs of the several colleges in the capital and in the country, and, at the same time, to lay the foundation of an university. In the prosecution of this plan, he even succeeded contrary to the general expectation, in converting a monastery into

a seminary for the said purpose, and collecting from the revenues of the monastery a fund for the salaries of the professors who fill the different chairs of the university. The views of Baron Furstenberg are not confined to the cultivation of the superior classes of the inhabitants, who can afford the expence of a classical education; but they are benevolently extended to the humbler inhabitants of the country-towns and villages, where, under his direction, schools are established for the instruction of youth, under the care of proper masters, who are constantly furnished with the means of improving themselves; so that, in the remotest parts of the country, the dawn of that light appears, which, through the exertions of this truly great man, shines with the brightest lustre in the metropolis. When the Elector of Cologne was about to choose a coadjutor for the bishopric of Munster, one part of the chapter of the cathedral objected to the brother of the Emperor, proposed by the other part, from an apprehension that the country, by such a connection with Austria, might be involved in the future contests of that house with other powers, alleging, at the same time, that a prince, chosen out of their own chapter, might naturally be expected to have the interest of the country more at heart than a foreign prince. From these motives Baron Furstenberg likewise opposed the election; and, in case they could have agreed to choose a prince from among themselves, no one could have had a greater title than he himself to this dignity, and, to all appearances, he would have filled that station with greater advantage to the country. It was said, that the late King of Prussia interested himself on that occasion for Baron Furstenberg, as far as the constitution of the empire would admit. The majority of the votes appeared in favour of the Emperor's brother, the present prince, who, on his accession to the government of that country, made a considerable step towards gaining the affections of his subjects, by leaving the direction of the different institutions of public education to Baron Furstenberg, who now proceeds with unremitting ardour towards the accomplishment of his plan, which will render his name immortal, and will be remembered by the latest posterity with that gratitude and veneration, which is due to those few great men who have employed their extraordinary

inary abilities in the improvement of mankind, rather than in the acquisition of wealth and fame at the expence of their fellow-creatures. Though so much superior in rank as well as abilities to most of those persons that are frequently about him, there appears an unassuming modesty in his conversation, which, seeming less desirous of instructing than being instructed, creates confidence, and draws forth that candour and frankness in others which he is himself possessed of in so eminent a degree, whilst the pertinency of his remarks, and his extensive knowledge, would check the arrogance of the most conceited pedant. As his plans are devised with deliberation and circumspection, he is not easily diverted from those he has once resolved upon, which he pursues with a perseverance unawed by the most obstinate difficulties. The features of his face bear the stamp of the dignity of his character, unsullied by the least degree of selfishness or pride, whilst the purity of his manners remains irreproachable, even under the watchful eyes of priestcraft and envy.

MONASTERIENSIS.

MR. URBAN,

OCT. 12.

Εἰς Θεός ἐστιν ὁ φανερώσας ἐαυτὸν διὰ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ ὃς αὐτὸς ὁς ἐστιν αὐτὸς Λόγος αἰδίου. IGNAT. AD MAGN.

"There is one God, who hath manifested himself by Jesus Christ his Son, who is his ETERNAL WORD."

THE Socinian controversy (by a strange, and, as it may seem, affected misnomer, now styled the *Unitarian*), after having lain dormant for many years, has lately been revived, and brought forward in full force, by that great commander in chief, Dr. Priestley. The philosophical discoveries of this learned writer are useful to the public, and reflect honour on himself: with regard to some (at least) of his theological investigations—*dubitat Augustinus*. Far be it, however, from me to enter the lists with so redoubted a champion: but, leaving him in full possession of the satisfaction which he may feel from a moral virtue founded on necessity; a body without a soul; and a Saviour—the natural son of a Jewish carpenter*; I will request your

permission, Sir, to suggest to your readers a single remark, or difficulty, which has occurred to me (and probably to many others), relative to a fundamental doctrine of the Socinian creed concerning the *Logos*. And, that I may not engross too much of your useful Repository, I will endeavour to reduce my argument into as close and logical a form as possible.

There are three different opinions concerning the meaning of the *Logos*, the *Word*, or the *Word of God*. The first, and (as I conceive) the most general, is, that it refers to a *person*, and denotes the *Messiah*, or *Christ*†. The Socinians unanimously reject this explanation. They unite in telling us what *it is not*; but are not so fully agreed on what *it is*: some of them asserting it invariably to mean the *Gospel*‡; others, that it is only an expression to signify an *attribute* of the Deity; e. g. *divine wisdom*§.

I have always found the *Scriptures* to be the best comment on themselves||. God is not the author of confusion; and truth is ever consistent with itself. Let us then compare a few texts of Scripture, where the same or similar expressions occur, and see if they will lead us to any fair conclusion on this point.

John i. 29 and 36. The Baptist, speaking of Jesus, styles him ὁ ἀμνὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ—the *Lamb of God*.

St. Peter (1 Pet. i. 19) mentions him expressly under the same figurative allusion: "Ye have been redeemed by the precious blood of Christ as of *a lamb*—ὡς ἀμνὸς—without blemish and without spot." The order of the words in the original, as well as the several expres-

doctrine much higher than to the primitive fathers: it was asserted by our Lord's contemporaries; by those who heard his discourses, and saw his miracles. "Is not this the carpenter's son?" is a question which carries with it the force of the most unqualified affirmation; and, as an *argumentum ad verecundiam*, seems perfectly decisive.

† The ancient Jews, before our Saviour's time, styled the Messiah, the *Word of God*. Psal. xc. 1. "The Lord said to my Lord," is thus paraphrased in the Targum of Jonathan: "dixit Dominus Verbo suo."—See this point fully proved in Ben Mordecai's third letter.

‡ Dawson's "Lady Moyer's Lectures."

§ "History of Corruptions," &c.

|| Except only where the Apostle "reasons inconclusively."

* The History of the Corruptions of Christianity, &c. might have traced this GENT. MAG. October, 1786.

sions, and the whole reasoning of the Apostle in this striking passage, is well worthy the most serious notice of every Christian.

Throughout the book of *the Revelation*, a *person* is characterized, or figuratively intituled, τὸ ἀρνίον*, *the Lamb*: and, to be convinced that this title must there be *appropriated* to Jesus Christ, and to *him only*, see, amongst other passages, chap. v. and particularly ver. 9 and 12, compared with 1 Pet. i. 19, &c. But perhaps this will hardly be denied by any.

HENCE we infer, that *Jesus Christ* our Lord, *the Lamb of God*, *the Lamb* (καὶ ἑξῆς) are synonymous or convertible terms, as much so as any other of the various titles by which the Messiah is distinguished in the New Testament; e. g. Son of David, Son of Man, Son of God, Lord, &c. &c.

Rev. xvii. 14. The Lamb (τὸ ἀρνίον) is styled “Lord of Lords, and King of Kings;” and “they that are with him are—called, and chosen, and faithful:” well-known epithets given to Christians throughout the Epistles.

Rev. xix. 11—16. The Apostle saw “a white horse” (one of the figurative insignia or emblems of royalty and victory throughout the Apocalypse, see chap. vi. 2, &c.) “and HE that sat upon him was clothed in a vesture dipped in blood: and his name is called THE WORD OF GOD:” and he hath on his vesture and on his thigh a name τὸ ὄνομα—rather, “the name written, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords †.

But this we have just seen is also a title of *the Lamb*, or, of Jesus Christ. Hence it follows, that *the Lamb*; *King of Kings*, and *Lord of Lords*; and *THE WORD OF GOD*; are synonymous appellations. The two first must denote a *person*: THEREFORE, *THE WORD OF GOD*, their synonyme, must denote the same, and is one distinguishing, exclusive, and *personal* title of our Lord Jesus Christ.

I am far from asserting that there is no fallacy in this argument, because I do not discover any myself; but I can safely affirm that none is intended. The slave of no system, open to conviction, and attached only to truth, I submit these remarks with diffidence and with deference to the opinion of your learned readers; requesting only from those who may differ from me, that their candour will pardon what their judgement cannot approve.

Yours, &c.

FIDUS.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 14.

IN answer to your biblical query (p. 751), if D. S. will consult the various renderings in Bp. Wilson's Bible, collected by the rev. Mr. Cruttwell, he will find two very suitable translations of that verse; the first from Coverdale's, the other from the Doway, Bible.

“He that is too hasty to praise his friend above measure, shall be taken as one that giveth an evil report.” *Cov.*

“He that blesteth with a loud voice, rising in the night, shall be like him that curseth.” *Dow.*

Yours, &c.

C. W.

* Ἀρνίον is used in St. John's Gospel, and by St. Peter: ἀρνίον in the Revelation. They are words of precisely the same import. Ἀρνίον, in John xxi. 15, is rightly translated *lambs*.

† This surely is a name or title of *divinity*; see 1 Tim. vi. 14, 15; the name perhaps which is alluded to in Philipp. ii. 9; and said to be “above every name.” The concession of it to another, by that “blessed and only potentate, whom no man hath seen or can see,” to whom it *primarily*, and in the most exalted sense, belongs, is intelligible enough to those who believe that Jesus Christ our Lord was the *King*; the *Jehovah* of Hosts; the *Jehovah* Angel, “in whom God put his name;” “the God of Israel,” who was seen by Moses and Aaron, and the seventy elders, or nobles, of Israel (Exod. xxiii. 20, 21, &c. and Exod. xxiv. 9, 10, 11); the *Shechinah*, or visible *Jehovah*, to the Jews; *Emmanuel* to Us; so frequently mentioned in the Old Testament, and alluded to in the New. “This was the creed of

Tertullian, and of all those who are called *the Fathers*.” Amongst many other writers, ancient and modern, see Shuckford's *Connect.* vol. III. Dr. Gregory Sharpe's second *Argument*, &c. ch. ii. Ben Mordecai's 2d letter, *passim*; Jortin, *Disc.* I. &c. &c.

But all this seems to carry some little difficulty with it on the *Socinian* hypothesis; which however, by the help of a *nice distinction* or two, may easily be removed, or, at least, *gotten over*.

Nice distinctions, however, recondite meanings, and subtle interpretations, seem very unnecessary in explaining the New Testament. Where a *figure* is meant, it is generally apposite, and *plainly* meant. We may venture to affirm the Apostles were no disciples of *Aristotle*. “Non creditur philosophis,” says a venerable writer, “creditur piscatoribus; nec Christus nec apostoli erant sophistæ.”

MR.

MR. URBAN, *Oct. 13.*

I TAKE the meaning of Solomon's proverb, alluded to in p. 751 of your last, to be this: "A blessing, prematurely and ostentatiously bestowed, is rather to be accounted a curse."

To the account of William Rufus's monument, p. 753, give me leave to add the following particulars: It stands now in the parish of Minstead, in the New Forest in Hampshire. The oak is *said* to have always produced green leaves at Christmas, and was cut down about the year 1738. A piece of this tree fell into my hands amongst a miscellaneous lot, which was bought in the year 1775 at Mr. H. Baker's sale, and is inscribed as follows: "Dec. 16, 1751, Part of the oak under which K. W. III died when he was killed in the New Forest, anno 1180, given me by Lord Delawar. C. Lyttelton." "Nov. 30, 1768. Given by C. Lyttelton, bishop of Carlisle, to Hen. Baker." This monument has been already engraved in some periodical publication.

The piece of wood described, p. 753, was probably the handy-work of some devotee, and may serve to give a tolerably correct idea of the numerous crosses erected in the roads throughout every part of France, which, like this, are generally accompanied with the various insignia of the crucifixion.

P. 754. The stone here described is, I think, an antient utensil used by the good women for the purpose of mangling or pressing of linen: Maudlin Benian was probably the name of its first proprietor. Qu. Was there not a similar one in Sir Ashton Lever's late museum?

P. 756. I am very certain there is another old translation of Suetonius besides Holland's, though I cannot immediately recollect when it was printed. I heartily second the wish of your correspondents H. I. and D. H. with respect to a general catalogue of English translations of the classics, and know of no better receptacle for such a work than the Gentleman's Magazine. I shall just take occasion to advert in this place to the curious and accurate list of old translations of classics in Shakspeare's time, given by Mr. Steevens in his edition of that author, which may serve for an excellent foundation. S. E.

*** We shall be glad to receive the drawing this correspondent offers us.

MR. URBAN, *Bristol, Sept. 16.*

I HAVE observed in your Magazines for May and July last, letters from

a Mr. Chapman at Weston to Dr. Ducarel, relating to the poems of Rowley. Mr. Chapman was indebted to the civility and attention of Mr. Catcott and Mr. Barrett for a sight of those poems, which he at that time so much admired; yet in these letters he has taken the most unwarrantable liberties with the characters of these gentlemen. They were, doubtless, written in the confidence of private friendship, and never intended to be made public; the writer is not the less inexcusable, as, without any foundation in knowledge or acquaintance, he has held them up in a ridiculous light to his own correspondent. The letters are now in the possession of the public through the channel of your Magazine, which is in too great circulation and repute to suffer such censures to pass unnoticed. I know these gentlemen well, and have long been in the habits of intimacy and friendship with both of them: any vindication within the circle of this place would be unnecessary; but, where they are not known, their characters may be mistaken; and it is but justice to them and the public to correct so shameful a misrepresentation.

Mr. Chapman, with a conscious superiority of his own station and calling, affects to look down on Barrett the surgeon, and Catcott the pewterer, as persons intitled only to his contempt. To the advantage of modern times, Mr. Urban, learning is no longer exclusively possessed by the clergy, but is generally diffused through all ranks of mankind, nor at present are the degrees between a parson and a pewterer so remote, as to exclude the latter from the probability of knowing quite as much as the former. Mr. Chapman asserts, that "Mr. Catcott is very fond of scribbling, especially since he has got Rowley's works, and is extremely ignorant and illiterate; that he is, however, very vain, and fancies himself almost as great a genius as the great Rowley himself."

This charge, I can answer from the acquaintance of many years, is totally false and groundless. If a desire to preserve or communicate whatever may deserve notice concerning his native place is to be termed a passion for scribbling, Mr. Catcott may in some measure be guilty; but we must remember, that to this very propensity we are entirely indebted for some of the capital productions of Rowley. I have seen many of his letters to some of the first characters in

in the kingdom; he is neither illiterate nor ignorant; he pretends to no more knowledge than he really possesses; he has too much humility, and is too good a judge of the real merit of Rowley, to draw any conclusions in his own favour from the productions of that genius; he is as free from vanity as from falsehood, and, I believe, a more inoffensive being does not exist. With little knowledge of the world, and more confidence in mankind than perhaps is strictly prudent in these designing times, his connections in trade have proved unfortunate, and he has met with harder treatment than his virtues and industry should have intitled him to.

Mr. Barrett has for many years practised surgery in this place with great success and reputation; he has lately retired into the country, to the regret of his friends and acquaintance. In the few intervals of leisure which his very active pursuits in business have afforded him, he has laudably employed himself in collecting and arranging materials for the history of this place; which, whenever it appears, will, I am persuaded, do honour to his abilities as a scholar, and his diligence as an antiquary. This work Mr. Chapman, without ever having seen, has thought proper to call a dull heavy performance. It is in great forwardness for the press, and expected with eagerness by those who know the ability and industry of the author; and, I have no doubt, will prove a very valuable addition to British topography. VERITAS.

MR. URBAN, Cornwall, Sept. 14.

THE correspondent, whose slight memoirs of Mr. Toup were inserted in one of your last year's Magazines, is sensible of the politeness shewn to him by an unknown neighbour, who chuses in your last to sign himself *Veritas*; and he is thankful for it: but he must not be bribed by it to think that the memory of Mr. Toup has been liberally treated. Let it be remembered, that, in the slight sketch of Mr. T's character, his striking foible did not pass unnoticed. Most of the stories related by *Veritas* had been often told to the person who drew it up; and to some of them he gave credit: others, he is still persuaded, are grounded on misapprehension. The failings of distinguished men are sure to be made the most of on a double account; both as "the smallest specks are seen on snow," and as such men will always be the ob-

jects of envy to some one or other of those who have pretensions in the same line with them.

It is undoubtedly true, that Mr. Toup's having been "a Christian upon conviction" could be known *with absolute certainty* only to himself, and the great Searcher of Hearts: but with that *moral certainty*, which directs all our opinions in common life, it might be known to any person, who either was in the habit of conversing with him during his free and unguarded hours, or who had access to such of his papers as were plainly written in the course of his private enquiries, and not intended for the public eye. By the same means it might be known, that he had that liberality and tolerance for dissenters of all denominations, which now pretty generally prevail amongst the clergy of our establishment, but which were less common half a century ago. From this circumstance, the St. Ives story (which *Veritas* does not relate as of his own knowledge) is rendered highly improbable; to say nothing of the little likelihood that a living of considerable value, in the gift of the bishop of the diocese, should have been given to the dissenting interest in that town. If *Veritas* will reflect a moment on the nature of the insinuation he has thrown out respecting the bond, he will grieve to have brought such a charge against a man, who is known to have had many enemies, on no other foundation than common report, that perpetual echo of calumnies and falsehoods.

When Mr. T. was said to have been "a kind neighbour," no more was meant, than that he was so to the farmers and the poor of the country-parish in which he resided. The town of East Looe, though within the precincts of the parish of St. Martin's, has a chapel, distinct from the parish-church, and served by a different clergyman. Mr. T's life was a life of study and retirement, and the sphere of his activity was very contracted: that his activity was well-directed within its narrow limits, *Veritas* has the candour to acknowledge. That "he was an affectionate and tender relation," the grateful hearts of those, who for many years made part of his family, will delight to bear testimony. There may be many reasons why a man should attach himself to one line of his relations rather than another; reasons, which it would be highly improper to lay before the public,

public, from tenderness to all parties; to those who were past by, as well as those who were taken up. Family differences are very unfit topics of public discussion; no more therefore shall be said on this subject.

It is scarce necessary to add, that, "by the cow that supplied his family," and "the dog that guarded his court," no individual animals were meant. It was intended only, by a well-known and very common figure, to express Mr. Toup's humanity to the animals under his protection. His preservation of birds-nests is related on the best authority.

The reason why Mr. T. never went to church after he kept a curate is obvious. He never kept a curate till his health was so impaired as to make it improper for him to go out any where; for he had suffered much in constitution before the entire failure of his faculties.

Yours, &c. B. B.

MR. URBAN, Oct. 12.
SURELY living men, and young men, ought not to be canvassed in your, or any publication. Yours has

hitherto been employed to nobler purposes. For Heaven's sake, no more of Mr. Henderson, or his friends or enemies. The writer who first introduced him is very highly culpable. If he doubt it, let him ask himself how he would feel, were any one to give his character and his name at full length. Were I not sure that the whole of this business must have got into your Magazine in your worthy editor's absence, during what is called the summer of men of business, at least without at all striking you or him as it strikes all who value your publication, I tell you plainly that I should not be, what I have been for seven-and-thirty years, your constant reader and correspondent,

SENEX.

N. B. We thank this correspondent; who will believe, we hope, that we had formed our resolutions on this head before the receipt of his friendly letter. We will not explain how all this has happened (though perhaps it might satisfactorily be done), because we wish to say no more on this subject. Similar subjects have not often been handled in this work, and shall not speedily again.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. III.

Debates in the Third Session of Parliament, continued from p. 768.

Wednesday, May 24.

MR. PITT moved, "that a message be sent to the Lords, to acquaint their lordships, that the House had taken into consideration their message, requesting a copy of the documents on which the House thought itself justified in passing the sinking-fund bill: that it was not the practice of either house of parliament to assign any reasons for having passed a bill, or to communicate any documents on which either house might have proceeded, except when the preamble of the bill recited some fact or document on which the bill was avowedly founded; and that this was all the answer which the House could give to their Lordships' message."

Mr. Fox said, that possibly the answer contained in the motion might be proper enough; but it was not clear to him that it was really so. He thought that the Lords ought to have such information as they wanted, in order to enable them to understand the grounds on which the bill had passed the Commons. He was of opinion, that before the House

agreed to send the proposed answer to the Lords, it ought to be thoroughly satisfied that no precedent could be found that would contradict the assertion, "that it was not the practice of parliament to send," &c. as the House would find itself in an awkward situation if it should be found out that the practice now disclaimed was actually in existence.

Mr. W. Grenville said, that, as far as it was possible to prove a negative, the assertion contained in the motion might be assumed to be proved; for, though the Journals had been searched with great care, not one precedent had been found in which the documents that the Commons proceeded on, in passing a bill, had ever been sent up to the Lords, except in such cases as were excepted in the motion.

After a few words from Mr. Sheridan, the motion was carried without a division.

The East-India judicature bill was read a third time; and the Speaker having put the question, "that this bill do pass;"

Mr. Fox said, he did not rise to argue upon the merits of the bill, but simply to enter his protest against it. He would

be very sorry to be thought to have countenanced a bill, which violated in a striking manner a vital principle of the constitution, by taking away from British subjects their native right, and security of their liberties—the trial by jury. The manner in which the bill was defended was not less objectionable than the bill itself: for it was urged, that because a parliamentary trial was not thought the most convenient, another tribunal, with almost parliamentary powers, ought to be instituted. But the argument was false: because, in the first place, the trial in parliament, either by bill of pains and penalties, or by impeachment, to which he was a friend, was strictly constitutional; and, in the next, as the trial in either of these two ways must be carried on under the inspection of the whole British parliament, no measure or decision injurious to the constitution could be apprehended; and, though parliament might trust itself with extraordinary powers, it ought not to delegate them to any other body of men. When the act of last year laid upon all persons returning from India an obligation to give in upon oath an account of their property, which might be afterwards used against them as evidence in a criminal prosecution, he was of opinion, that, as nothing short of absolute necessity could justify the measure, it was an act of downright tyranny. That such necessity did not exist, the bill in the Speaker's hand sufficiently proved, that obnoxious clause being now removed. He concluded with solemnly protesting against the bill, as subversive of the constitution.

Mr. Dundas thought it singular, that though the Right Hon. Gentleman, in the course of the two last years, had often admitted the necessity of regulating the trials of East-India delinquents, he had never thought proper to bring forward any plan that might answer the purpose without wounding the constitution. The Right Hon. Gentleman was, in words, very zealous for the constitution; but would not be at the trouble to prove himself, by deeds, the guardian of it. As to the necessity of subjecting men to the grievance of making them deliver in upon oath an account of their property, he still thought the measure a good one; though, on finding that those who were to be affected by it considered it as intended to fix a general suspicion of guilt, he agreed to remove the cause of their uneasiness, by leaving out

that part which called for any account at all. His motive for this was, the possibility that the knowledge, which would be acquired by the Board of Controul, might hereafter be used as an engine of oppression by those in power, to hold over a man's head the terror of a prosecution, and, by so doing, make him submissive to their mandates.

The bill, on the question being put, was carried without a division, and Mr. Dundas ordered to carry it to the Lords.

The House then resolved itself into a committee on the militia bill; and, after making several amendments in it, adjourned.

Thursday, May 25.

Mr. Ald. Watson presented a petition from the owners of estates and inhabitant-householders within the wards of Broad-street and Tower, relative to the assessment of the land-tax in those wards respectively, shewing, that, if the Pay-office and Navy-office should be removed out of those two wards, the respective owners of Houses will be intolerably burthened, if they are obliged to raise the same quotas they are now charged with, unless they are permitted to assess the officers of the said offices when they are removed to Somerset-house; in consequence of which the prayer ran, for leave to bring in a bill to enable the commissioners of land-tax in those wards to assess the said officers; which was granted.

Mr. Gilbert, having clearly pointed out the necessity of immediately revising the poor laws, as preparatory thereto, made a motion for procuring the return of various charitable donations, left within a certain period, throughout this kingdom. This he explained, to the satisfaction of the House, as intended merely to see how the will of the donor had been fulfilled. The motion, after some conversation, was agreed to.

Friday, May 26.

As soon as the Speaker had returned from the House of Lords, to which the Commons had been summoned to attend his Majesty,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the Speaker be requested to order the speech, which he had this day made to his Majesty at the bar of the House of Lords, on presenting the new sinking-fund bill for the royal assent, to be printed. The motion passed *nem. con.*

The wine bill, after a short debate, was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Tuesday next.

The

The *Lord Advocate of Scotland* moved for the second reading of a bill for granting the privileges of British-built ships to two ships belonging to a house in Glasgow, which were built in America since the peace. But as the admission of the claim relative to those ships, which was founded on a misinterpretation of a proclamation issued by the King in council, might open a door for an infinite number of similar applications,

Mr. *Jenkinson* opposed the motion; and, after some conversation, the second reading was put off for three months.

After adjusting some particulars relative to Mr. *Hastings*, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, May 30.

Went through, in committee, the starch duty bill, the expiring laws bill, and the Scotch vellum and parchment duty bills severally, with amendments.

Agreed to the report of the amendments made to the insolvent debtors bill, and the Southern whale fishery bill.

Passed the bill for encouraging the growth of hemp and flax.

Passed the bill for laying a duty on deals and battens.

Passed the perfumery and hair-powder duty bills.

The *Lord Advocate of Scotland* moved, that the order for referring to a select committee of the House, to be chosen by ballot, the petition complaining of an undue election for Kirkwall, be discharged.

Mr. *Fox* having said a few words, the motion passed without opposition.

Some conversation having passed relative to the complaint against Mr. *Mortlock*; and counsel having been heard against the wine bill, and evidences examined; the House adjourned.

Wednesday, May 31.

Mr. *J. C. Fervoise*, chairman of the committee appointed to try the merits of the contested election for Carlisle, reported, that the committee had found John Lowther, esq. was not duly elected; that J. Christian, esq. ought to have been returned; and that the said J. Christian, esq. is duly elected.

Mr. *Gilbert* presented his bill for the better regulation of charitable institutions, and obliging those intrusted with the distribution of donations, to be responsible for their conduct in the exercise of the trust reposed in them. The bill was read a first time. When the Speaker was about to read the clause which empowers the churchwardens

and overseers of every parish to examine wills, deeds, &c. in order to discover whether or not any sum remained to be applied for the purposes of the institution,

The *Attorney-General* expressed his disapprobation of the clause proposed, as the power intended to be granted was, in his opinion, too extensive.

Mr. *Gilbert* affirmed, that such a clause was absolutely necessary. Any gentleman who took the trouble of reading the bill would, he was convinced, readily concur with him in that opinion. In order, however, that it might be more generally understood, he moved that it should be printed. Agreed to.

The *Solicitor-General* then called the attention of the House to a subject of the utmost importance. The improvement of the Scotch fisheries was certainly an object of the most interesting nature to this kingdom. Such a measure would tend to the aggrandisement of the empire, as the influx of wealth, derived from the scheme, would, by considerably augmenting the revenue, more than compensate government. It was evident, from the report of the committee, that the fisheries were at present in a very deplorable state. Something ought to be done as soon as possible, to remove the complaints of the inhabitants of the Highlands, and to check the growing spirit of emigration. A society of noblemen and gentlemen (the Highland Society of London), who were immediately interested in the improvement of Scotland, had held frequent meetings to deliberate upon an eligible plan for the relief of the poor. Such a plan they conceive they have already discovered, and intend to apply for a charter to carry it into effect. They propose to institute a company, the members of which are to subscribe proportionably towards the erection of towns or villages for the accommodation of the fishermen. But it was thought necessary that those noblemen and gentlemen should petition parliament, that they might not be answerable for greater sums than those which they had originally subscribed. He then presented a petition to that purport.

Sir *M. W. Ridley* desired to know on what plan the society alluded to meant to form their establishment.

The *Solicitor-General* replied, a society holding one joint-stock, to be called the joint-stock company; something similar to a canal company.

Sir

Sir M. W. Ridley was of opinion, that the society ought to be responsible for all the debts which were contracted on their account; for how was a man to know when he trusted them 10,000*l.* that their capital, which might amount to 60,000*l.* or 70,000*l.* was exhausted.

A few words passed between the *Master of the Rolls* and Sir Grey Cooper; after which the petition was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The *Attorney-General* referred to the case of Mr. Mortlock having altered, or caused to be altered, or mis-spelled, the names of the commissioners of the land-tax for Cambridge. The report of the committee was read, and a motion made for discharging the further consideration of the business, which was agreed to. The *Attorney-General* then moved,

That the alteration, now deemed reprehensible by the House, had been made without the consent or knowledge of Gen. Adeane.

That any breach of a similar nature should in future be deemed by the House as highly criminal.

That no alteration should take place without the order or concurrence of parliament.

That the proper officers should deliver in to the House a correct duplicate of the lists, to be regularly filed, and opened for the inspection of any member.

These motions were severally put and agreed to.

The House having resolved itself into a committee, Mr. Gilbert in the chair,

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* mentioned certain advantages which might be derived from a national lottery. Those who proposed to become purchasers had offered at the rate of 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* for each ticket, which, for 50,000 tickets, would produce about 688,750*l.* out of which the public would be benefited in the sum of 168,000*l.* He then took notice of the mode by which the different instalments would be paid, and the periods agreed upon for that purpose. The prizes would be paid at the Bank of England, without any deduction whatever, as soon after the 1st of June, 1787, as possible. He then made a motion to that effect.

Mr. Hufsey objected to a lottery, as a pernicious measure, and pregnant with the most fatal consequences.

The motion was, however, agreed to without further opposition.

The House then resolved itself into a committee on the wine bill, Mr. Gil-

bert in the chair, and went through the different clauses, many of which were strongly opposed, though they afterwards passed without a division. Among these was that which enacts, that the seller of wines shall at night set down in a book the amount of wine sold by him in the day, under a penalty of 100*l.* on neglecting to comply with this regulation. This was objected to on the ground, that in certain cases, such as companies sitting up all night, it was impossible to comply with it; and it was also alledged, that the fine was considerably too great, as it is probably more than several small alehouse keepers, who sell a little wine by retail, are worth. It was also urged by opposition, that the bill was of a very oppressive nature, as it would extend the excise laws to 8000 persons, who were not now subject to them.

Mr. Pitt said this was a mistake; for, though by a list delivered in at the table it appeared that 8000 persons had taken out wine licences, or would be obliged to do so by the present bill, there were 7300 of them, who, by having ale or spirit licences, were at this moment liable to the visits of excisemen; so that this extension of the excise laws would, in fact, reach no more than 700 persons, who were not already subject to them; and this would not be thought a very great number, when it was considered, that above 140,000 persons of different trades were, at this instant, under the excise laws of this kingdom. Adjourned.

Thursday, June 1.

Agreed to the report of the resolutions of yesterday, for raising money by a lottery.

The Clerk of the Crown attended, and amended the writ for Carlisle, by inserting the name of John Christian, esq. and erasing that of John Lowther, esq.

The House was employed the remainder of the day in debating on the merits of a resolution moved by Mr. Burke relative to the affair of Mr. Hastings.

Friday, June 2.

In a committee of supply, voted 45,000*l.* for erecting the Ordnance fortifications, and making good several other resolutions.

Ordered the expiring laws, the tobacco and starch duty bills, to be engrossed.

Mr. Francis then made a motion respecting the Rohilla war, and the conduct

dict of Mr. Hastings in that transaction, the debates on which closed the business of the day. The House adjourned to

Wednesday, June 7.

Passed the southern whale-fishery bill.

Passed the occasional voters bill.

Received and read a petition from Dundee relating to tobacco. Ordered to lie on the table.

Passed the Middlesex house-of-correction bill.

Went through in committee the Anglesea coal-mine bill.

Mr. Alcock, from the customs in Scotland, presented accounts of coquets. Also, from the excise in Scotland, an account of officers discharged.

The report of the committee of supply, in which 59,000*l.* had been voted last week for fortifications, was brought up, read, and agreed to.

The order of the day being then read, for taking into consideration the report of the committee of the whole House on the wine bill;

Mr. Ald. *Newnham* moved, that it should be re-committed.

The House then went through the various amendments that had been made in the committee; after which,

Mr. *Beaufoy* proposed a new clause, which he thought indispensably necessary for the perfect administration of justice under this bill. The summary proceedings of the commissioners in levying penalties under the excise laws were incompatible with the spirit of the constitution. The summonses issued by the commissioners, on the information of an excise-officer, were returnable in three days; and, as personal service was not necessary, it might happen, that the first notice a man received of an information having been lodged against him, might be by the sheriff's seizing his goods; and as the summonses did not state the ground of information, he must necessarily be unprepared for a defence. He would move, therefore, for leave to bring up a clause, that should give the person accused an option to have his cause tried, either by the commissioners, or by a jury in the Court of Exchequer; and he thought this the more reasonable, as the excise officers were at present intitled to this option by law. He concluded by moving for leave to bring up the clause.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, he felt extreme concern when he con-

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ceived it to be his duty to oppose a measure so justly popular as was that of preserving to every man his birth-right, the trial by jury. But the same necessity which first introduced excise-laws had superseded, in some cases, that best of trials, because the collection of the revenue could not have been otherwise secured. The security of the revenue was now the security of public credit, and consequently of the constitution, which could not survive the ruin of the faith, character, and credit of the nation. Putting the wine-duties under the management of the Board of Excise was but an experiment; and, should it be deprived of the summary trial before the commissioners, it might turn out to be highly prejudicial to the revenue. To extend the excise-laws in the smallest degree was to him a painful measure, and one which nothing could induce him to propose but a firm conviction that frauds, to an enormous degree, had been committed upon the customs in the article of wine; and that the regulations contained in the bill, together with the summary jurisdiction of the commissioners, would tend, in a very great measure, to prevent the continuance of them. He reminded the House, that this summary jurisdiction was not a new thing in this country; and observed, that to abolish it in *all* cases would be dreadful indeed; for, should that great security for the collection of duties be removed, it might tend to the annihilation of a revenue which at present brings in between *five* and *six millions* a year. He hoped, therefore, when he resisted so popular a clause, he should not be thought less zealous for the trial by jury than any other man in that House. His sole motive for opposing it was a strong apprehension that its admission would tend to shake the credit of the nation, and thereby endanger, if not absolutely ruin, the constitution.

Mr. *Fox*, Mr. *Courtenay*, and Mr. *Dempster*, supported the motion; and Sir *Grey Cooper* opposed it, though, at the same time, he thought the excise laws inapplicable to the wine-trade.

The House then divided on the motion for bringing up the clause; when there appeared, for it, 30; against it, 95. The clause was consequently lost by a majority of 65.

Several other clauses were received; after which the House adjourned.

Thursday,

Thursday, June 8.

Passed the tobacco bill, the starch-duty bill, and the expiring laws bill.

Mr. *Beaufoy* made a third report from the committee on the British fishery.

Mr. *Chester*, from Q. Anne's bounty, presented several accounts.

Mr. *Daw*, from the Secretary of State's office, presented several accounts of convicts.

Ordered, that there be laid before the House, a copy of the proposals made by the Directors of the East India Company for paying bond-debts in England.

Ordered out a new writ for Haslemere, in the room of Sir T. Postlethwaite, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Lord *Newhaven* moved, that the letter of Sir W. Chambers, of the 10th ult. be read, as it stated several particulars relative to the new buildings at Somerset-house. The clerk then proceeded to read the letter, which mentioned that 100,000*l.* more would be necessary for the completion of the works; but at the same time remarked, that the money would not be lost to the publick, as it would be easily refunded by the sale of the victualling, army, navy, pay-offices, &c.—*Ld. Newhaven* then observed, that at first it was his intention to make a specific motion on the business; but as the session was now so far advanced, he was confident that it could not be attended with the desired effect. He therefore recommended it to ministry to advise a return of the estimates to Sir W. Chambers, in order that more accurate ones may be produced by next session.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* nodded assent to the propriety of the noble Lord's observations.

The House having resolved itself into a committee, Mr. *Rose* in the chair,

Mr. *Dempster*, as soon as a resolution was proposed to grant certain relief to those concerned in the Scotch distilleries, rose to applaud the measure. He had no doubt but it would in future be found expedient to extend the benefits of the law now in agitation; as a farther encouragement of our own distilleries would operate towards the suppression of smuggling.—No other remarks having been made, the resolutions passed the committee.

The House being resumed, Lord *Surrey* wished to be informed, whether it was intended to bring forward, in the

present session, any new matter of importance. It had been confidently asserted that something effectual would be passed relative to the future disposal of convicts; and that certain propositions concerning the sale of the crown-lands, which were to be converted to the public benefit, would also be recommended as a matter of parliamentary consideration. Nothing decisive had, however, taken place on either of these two heads; and, warmly as he approved the tendency of the latter article, he hoped nothing respecting it would be brought forward at this advanced period of the session, when so many respectable members had retired into the country.—He then took notice of the petition from the Derwentwater family, which was now before parliament, and which, in his opinion, deserved immediate attention. It prayed, that the family alluded to might partake of those privileges which had been granted to several others whose estates had been forfeited for the active part they had taken in the transactions of the year 1745; and he thought the claim as well founded as any other of the kind.—The next object of his attention was, the unfortunate situation of the American loyalists, whose cause he warmly recommended to the consideration of administration.

Mr. *Pitt* replied, that, with regard to the crown-lands, a general proposition would be submitted to parliament within a few days, which was intended only as the ground-work of their future deliberations. As to the loyalists, their various claims could not be fully ascertained before the expiration of the present session; and therefore nothing decisive could be done by parliament before the next.

Upon the bringing up of the report from the committee on the militia bill, a desultory and uninteresting conversation ensued.

Mr. *Marsham*, and several others, objected to the clause which mentions that only two-thirds of the corps shall be annually mustered. It was stated that the whole should be exercised as usual, the saving of 10,000*l.* a year being but a trifling object of œconomy compared with the essential service which the publick would necessarily derive from its expenditure in this instance.—The question was then put on the clause; after which a division took place, Ayes 49, Noes 13.

The

The several clauses were then agreed to, and the House adjourned.

Friday, June 9.

Passed the Westminster coal-meters bill.

Granted 5784l. for making new roads and communications, building bridges, &c. in the Highlands of Scotland.

The House resolved itself into a committee of supply, to take into consideration the estimate for the new buildings to be erected near the Admiralty-office. It appeared, from the estimate, that the sum of 13,000l. would be necessary for erecting these works; and it was moved, that 6000l. of that sum should be advanced this year, towards carrying them on.

Mr. *Jolliffe* thought the works not only unnecessary, but useless. While he had a seat at the Admiralty, he had an opportunity of seeing the inside of that great pile, and was satisfied that there was sufficient room to accommodate all the persons employed in it. He had been told, that some additional offices were wanted for clerks; but when he cast his eyes upon the plan of the intended buildings, then in his hand, he found a magnificent dwelling-house instead of offices, the expence of which, though stated at only 13,000l. would, he was convinced, amount to 25,000l. or 30,000l.; a sum by no means inconsiderable, when gentlemen reflected that it was by savings in the lesser establishments that the new sinking fund might become truly serviceable to the nation.

Mr. *Hopkins* said, he might presume the Hon. Member had seen but little of the Admiralty-office, or he would be convinced of the necessity of the proposed buildings. The clerks were huddled together in small rooms, some lying below the level of the pavement, whereby they could do but very little business, without candle-light: the papers lay in confused heaps, for want of rooms in which they might be placed with regularity; and indeed the regard due to the security of the nation, which depended much on the secrecy observed in war-time at the Admiralty-office, pointed out the impropriety of making many clerks write together in the same room, and of having important papers, that ought to be closely locked up, lying loosely about.

Mr. *Francis* wished to know, if drawing-rooms, library, and bed-chambers, for such he found in the plan, were intended for locking-up papers.

Mr. *Pitt* replied, that these were for the accommodation of the First Lord of the Admiralty, whose present house would be converted into offices for the clerks.

After some little conversation, and opposition, on the part of Mr. *Hussey*, the question was put, and, on a division, carried by a majority of 27—Ayes 63; Noes 36.

The House was then resumed.

On the third reading of the wine-duty bill, some alterations were made, and new clauses added; and, a motion having been made, 'that this bill do pass,'

Mr. Alderman *Newnham*, Mr. Alderman *Hammet*, Mr. Alderman *Sawbridge*, Mr. *Fox*, and Mr. *Sheridan*, expressed their disapprobation of it. After which, the House divided, and it was carried by a majority of 38—Ayes 71; Noes 33.

The bill was accordingly passed, and ordered up to the Lords.

The House then went into a committee, to take into consideration a petition from the East India Company, which had been presented a few hours before, praying for leave to borrow two millions sterling.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* observed, that, as he could not foresee any objection to the prayer of the petition, he would not tire the committee by urging arguments to enforce it. It was a signal satisfaction to him, he said, that the proposition which he was going to make would relieve the East India Company without laying any burthen on the nation. He was not going to propose, that the publick should lend the money; but that the company might be so far released from its legal restraints as to be at liberty to borrow it on its own credit. The sum wanted by the company was two millions sterling, which he proposed to raise in this way, by the sale of an annuity of 36,000l. due by the publick to the company; this would produce 800,000l.; and by an enlargement of the company's trading stock from 3,200,000l. to 4,000,000l. the additional 800,000l. stock would sell for 1,200,000l.; which would complete the sum wanted. He then moved,

"That it is the opinion of this committee, that the East India Company be enabled to raise a sum of money, for the purposes mentioned in their petition, by the sale of 36,226l. 16s. being an annuity due from the publick in consideration of 1,207,559l. 15s. part of 4,200,000l."

4,200,000*l.* advanced by the company to the publick, under the authority of several acts of parliament.

“ That the said company be enabled to raise a further sum, by adding 800,000*l.* to their capital stock of 3,200,000*l.* so as to make the capital in future 4,000,000*l.*; and that such additions be made by opening a subscription to that amount, after the rate of 160*l.* for every 100*l.*” To be reported on Monday.

This brought on a conversation, in which Mr. Sheridan and some other members entered largely into the state of the company's affairs. After which, the question was put, and carried without a division. The House was then resumed, and adjourned.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

OZ. 21.

OBSERVING in your last Magazine a representation of a copper, the coin of the renowned Protector, I beg leave to transmit to the public, through the same very entertaining channel, a description of a *halfpenny* lately struck by the United States of America, which, although of a late date, will, I presume, be thought no less curious, being the first of the kind I have seen in this kingdom. Considering the principles that actuated the revolt of the English colonies in America, and that which brought about the protectorship in place of a royal government, the representations of the two coins would have been proper companions, had they met on the *same plate*: but, should you favour my halfpenny with a place in your next*, I shall esteem it no less fortunate to find them both in the *same volume* of your repository.

On one side, encircled within a wreath of LAUREL, exceedingly well executed, are the letters U S in cypher, surrounded with an inscription, LIBERTAS ET JUSTITIA; date, 1785. On the reverse, in the center, is a CONSTELLATION, from which issue THIRTEEN illuminated RAYS, and between each ray is a small STAR, expressive of the THIRTEEN UNITED STATES; round these rays and the stars is the following inscription: NOVA CONSTELLATIO. The new American halfpenny is in weight as three to two of the English coin.

The United States, as appears by the

inscription on the front of their coin, have erected the standard of liberty and justice. But, from what we have lately heard concerning American politics, both one and the other, I fear, are known only by name throughout that vast, and once flourishing, continent.

Yours, &c. W. B.

P. S. It is a little remarkable that, contrary to antiquarian principles, and the practice of all other states and kingdoms, they have adopted the *vowel* in preference to the *consonant*.

DESCRIPTIONS OF VEGETABLES, FROM THE ROMAN POETS.

IT has been remarked by various critics, that modern poets have in general been much inferior to the antient, in the truth and accuracy of their descriptions of natural objects. The versifiers of later ages, deriving their art merely from imitation, have fallen into a kind of established phraseology in their diction, which, while it cuts off all novelty of imagery, exposes the writer to perpetual mistakes, from the application of epithets and descriptions according to memory, or the rules of measure, rather than the observation of nature. Those, on the other hand, who were nearer to the original sources of poetical ornament, seldom fail to paint objects in their genuine colours, even though they may be unskilful in the employment and disposition of them. Of this we have a striking instance in the similes of Homer, which, taken separately, are always just and lively pictures, though frequently they have little resemblance to the object to which they are applied. The number of these drawn from the vegetable creation is very small; while Virgil, and the other Roman Poets, probably from living in a more cultivated state of society, seem particularly fond of introducing trees and other plants into the imagery of their pieces. From a peculiar attention to this subject, I became so struck with the beauty and accuracy with which they had painted some of my favourite objects, that I was led to collect the passages, and to form a sort of connected poetical descriptions by their names. Some of these it is my intention to offer to the readers of this periodical work. I shall begin with

QUERCUS—THE OAK,
one of the noblest objects in the rural landscape, and a fine image for comparison on various heroical occasions.

The *height* of the oak is referred to by

* See it in plate II. fig. 9.

by Virgil in the *Æneid*, where, describing the appearance of the Cyclopes on the shore, he says,

Quales cum vertice celfo
Aëriæ quercus, aut coniferæ cypariffi
Constituerunt, sylva alta Jovis, lucusve Dianæ.
Æn. III. 679.

So on some mountain towers the lofty grove
Of beauteous Dian, or imperial Jove;
Th' aerial pines in pointed spires from far,
Or spreading oaks, majestic nod in air. *PITT.*

And probably it is on account of the same quality that he selects this tree in particular as suffering from the stroke of lightning.

De cælo tactas memini prædicere quercus.
Ecl. I. 17.

And heaven's quick lightning on my blasted oak.
WARTON.

The *wide spread of its branches* is strongly painted by the same poet in the following passage:

Sicubi magna Jovis antiquo robore quercus
Ingentes tendat ramos. *Georg.* III. 332.
Where some tall oak uprears his aged shades.
PITT.

Ovid, on the same account, calls the oak

— patula Jovis arbor. *Met.* I. 106.

Jove's far-extended tree;
an epithet lost in Dryden's version, whose paraphrase is,

And falling acorns furnish'd out a feast.

Catullus compares the tossing horns of the enraged Minotaur to the agitated arms of an oak:

—velut in summo quantentem brachia tauro
Quercum. *Cat.* LXIV. 105.

Several passages in the poets describe the *hardness of its wood*. Thus Ovid, in the long string of similes which Polyphemus applies to Galatea, makes him call her

—durior annosa quercu. *Met.* XIII. 799.

—far more stubborn than the knotted oak.
DRYDEN.

And Virgil describes the operation of splitting an oak in a line that cannot be read without a degree of effort:

Quadrifidam quercum cuneis ut forte coactis
Scindebat. *Æn.* VII. 509.

Tyreus, who clove a tree with many a stroke,
Left the huge wedge within the gaping oak.
PITT.

Its power of resisting the fury of a storm, from its *strength*, and the *depth* to which its *roots* penetrate, is nobly represented in the following simile:

Veluti annoso validam cum robore quercum
Alpini Boreæ, nunc hinc, nunc flatibus illinc
Eruiere inter ic certant: it stridor, et alte

Consternunt terram concusso stipite frondes:
Ipsa hæret scopulis; et quantum vertice ad
auras

Ætherias, tantum radice in Tartara tendit.
Æn. IV. 441.

As o'er th' aerial Alps sublimely spread,
Some aged oak uprears his reverend head;
This way and that the furious tempests blow,
To lay the monarch of the mountains low;
Th' imperial plant, though nodding at the
found, [ground;
Though all his scatter'd honours strow the
Safe in his strength, and seated on the rock,
In naked majesty defies the shock:
High on the head shoots towering to the skies,
So deep the root in hell's foundation lies.
PITT.

Ovid seems to labour to equal or excel the grandeur of this description by a picture of the oak in peaceful majesty, distinguished by its vast bulk, and the almost divine honours which have at various times been paid to it:

Stabat in his ingens annofo robore quercus;
Una nemus: vittæ mediam, memoresque tabellæ,

Sertaque cingebant voti argumenta potentis.
Sæpe sub hac Dryades festas duxere choræas:
Sæpe etiam, manibus nexis ex ordine, trunci
Circuiere modum: mensuraque roboris ulnas
Quinque ter implebat: necnon et cætera tanto
Sylva sub hac, sylva quanto jacet herba sub
omni. *Met.* VIII. 743.

An ancient oak in the dark center stood,
The covert's glory, and itself a wood:
Garlands embrac'd its shaft, and from the
boughs

Hung tablets, monuments of prosperous vows,
In the cool dusk its unpierc'd verdure spread,
The Dryads oft their hallow'd dances led;
And oft, when round their gaging arms they
cast,

Full fifteen ells it measur'd in the waste:
Its height all under standards did surpass,
As they aspir'd above the humbler grass.
DRYDEN.

The bold expression "una nemus," *itself a grove*, would scarcely apply to any other European tree, and is, therefore, equally appropriated and poetical.

Lucan has given a picture of the oak at a different period; no longer firm and stable, but decayed with age, and ready to fall with the first blast, yet still appearing great and venerable, and forming a shade, though with its naked branches. Its application as a simile is not less happy, than the description is striking. It is made an emblem of Pompey the Great, at the commencement of the civil war, with all his honours still about him, yet, in reality, only the shadow of his former greatness:

Qualis frugifero quercus sublimis in agro
Exuvias

870 Poetical Descriptions of the Oak.—Letter from Dr. Robertson.

Exuvias veteres populi, sacrataque gestans
Dona ducum; nec jam validis radicibus hæ-
rens
Pondere fixa suo est; nudosque per æra ra-
Effundens, trunco, non frondibus, efficit um-
bram:

Sed quamvis primo nutet casura sub Euro
Tot circum sylvæ firmo se robore tollant,
Sola tamen colitur. Phars. I. 137.

So, in the field with Ceres' bounty spread,
Uprears some ancient oak his reverend head;
Chaplets and sacred gifts his boughs adorn,
And spoils of war by mighty heroes worn.
But, the first vigour of his root now gone,
He stands dependent on his weight alone;
All bare his naked branches are display'd,
And with his leafless trunk he forms a shade:
Yet though the winds his ruin daily threat,
As every blast would heave him from his seat;
Though thousand fairer trees the field supplies,
That rich in youthful verdure round him rise;
Fix'd in his ancient state he yields to none,
And wears the honours of the grove alone.

The *martial character* (as it may be termed) of this tree, probably occasioned it to be used as the basis for trophies; the captured arms of the foe being hung on an oaken trunk. Thus Æneas raises a trophy of the armour of Mezentius in honour of the God of War:

Ingentem quercum decisis undique ramis
Constituit tumulo. Æn. XI. 5.
And bar'd an oak of all her verdant boughs.
PITT.

The use of the *fruit* of the oak as an *article of food* in the early ages of mankind, is alluded to in almost innumerable passages of the poets. There were several kinds of *glandes*, but those of the oak, by us termed acorns, were preferred for the use of man. This we learn from Pliny; and might also infer from a line in Virgil, in which he threatens the negligent husbandman with being compelled again to shake the oak for his subsistence:

Concussaue famem in sylvis solabere quercu.
Georg. I. 159.
Thou'lt shake from forest-oaks thy tasteless food.
WARTON.

One other economical use of the oak is hinted at by Ovid; which is, that of *coagulating milk* by its small twigs:

— veluti concretum vimine querno
Lac. Met. XII. 436.
As through a colendar
The curdled milk. DRYDEN.
J. A.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, *Edinburgh, Sept. 14.*
TO-DAY, for the first time, a friend pointed out to me in your Maga-

zine for July last, p. 562, an article signed *Detector*, in which the writer asserts, that "a work, called the 'History of Greece,' by William Robertson, esq. keeper of the records in Scotland, and of which a third edition is now in circulation, is a mere translation, without acknowledgement, from the celebrated *Abrégé de l'Histoire Grecque*, Paris, 1770, and other years.

In answer to this charge, it is material to observe, that the first edition of the book, of which the third edition is now, as this gentleman expresses it, "in circulation," was printed at Edinburgh, and entered in Stationers'-hall, in the year 1768. It is rather unaccountable, therefore, that a book published in 1768 should have proved a mere translation of one published at Paris in 1770. This, I believe, might be regarded by the public as a satisfactory refutation of the charge exhibited against me by your anonymous correspondent. But justice to myself, as well as to the public, requires that the matter should be stated a little more fully.

I request, therefore, the particular attention of your readers to the two following quotations. In the preface to the first edition of the History in question I write thus: "Accordingly, Mr. Rollin's own countrymen, the members especially of the same learned body to which he himself once belonged, namely, the university of Paris, seem to have been the first who became sensible of the inconveniencies attending his learned work; and expressed their wishes, that some compilement of the Greek history were made on a plan better adapted to the genius and circumstances of the generality of students."—"Agreeably to these sentiments of the university of Paris, and with the approbation and assistance of some of its members, such a compilement was made out, and published at Paris in the year 1763. The history of the ancient Greeks is there brought under one connected view, unperplexed with that of any other people; the transactions of the Persian empire being taken notice of so far only as they immediately influence those of Greece; and the principal events respecting Sicily being thrown into a book by themselves." Many little circumstances observed by Mr Rollin are there omitted; all the interesting facts are placed in a clear light, and made to speak directly to the understanding; pertinent reflections are judiciously, but sparingly,

sparingly, interspersed; the most conspicuous personages are elegantly characterised; and concise, but just, accounts of the most celebrated writers and artists are subjoined in proper places."—"This book having fallen into the Editor's hands, appeared to him to be drawn up on a plan so well calculated for the purpose intended, &c. and to be on the whole so well executed, that he thought it would prove a piece of good service to the public, to publish it in our language. At the same time he perceived, after a careful perusal of it with that view, that, like the first editions of most works of the same kind, it required considerable amendments. In translating it, therefore, *some alterations have been made; considerable additions have been thrown in; and the whole is arranged in a form which seemed more distinct and methodical than that of the original.*"

Again, in the preface to the second edition, I express myself in these terms: "Many apologies are due to the public for delaying so long to publish this edition. But the delay was unavoidable. Indispensable business, extremely different from that of publication, prevented the Author, till lately, from preparing the second edition for the press, with that care and attention which he had promised to bestow on it, and which the very favourable reception given by the public to the former edition seemed to him to require. At length, however, he has found leisure to accomplish his design: and he flatters himself that the improvements in this edition will amply compensate for the involuntary delay in its publication."—"The book, before being at this time put to press, *underwent a very great number of alterations.* Besides many corrections of a more minute kind, *several passages were entirely struck out; some of the most conspicuous characters were in a great measure new-written; large additions were thrown in; and bottom notes were inserted, pointing out the principal contemporary events of the Roman history, and containing various particulars that could not so properly enter into the body of the work.*"—"It were equally tedious and unnecessary to enumerate the several additions. They will be best perceived in the perusal. We cannot, however, omit to mention one considerable addition, which we judged to be highly proper, namely, *a circumstantial description of the country of Ancient Greece.* This, we hope, will not only

enable the young reader to comprehend the historical detail more clearly, but will likewise be useful to him when studying the Greek and Latin classics."—"The author is sensible that, from a solicitude to render the book as accurate and as comprehensive as possible, *he has been induced to make this edition much more different from the former than two editions of the same book ought regularly to be.* But he rests his excuse entirely on his intention, and on the manner in which that intention is executed."

I must add, that the third edition is almost as different from the second as the second is from the first. If, then, your correspondent, when he thus arraigned me, knew, as he might have done, what I now take the liberty to lay before the publick, I may fairly tax him with great want of candour, at least. If, on the contrary, he did not take the trouble properly to inform himself, I am warranted to pronounce him a petulant and a superficial critic.

I do not know that the first edition of my book found its way into France; but I know, certainly, that the second edition of it was translated into the French language. Now, though I have not the vanity to suppose that the editors of the *Abrégé*, mentioned by *Deector*, would honour me by adopting any part of my performance, yet the case is certainly not impossible; and if so, my accuser may have been inadvertently misled. But, be that as it may, I do solemnly affirm, that I never read, or saw, any French publication on this subject posterior to that printed in the year 1763, of which I take such particular notice in the preface to my first edition in 1768. W. ROBERTSON.

MR. URBAN,

OCT. 24.

THE brass vessel, so called p. 752, which was found within the precincts of Glastonbury Abbey, in my opinion, is part of a pendant lamp formerly used in churches, and kept constantly lighted either before some altar, chapel, or distinguished sepulchre; the ribs or ears on the side were designed to fasten a certain number of small chains, whereby the lamp was suspended. If there be any perforations in them, it will be quite clear; but, in case the lower parts are hooked, it might answer the same purpose. The letters RE may probably be intended for the initials of the donor's name. OBSERVATOR.

P. 638, l. 33, for *quarto read quarti.*

119. Me-

119. *Memoirs of John Fothergill, M. D. &c.*
By John Coakley Lettsom. *The Fourth Edition.* 8vo.

IMMEDIATELY on the death of our old acquaintance Dr. Fothergill, we thought it our duty to give the best account of him we were able to collect; and we are happy to find, from the subsequent publications of his friends, that our narrative (see vol. LI. p. 165) was in general accurate. The memoirs by Dr. Thompson (see vol. LII. p. 297) furnished some new particulars; and Dr. Lettsom (whose first edition we reviewed vol. LIII. p. 603) entered on the subject more at large, and with the advantage of a long and considerable intimacy with his worthy predecessor.

Had not the work before us been much more than barely a re-printed volume, we should not now resume the subject. But, besides many improvements in the life of Dr. Fothergill, it contains distinct memoirs of Dr. Cuming, Dr. Cleghorn, Dr. Russell, and Peter Collinson, with portraits of each, and one of Dr. Franklin, all of them in a superior style of execution.—Our Biographer thus introduces himself and his work:

“In 1781 a selection of Dr. Fothergill’s Works was published by Dr. John Elliott, intitled, ‘A complete Collection of the Medical and Philosophical Works of John Fothergill, M. D. &c.’ to which was prefixed an Account of his Life, in twenty octavo pages.

“The late Dr. William Hird, of Leeds in Yorkshire, published, in 1781, ‘An Affectionate Tribute to the Memory of Dr. Fothergill,’ in quarto, containing twenty-nine pages.

“Dr. Gilbert Thompson, of London, read before the Society of Physicians, who conducted the Medical Observations and Inquiries, now extended to six volumes, and of which Society Dr. Fothergill was president at the time of his decease, ‘Memoirs of the Life, and a View of the Character, of the late Dr. John Fothergill,’ which was published in 1782. It contains forty-five octavo pages.

“About the year 1766 a number of physicians, selected from the licentiates, formed themselves into a society, which has been uninterruptedly kept up, and the number of its members have gradually increased. At their meetings, medical communications are introduced, and usually a memoir is read by a member, voluntarily according with the request of the Society.

“At the time of Dr. Fothergill’s death he was president, likewise, of this Society; and, as it was well known that he had long favoured me with his acquaintance, and per-

mitted me to reside with him, both in town and in his annual retreat into the country, I was requested to lay before this Society some account of their deceased president.

“My gratitude and inclination coincided with their wishes. In my infancy I crossed the Atlantic, and in the sixth year of my age acquired the parental friendship of his brother, the pious and benevolent Samuel Fothergill. He was my guardian, directed my education, and bequeathed me to the protection of a physician, deservedly reputed one of the first ornaments of the age. My medical creation was his, and my success in life the result. I hesitated not to fulfil the wishes of the Society, of which I was a member, and read before them ‘Some Account of the Life of Dr. Fothergill,’ at their meetings held July the 17th and October the 23d, 1782.

“As no complete Collection of the writings of this celebrated physician had been given to the publick, I felt myself, under the obligations of gratitude and affection, impelled to fulfil this posthumous debt in an elegant and correct edition of his Works, both in quarto and octavo; to each of which was prefixed ‘Some Account of Dr. Fothergill’s Life.’—To suit readers in general, who might not be inclined to purchase the Works at large, the same ‘Account’ was printed separately.

“This ‘Account’ having been for some time out of print, I have been induced to make a new edition, which may be properly considered as the fourth, now published under the title of ‘Memoirs of John Fothergill, M. D. &c.’ As expence has never been an object of consideration with me in whatever concerns the memory of my deceased friend, I have embellished it with engravings of the heads of some of those persons who were the more early associates and friends of his youth.

“I have lately collected some materials for adding a volume of Memoirs, with engravings of his later associates; the publication of which will depend upon contingencies, which prevent me at present from ascertaining how far my inclination may be fulfilled.

“I am particularly desirous of introducing some memoirs of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, which probably may appear in a second volume, should the information I expect from America render those materials I have already collected sufficiently interesting for public inspection. J. C. LETTSOM.”

Dr. Fothergill’s attachment to botany was a leading feature in his character. He justly considered it “as a rational means of unbending his mind, and affording, at the same time, collateral advancement in the healing art.” Let us accompany him; therefore, to his garden.

“On the Surrey side of the Thames he had

had noticed a spot of land, the situation of which sheltered it from the severity of the North wind, and in the soil of which vegetables grew luxuriantly; its vicinity was convenient, and its extent rendered its purchase easy, the proprietor being inclined to sell it. The price was stipulated; and one obstacle alone remained, to make it his own: it was let to a tenant at will, whose little family subsisted on its produce, and whose misery was inevitable, had he expelled him from this fruitful soil. The moment he was made acquainted with the circumstances of the family, he refused the offer, adding, 'that that could never afford gratification to him, which entailed misery on another;' and, when he relinquished this projected Eden, he made the family a present of the intended purchase-money, as I was informed by a relation of the tenant, and had it in part confirmed by the present proprietor.

"Not far distant from this admired spot he had afterwards a garden *; which he occasionally visited; but he never furnished it with that profusion of exotics which he since collected from every quarter of the globe, and introduced into his garden at Upton, near Stratford. The whole estate was extensive. The seat was formerly called Rooke Hall, from the name of the person who possessed it in 1566; and in 1666 it descended

to Sir Robert Smyth, from whose family it was purchased, almost a century afterwards, by Admiral Elliot; and in August 1762 it became the property of Dr. Fothergill †. The walls of the garden inclosed about five acres of land; a winding canal, in the figure of a crescent, nearly formed it into two divisions, and opened occasionally on the sight, through the branches of rare and exotic shrubs, that lined the walks on its banks. In the midst of winter, when the earth was covered with snow, evergreens were cloathed in full verdure. Without exposure to the open air, a glass door from the mansion-house gave entrance into a suite of hot and greenhouse apartments, of nearly 260 feet extent, containing upwards of 3,400 distinct species of exotics, whose foliage wore a perpetual verdure, and formed a beautiful and striking contrast to the thrivelled natives of colder regions; and in the open ground, with the returning summer, about 3,000 distinct species of plants and shrubs vied in verdure with the natives of Asia and Africa. It was in this spot that a perpetual spring was realised, where the elegant proprietor sometimes retired for a few hours, to contemplate the vegetable productions of the four quarters of the globe inclosed within his domain; where the sphere seemed transposed, and the Arctic Circle joined to the Equator ‡."

After

* "That learned physician and ingenious botanist, Dr [now Sir] William Watson, informed me, that a beautiful acacia, formerly planted by Dr. Fothergill, and one of the last remains of his horticulture there, was ignorantly cut down about two years ago."

† "In the year 1762, when Dr. Fothergill purchased of Admiral Elliot his estate at Upton, it consisted of the house, garden, and lands adjoining, to the amount of about thirty acres.—There were at that time growing, in a part of the garden called The Wilderness, five large Virginia cedars, not less in diameter than ten inches, one with another, and which were probably some of the first of the kind planted in England.—A year or two after, Dr. Fothergill purchased of Peter Bigot, Esq. a large parcel of land, extending from the premises bought of Admiral Elliot to the Ilford road; and in the same year began the plantation along the said road.—Not long after, viz. about the year 1764 or 5, he agreed with the proprietor of the large field called Lady Margaret's Field, to the East of this new purchase, to run a straight line between their respective grounds; the old fence being no other than a broad sandy bank, and extremely crooked. When this was settled, and the fence made, a plantation was begun on that side, principally consisting of oaks of a very useful kind, the acorns of which were brought from the mountainous parts of Portugal, and the timber is thought to be second to none, in respect to durability. Likewise some Spanish chestnuts, raised from the nuts, in a plantation upon the premises.—In the garden there was a fine bay hedge; and in the Wilderness, one side of which is inclosed by this hedge, some very large laurels. Excepting these, a larch, an acacia, and the Virginia cedars above-mentioned, some large abeiles, and the fruit-trees against the walls, there was not one foreign plant or shrub in the whole garden. Whatever there is in the garden, or in adjoining fields, of this kind, were planted by Dr. Fothergill, soon after these grounds came into his possession. This circumstance I have mentioned for no other purpose but that, if this memorial should be preserved, it may be known to a succeeding generation what progress the several shrubs and trees have made. Some of the trees were not less than fifteen feet high when they were planted; especially those on the West side of the field adjoining to the garden. The large trees, among which are many rare oaks, were brought out of the first great nursery of North American trees in England at Fulham, belonging to ——— Gray, an eminent gardener; and the first who, being assisted by Peter Collinson, Mark Catesby, and other curious collectors, supplied England with the vegetable treasures of America."

‡ "The President of the Royal Society, who has circumnavigated the globe, and is acquainted with most of the gardens in Europe, speaks of Dr. Fothergill's in the following manner

GENT. MAG, October, 1786.

After giving a list of those who were Dr. Fothergill's more familiar correspondents, our author adds:

"I consider it as one of the most pleasing circumstances of my life, that I have the privilege of introducing myself in this distinguished groupe. But, among all his contemporaries, Cuming, the learned Dr. Cuming, of Dorchester, shared his most unrestrained confidence. They had been associates at the college of Edinburgh, and intimate fellow-students, but parted with reluctance to occupy different stations in the kingdom; yet their frequent communication by writing was interrupted only by death. Their correspondence was long maintained in easy and classical Latin, for which few were better qualified than these twin friends. The departed Russell, the accurate author of 'The History of Aleppo,' was their early associate, and continued the chain of friendship to the time of his decease. It was then that Dr. Fothergill, in the loss of Russell, wished to have his surviving associate nearer his bosom, and urged Dr. Cuming to remove to the metropolis, to enter into that scene of business and amplitude of employment which his abilities must soon have commanded. — After the warmest invitation from Dr. Fo-

thergill, *his Cuming* * (for with this tender expression he addressed him), with a calm philosophy that knew how to estimate the *summum bonum* of life, disinterestedly condescends to enjoy the comparatively private, but tranquil, scenes of life, in preference to hurry and pecuniary advantages;—a physician, who has been for a series of years conversant with the complaints and distresses of thousands of families, must necessarily have acquired many intimate ties."

No one who has the happiness of knowing Dr. Cuming will think this picture of him too highly finished. To those who have not that pleasure, the following letter to the sister of Dr. Fothergill will be an intellectual treat.—This affectionate tribute of the living physician, after an intimacy commencing in youth, and continued with unabated friendship to the latest period of Dr. Fothergill's life, affords (as Dr. L. observes) the most honourable testimony of the amiable character of the one, and of the tender and sympathetic feelings of the other, and must convey singular pleasure to every reader who hath enjoyed that genuine friendship which,

manner: 'At an expence seldom undertaken by an individual, and with an ardour that was visible in the whole of his conduct, he procured from all parts of the world a great number of the rarest plants, and protected them in the amplest buildings which this or any other country has seen. He liberally proposed rewards to those whose circumstances and situations in life gave them opportunities of bringing hither plants which might be ornamental, and probably useful to this country, or her colonies; and as liberally paid these rewards to all that served him. If the troubles of war had permitted, we should have had the Cortex Winteranus, &c. &c. introduced by his means into this country; and also the Bread-fruit, Mangasteen, &c. into the West Indies. For each of these, and many others, he had fixed a proper premium. In conjunction with the Earl of Tankerville, Dr. Pitcairn, and myself, he sent over a person to Africa, who is still employed upon the coast of that country, for the purpose of collecting plants and specimens.—Those whose gratitude for restored health prompted them to do what was acceptable to their benefactor, were always informed by him, that presents of rare plants chiefly attracted his attention, and would be more acceptable to him than the most generous fees. How many unhappy men, enervated by the effects of hot climates, where their connections had placed them, found health, on their return home, at that cheap purchase!—What an infinite number of plants he obtained by these means, the large collection of drawings he left behind will amply testify; and that they were equalled by nothing but royal munificence, at this time largely bestowed upon the botanic gardens at Kew. In my opinion, no other garden in Europe, royal, or of a subject, had nearly so many scarce and valuable plants. That science might not suffer a loss when a plant he had cultivated should die, he liberally paid the best artist the country afforded to draw the new ones as they came to perfection; and so numerous were they at last, that he found it necessary to employ more artists than one, in order to keep pace with their increase. His garden was known all over Europe, and sovereigns of all ranks asked, when they came hither, permission to see it; of which Dr. Solander and myself are sufficient witnesses, from the many applications that have been made through us for that permission.' *Sir Joseph Banks's Note in Dr. Thompson's Memoirs of Dr. Fothergill, p. 37.*"

* "I am much indebted to this learned and amiable physician for numerous anecdotes of the subject of my biography; but, with a modesty characteristic of true greatness of mind, he has suggested his remarks with a diffidence which, I believe, no one has less occasion to plead. In one letter with which I was favoured, when speaking of his deceased Fothergill, he classically enjoins me, 'Always keep in view that you are describing the magnitude, density, distance, and orbit of a *primary planet*; and if my name is to be introduced, let me appear only as an *attendant satellite*.'

we trust, doth not terminate with the grave.

"Dear Mrs. Fothergill,

"I do not fear to increase your grief by this early address, nor to recall to your memory the very afflicting dispensation which you have lately experienced, as I am well convinced it has never once been absent from your mind since it happened; but I can no longer defer to mingle my tears with yours, and most sincerely to condole with you on the signal loss which you have sustained. Your loss, it must be confessed, is incomparably the greatest; but you are by no means the only sufferer—all his friends, his acquaintances, the publick—all partake of it, and share it with you.

"As to myself, I feel it deeply. Forty-seven years have now run their course since I had first the happiness of his acquaintance; during which long tract of time we have maintained an uninterrupted, warm, mutual, and disinterested friendship. Often have I been benefited by his counsel and advice; always happy and improved by his conversation and correspondence. The regard and kindness with which he distinguished me hath been ever my pleasure and my boast. May the Almighty sanctify this severe affliction to you! and may we all profit by so eminent an example! Great as your grief must be, you have every consolation that can alleviate a misfortune of this kind. No one lived a more innocent and a more useful life. No one was ever more beloved and respected while living; none have died more universally regretted. I loved and esteemed him highly alive; I shall ever respect his memory. Submission to the will of Heaven, we all know, is ever our duty under every afflicting dispensation. The reason is very plain; of this our judgement is easily convinced; but the practice is not quite so easy. We cannot forget the pleasure we enjoyed in the possession of such blessings; we look back with regret, and are deeply sensible of the present void. Natural affection will have its course, and it requires time to sooth the passions. Of all the taxes on humanity this is the greatest.—Both on your own account, and from the near relation in which you stand to the respected deceased, I must ever interest myself cordially in your welfare. I am far from expecting, nay I do not even wish, you to take any notice of this letter soon. The present state of your mind cannot admit of it; but hereafter, when time has mellowed your grief, and blunted the edge of your present poignant affliction, I will hope to hear, either from yourself, or by the hands of some of your friends, of your state of health and situation. I hope I need not say, that it in any respect I can be made useful to you, it will afford me a sensible pleasure. I commit you to the consolation and guidance of the Almighty; and remain, with

sincere regard and esteem, dear Mrs. Fothergill's faithful and respectful friend,

W. CUMING.

Dorchester, Jan. 10, 1781."

The following notice of a very highly distinguished character will not be improperly at this time extracted:

"All Europe is acquainted with the benevolent, the godlike exertions of HOWARD; whose memory will ever be dear to the miserable tenant of a prison, and to whose labours that elegant statesman, Burke, has borne the most honourable testimony.

"This Howard was the intimate friend of Dr. Fothergill. They were the friends of humanity; and both were employed in lessening the miseries of human life, though in different spheres; but, in attempting to prevent those injuries and diseases which human contagion produces, they united their labours. The legislature, justly alarmed at repeated instances of infection which prisoners disseminated in courts when brought before their judges, was disposed to receive the best advice for obviating such baneful effects. Dr. Fothergill and his friend were desired to attend the House of Commons; before which they gave such information as induced the legislature to pass a bill, intitled, 'An Act for preserving the Health of Prisoners in Gaol, and preventing the Gaol Distemper,' anno 1774; and afterwards to recommend the building of detached or penitentiary houses, as a mode of punishment calculated to restrain indolence and vice.—These two distinguished persons, with Geo. Whatley, Esq. were appointed, by the king, commissioners for directing suitable buildings to carry into execution this new system of correction."

Among the numerous epistolary correspondents of Dr. Fothergill was the late Major John Pickering, of Tortola; to whose memory Dr. Lettsom pays this affectionate tribute:

"He was in early life brought up to a mechanical employment; but, by strength of genius, and dint of self-exertion, he acquired a competent knowledge of English, and an extensive acquaintance with mathematics; by industry he became possessed of a large tract of uncultivated land, and by perseverance he covered it with canes and cotton, and gradually rose to be one of the wealthiest planters in the West Indies. He was, about his fortieth year, made governor of the island of Tortola, and held the rank of major in the insular militia. At length he publicly professed the religious principles of the Quakers, and relinquished all his civil and military honours and employments. He afterwards rarely attended the courts of judicature, unless he thought some poor person, some orphan or widow, was oppressed by some more powerful neighbour, when he

voluntarily

voluntarily attended, and publicly pleaded the cause of the weak, if he deemed them oppressed; and his justice and weight were such as generally preponderated.

"I frequently accompanied him to his plantations; through which, as he passed, his numerous negroes saluted him in a loud chorus or song, which they continued as long as he remained in sight. I was also a melancholy witness of their attachment to him after his death. He expired suddenly, and when few of his friends were near him. I remember I had hold of his hand when this fatal period arrived; but he had scarcely expired his last breath before it was known to his slaves, and instantly about 500 of them surrounded his house, and insisted upon seeing their master. With this they commenced a dismal and mournful yell, which was communicated from one plantation to another, till the whole island was in agitation, and crowds of negroes were accumulating around us. Distressed as I was with the loss of my relation and friend, I could not be insensible to the danger of a general insurrection; or, if they entered the house, which was constructed of wood, and mounted into his chamber, there was danger of its falling by their weight, and crushing us in its ruins. In this dilemma I had resolution enough to secure the doors, and thereby prevent sudden intrusion. After these precautions, I addressed them through a window, assuring them, that if they would enter the house in companies only of twelve at a time, they should all be admitted to see their deceased master, and that the same lenient treatment of them should still be continued. To this they assented, and in a few hours quiet was restored; but it affected me to see with what silent, sullen, fixed melancholy they departed from the remains of this venerable man. He died in 1768, aged about 60 years. His only surviving son, an amiable young gentleman, resides in England."

Captain Carver, a name well known in the annals of misery, was reduced by long-continued want;—disease, its

natural consequence, gave him access to Dr. Fothergill; "and I am informed "by his widow (says our author), that "as often as he applied for medical relief, the Doctor as often accompanied "his prescription with a liberal donation. But Captain Carver was not an "importunate solicitor. The mind not "hardened by familiarity of refusal, or "that hath not acquired, by frequent "struggles, the art of suppressing its "emotions, possesses that diffidence "which is the inseparable associate of "worth. Between diffidence and want "many were the struggles of Captain "Carver; but, overcome at length by "repeated acts of the Doctor's generosity, a jealous suspicion of becoming "troublesome to his benefactor deter- "mined him to prefer that want, from "the deprivation of the necessaries of "life, which put it out of the power of "his choice; for death soon triumphs "over famine.—What a conflict of "sullen greatness does this tragedy exhibit!—When his fate was communicated to the Doctor, how tender "was his expression! *If I had known "his distress, he should not thus have "died*."*

Our opinion of these Memoirs, upon the whole, is perfectly well expressed in the following extract of a letter from a valuable correspondent:

"It is an elegant and noble tribute to the transcendent worth of the dead, and to the merit of the living; and reflects infinite credit on the author. The examples set forth by this book will be beneficial to mankind, in exciting emulation in physicians to excel in liberality, humanity, and professional knowledge."

We shall now dismiss this publication; but not without transcribing what

* "The King has since graciously condescended to allow the widow Carver an annuity. The unfortunate husband was only known to me on his death-bed. In the early stages of his disease he was able to wait upon Dr. Fothergill; but in the progress of it, being confined to his bed, the Doctor requested me to visit the Captain at his lodgings; and my first interview was within three days of his decease. It was after his funeral that I felt myself more immediately interested in the succour of the widow and orphans. As the Captain died penniless, he was buried, to avoid expence, in the poor's ground, a part of the church-yard usually appropriated to the abject poor.—When I reflected upon the utility of his Travels, I considered him as a public loss, and his offspring as the children of the publick; and I preferred the widow with a few pounds, to cloath and feed herself and children. But the money thus designed to satisfy her hunger, she employed otherwise. She had the corpse of her husband taken out of the poor's ground, and buried in ground containing the ashes of higher company, and over it she raised a decent monument to his memory.—His Travels, however, will prove a more durable monument than stone; and, though the dust with which we are mixed avails not to the living or to the dead, yet I was sensibly touched with this instance of posthumous affection, and have since endeavoured to mitigate the miseries of a mind endowed with such tender sensibilities."

does equal honour to the good sense and liberality of this benevolent physician :

"I hope," he says, "it will not be deemed a partial attachment to *Seet*, should I indulge myself in a digression not immediately connected with the object of my narrative. Considering the general philanthropy of a Society of which Dr. Fothergill was a distinguished member, it may seem strange that it should have obtained the obloquy and invidious reflections of persons of all denominations, when a little inquiry would have afforded sufficient reasons for adopting more favourable sentiments. A cause, and one of the most difficult to eradicate, is the impressions imbibed in early life prejudicial to this Society. No book, perhaps, is at present more generally read in schools than Guthrie's 'Geographical Grammar;' and, so far as it respects the religious principles of the Quakers, it is composed of errors and misrepresentations, with which the writer would have been ashamed to have charged any of its members. But early impressions being most permanent, and these prejudices being interwoven in school education, become familiar to youth, and grow up with them, and consequently, possessing no novelty, they excite no future investigation; and thus opinions, founded upon misrepresentation, are admitted as habitual and established truths. That which differs from the general habitude of mankind will not acquire general applause. It is not flattering to self-love to admit, much less to approve, opinions which controvert its own; and those of the Quakers consist of such as are calculated to obtain popular obloquy. The whole tenor of their principles being contrary to *war*, they could not therefore raise the esteem of the Military; as they have no *priests*, and consider the exercise of the Gospel as free, they could not conciliate the affections of the Clergy; in like manner, as they discourage going to *law*, they could not expect the favour of the Professors of Law; and thus the principal sources upon which the public opinion must depend are naturally adverse to a Society whose principles counteract both their views and emoluments.

"Whoever is bold enough to dissent from popular opinion is reprobated as obstinate or fanatic by popular decision; but, however sudden passion may controvert a general position, mankind are seldom long and deliberately obstinate against their private interest. But the system on which I am adverting, admitting not of oaths, it debarred itself from all emoluments under Government; as it repressed pomp and ceremonious address, it could neither court the great, nor flatter the y. From such a system of self-denial the jety could never be numerous; and, as yally might be imagined, would rather excited pity than persecution: but, able as their religious opinions might app so natural is it for the strong to op-

press the weak, that they were compelled to seal those opinions with their blood. Time, however, which is the measure of actions, has placed men and opinions in new points of view: '*Opinionum commenta delet dies, nature judicia confirmat* *.' C10.

"Persecution drove the Quakers to America, where they founded a government unknown in modern times; where the world beheld a people in power, the only people recorded in history, who never exercised that power to persecute the weak!

"What is familiar and near to us excites little scrutiny or investigation; but the time may come, when a wise legislator may descend to inquire, by what medium a whole Society, in both the Old and New World, is made to think and act with uniformity for upwards of a century!—by what polity, without emolument from government, they have become the only people on earth free from poverty!—by what economy they have thus prevented beggary and want among any of their members, whilst the nation groans under taxes for the poor! Then, perhaps, their fanaticism may not appear to the publick in a worse point of view than has been exhibited by a modern writer on the continent †, whose sentiments are as follow. After giving a view of their religious principles, he says, 'Let those, who please, consider the Quakers as fanatics; they are such fanatics as always merit esteem. I think myself obliged to declare, that I esteem them to be a great, industrious, modest, intelligent, and virtuous people, and to be animated with the most beneficent principles of any sect which ever yet appeared in the world. They have a comprehensive charity to the whole race of mankind, and deny the mercies of God to none. They publicly aver, that an universal liberty is due to all; are against impositions of every kind, yet patiently submit to many themselves; and perhaps are the only party amongst men, whose practices, as a body, correspond with their principles. I am not ashamed to own, that I have with great pleasure read over Mr. Barclay's Apology for Quakerism, and do really think it to be the most masterly, charitable, and reasonable system that I have ever seen.'

120. *The Holy Bible, of the present Translation, with Notes. By T. Wilson, D. D. late Bishop of Sodor and Man: with various Renderings of other English Translators; collated by the Rev. C. Cruttwell, the Editor.*

THE Works of this venerable and excellent Prefate are more calculated to

* "Time overthrows the illusions of opinion, but establishes the decisions of nature."

† Encyclopedie, Fr. tom. XIII. p. 648; from Cato's Letters, vol. IV. p. 153.

edify

edify the private Christian in the devotional exercises of the closet, than to afford either pleasure or information to the critic or the scholar. We have no difficult passages explained by any acute or learned discussion: we meet with no remarks that discover extensive reading or profound judgement. Nor is the language remarkable either for force or elegance. The matter and the manner are alike simple and unaffected. We see in every page the pleasing image of an honest and a pious mind, that received its highest satisfaction from the study of the Holy Scriptures, and the practice of the great duties which are enjoined by them. He read his Bible more as a Christian than as a critic; and whatever praise besides may be denied him, yet he will ever be entitled to a higher distinction than mere human accomplishments could confer on him—even that of *an Israelite indeed, in whom there was no guile!*

The present publication may be exceedingly useful in private families. The notes, though short, are in general accurate; and though they contain little that is new or striking, yet common readers (who have no ambition to be distinguished for deep biblical knowledge) may receive considerable information from them. The parallel texts are very useful to illustrate obscure passages, or confirm established truths.

Both the editor and printer have executed the business they undertook in a manner much to their credit; particularly the latter, for the press-work of these volumes may vie with that of almost any office in Europe, for elegance, clearness, and accuracy.

121. *Sermons by the late Reverend Dr. James Paterson, one of the Clergymen of Saint Paul's English Episcopal Chapel in Aberdeen.* 8vo.

“FOR the greater part of posthumous publications,” says the editor of these Sermons, “some apology is due, as well to the memory of the author as to the judgement of the reader. That the following discourses are not composed with all the accuracy which, had they been prepared by their author for the press, the publick would have had a right to expect, is readily acknowledged; but they are not given to the world with the view of establishing a literary re-

putation, but with the hope that they may serve a nobler purpose.

“Dr. Paterson's situation was, in every period of his life, far removed from affluence; but he was never heard to regret, on his *own* account, the narrowness of his fortune. For his *family*, however, he felt what he felt not for *himself*; and the prospect of the circumstances in which, on his death-bed, he saw them about to be left, gave his heart many a painful pang. If these circumstances shall be rendered in any degree more easy by the sale of the volume which is now offered to the publick, no injury will be done to the memory of a man who, to serve a benevolent purpose, would at any time have sacrificed all pretensions to fame as an author; and to those readers who possess that benevolence of heart which so strongly marked his character, any apology for a work published with *such* a view is surely unnecessary: by such men the following discourses, were they much less accurate than they are, would be perused with *indulgence*;—and they do not claim their *ap-
plause*.”

Upon a publication of this kind, ushered into the world by a preface so modest, we should have little inclination to be severe in our remarks, were there even room for severity. In the present instance that is not the case. Few of the discourses stand in any need of *indulgence*, and many of them, though they *claim* not, will doubtless *obtain*, very considerable *applause*. It must indeed be confessed, that they sometimes betray evidence of not having been prepared by their author for the press;—yet we will venture to say (we trust our judgement is not warped by our feelings), that there are few sermons in which the different consequences of virtue and vice are set in a more striking point of view—in which the practical and momentous truths of the Gospel are inculcated in a more natural, or a more animated, style—or from which the pious Christian will reap greater benefit or greater pleasure. To all such we earnestly recommend the volume; for the writer of this article knows well, that Mrs. Paterson's circumstances are distressing indeed, and that the distress must be aggravated by her having “*few better days*.”

122. *The London Medical Journal. Vol. VII. For the Year 1786. Parts I, II, III. 8vo.*

THIS valuable collection of medical papers (of some of the volumes of which we have occasionally given an account) has been carried on with increasing reputation since the year 1780, and has now an extensive circulation on the continent, being, as we are informed, regularly translated, soon after its appearance here, into the French and some other foreign languages. A part of the work is published once in three months, so as to make one volume annually.—The following are the papers contained in the three parts already published of the volume for the present year.

I. *Observations on the Use and Abuse of Mercury in the Cure of the Syphilis. Communicated, in a Letter to Samuel Foart Simmons, M.D. F.R.S. by Thomas Kirkland, M.D. Member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh.*

Dr. Kirkland, who has obtained great reputation by several valuable publications, here points out, from his own long and successful experience, the great efficacy of small doses of mercury in venereal cases. The preparation he recommends is, a scruple of crude mercury, rubbed down with a drachm of starch, and made into twenty pills, two of which are to be taken daily, occasionally interposing an opening medicine.—The Doctor highly extols this mode of practice, and observes, that large doses of mercury are not only unnecessary, but often violently pernicious.

II. *Some Experiments made with a View to ascertain the Duration of the infectious Power of the Variolous Matter. By Thomas Houlston, M.D. Physician to the Liverpool Infirmary.*

This gentleman kept some variolous matter in a bottle, slightly corked, from 1768 till 1782, when he inoculated two patients with it, but without effect; whence he infers, that the matter of the small pox loses its power of communicating infection after a certain number of years.

III. *Case of a Retention of Urine removed by Electricity. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Samuel Snowden, M.D. Physician at Stroud, in Gloucestershire.*

The good effects of electricity in this case were particularly striking, as the patient, for some time, was able to void his urine only while he was on the electrical stool.

IV. *Case of a Lumbar Abscess, with an Account of the Appearances on Dissection. By Mr. Laurence White Maguire, Surgeon of the Navy.*

V. *Case of an Abscess of the Liver, occasioned by a Blow; with an Account of the Appearances on Dissection. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Mr. Isaac Oliphant, Surgeon in London.*

VI. *An Account of a Suppression of Stools and Urine, occasioned by an Accumulation of hardened Faeces in the Rectum. By the same.*

This case is extremely curious; but we have not room to insert the particulars.

VII. *Two Instances of the Effects of drinking pure Spirits, in repeated and large Quantities. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, F.R.S. by John Rollo, M.D. late Surgeon in the Royal Artillery.*

A tremendous lesson for all dram-drinkers!

VIII. *An Account of a successful Method of reducing the Funis, in Cases in which it comes down before the Head of the Fœtus. By Mr. Richard Croft, Surgeon at Tutbury in Staffordshire.*

The method here recommended is new and ingenious.

IX. *Two successful Cases of Delivery by the Crotchet, in extreme Deformity of the Pelvis. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Mr. John Clarke, Surgeon in London.*

The author proves, from these cases, that it is possible to bring a fœtus through any pelvis, however small its dimensions may be, when the head is lessened; and therefore, that the Cæarean section can hardly become necessary on account of the diminution of the capacity of the pelvis.

X. *On the Efficacy of Flowers of Zinc in the Epilepsy. By J. Lind, M.D. Physician to the Royal Hospital at Haslar.*

XI. *An Account of a remarkable Cure of a Dropsy, after the Patient had been tapped Sixteen Times. By Mr. R. Cook, Surgeon at Barking in Essex.*

This case is indeed truly remarkable; for what sixteen tappings and the assistance of the most eminent of the faculty had failed to produce, was at length (after the disease had continued near eight years, and the patient had voided, in the different tappings, above 82 gallons of water,) effected by an accidental motion as the patient (a widow lady near Rickmansworth, Herts,) was making her bed, for the sake of a little exercise.

ercise. She had then a sudden inclination to make water, and in the course of a day or two voided several gallons. The disease was happily removed in this manner.

XII. *Observations on the Use of the Globe Pessary. In a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Thomas Denman, M. D.*

XIII. *Case of a Negro Woman who performed the Cesarean Operation on herself.*

The circumstances of this curious and extraordinary narrative are authenticated by Dr. Morton, a respectable physician at Kingston in Jamaica, who had the care of the patient, as well as by the letters of other medical gentlemen of eminence, who are acquainted with the fact. The poor Negro woman, who is the subject of the case, being impatient of the pains of labour, tore open the uterus with a blunt knife, and let out her intestines with the fœtus. The latter died soon after its birth; but the mother recovered, and has since been delivered of a live child at the full term.

XIV. *An Account of a remarkable Fact relative to the Small Pox. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, F. R. S. by William Wright, M. D. F. R. S. Physician-General in Jamaica, &c.*

This gentleman relates a curious fact, which proves that, in the cure of the small pox, a person who has already gone through the disease may have a local affection without the habit in general being tainted with the variolous poison, and yet that such local affection is capable of communicating the disease.—The fact in question is as follows: The author, many years after he had had the small pox in the natural way, having been attending patients labouring under that distemper, had a large variolous pustule on his thumb. From this pustule he inoculated six negroes, all of whom passed through the disease in the usual manner.

XV. *Remarks on Malignant Fevers; and their Cure, by cold Water and fresh Air. By the same.*

The author relates two striking instances of the efficacy of cold bathing (a remedy of which he points out the antiquity) in the malignant fevers of hot climates. One of these instances is his own case.

XVI. *Case of a painful Affection of the Face cured by Electricity. By Mr. Robert Blunt, Surgeon at Odiham.*

The painful disease here described

was of the kind first pointed out by the late eminent Dr. Fothergill, who had in vain sought for a remedy of any certainty in such cases. We are therefore happy to read this account of the immediate relief obtained from electricity, in the instance here recorded.

XVII. *History of a Case in which Symptoms of Pulmonary Consumption were relieved by the Expectoration of a Piece of curious Bone. By Mr. C. Holman, Surgeon at Milverton in Somersetshire.*

The patient was apparently in the last stage of a consumption, when he coughed up a great quantity of blood, and with it a piece of carious bone, six eighths of an inch long, and weighing six grains, which he remembered to have swallowed several years before.—From the time the bone was swallowed he had been subject to a cough, and other symptoms; but all his complaints ceased on its removal.

XVIII. *Observations on the Medical and Surgical Uses of cold Water. By Mr. N. Chavasse, Surgeon at Walsall in Staffordshire.*

Many useful remarks occur in this paper. The following may be interesting to many of our readers: “The sedative, studious, and valetudinary, are often afflicted with a violent and alarming head-ach. This disease is difficult to palliate when present, and its recurrence not easily obviated. For more than two years I have been severely handled, at times, by this complaint. After trying various remedies without benefit, I have now learned to mitigate, and finally to remove, it by the application of cold water to the head.”

XIX. *An Account of a Case in which the Head of the Os Femoris, shattered by a Gun-shot, is supposed to have been regenerated. By Mr. Jos. Brandish, Surgeon at Alcester, in Warwickshire. Communicated, with an Account of a curious Fact relative to the Effects of Opium, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by James Johnstone, M. D. Physician at Worcester.*

This case is an extraordinary instance of the powers of nature, in re-producing a part of one of the largest bones.—The fact relative to opium is also very curious. A patient, who was accustomed to take a large dose of it every other night, for a very painful disorder (the stone), got no sleep the night he took it, but usually slept well the following night.

XX. Re-

XX. *Recommendation of Electricity for the Cure of a Cataract, illustrated by a Case.* By Mr. Charles Kite, Surgeon at Gravesend.

The reader will find in this paper some judicious observations relative to the application of electricity in cases of cataract.

XXI. *Case of a Fracture of the Skull, successfully treated. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Mr. J. Cauler, Surgeon at Stourbridge in Worcestershire.*

XXII. *Experiments and Observations on the Contents of the Medullary Cells in Dropsy. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Mr. John Hall, Surgeon and Teacher of Anatomy in London.*

XXIII. *Case of an Excrescence in the Urethra of a Female Patient, successfully treated.* By Mr. J. C. Jenner, Surgeon at Painswick, Gloucestershire.

XXIV. *Account of a General Inoculation at Painswick.* By the same.

XXV. *Observations and Queries on Animal Heat.* By Mr. John Pearson, Surgeon to The Lock Hospital, &c.

XXVI. *Observations and Facts relative to the Practice of Inoculation of the Small Pox. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, F. R. S. by Mr. John Covey, Apothecary at Basingstoke.*

XXVII. *Case of Chorea Sancti Viti cured by Cuprum Ammoniacum.* By R. Willan, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

XXVIII. *Singular Termination of Dropsy.* By the same.

XXIX. *Practical Observations on Amputation. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, F. R. S. by Mr. James Lucas, one of the Surgeons of the General Infirmary at Leeds.*

These observations, which seem to be highly deserving the attention of surgeons, are accompanied by an engraving illustrative of a particular mode of amputating, recommended by the author.

XXX. *An Account of the good Effects of Electricity in Four Cases of a diseased Testicle.* By Mr. G. Houndsfield, Surgeon at Sheffield.

XXXI. *Case of Worms discharged through a Wound in the Groin. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, F. R. S. by Mr. W. Coleman, Surgeon at Sandwich in Kent.*

XXXII. *Observations on Necrosis.* By M. Bouffelin, Surgeon-Major of the Polish Army, &c.

This curious disease does not seem

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to have excited the attention of surgeons till of late years. In this paper we have a good account of the symptoms and manner of treating it, illustrated by eight cases.

XXXIII. *Observations on the Effects of Magistery of Bismuth, given internally, as an Antispasmodic.* By Lewis Odier, M. D. Physician at Geneva.

The Magistery of Bismuth has hitherto been employed only as a cosmetic; but, from this account of it, it seems to be a remedy of considerable efficacy in certain painful affections of the stomach, arising from too great an irritability of that organ.

Besides the articles we have particularly noticed, we meet with several others, extracted from books. Amongst these, are several papers from the volume lately published at Boston by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and likewise the following curious case from a work by Dr. Witczek, physician to the King of Poland. This is, "The case of a young lady, twenty-three years old, who, after swallowing several keys (one of which measured about three inches in length, and was with difficulty forced down by means of a scrotary), nails, needles, different pieces of gold, silver, and copper coin, glass, &c. lingered twenty-two weeks; during the whole time of which she was afflicted with an incessant nausea, and with frequent and painful vomiting of a foetid, blackish fluid. Her faces were in general hard, and of a black colour. On dissection, the stomach was found in a very diseased state, its inner surface being every where inflamed and ulcerated. It contained, besides the articles already enumerated, two pen-knives, the blades of which were separated from the handles, the handles of six table-spoons, and the bowls of three others, which had been bent by the patient, to enable them to pass into the stomach."

123. *The Triumph of Benevolence; A Poem. Occasioned by the National Design of erecting a Monument to John Howard, Esq. The Second Edition, corrected and enlarged. To which are added, Stanzas on the Death of Jonas Hanway, Esq. 4to.*

HAVING given, in our last, the whole of this animated poem, we shall review it in the words of an ingenious correspondent:

"Although

"Although the incomparable, sacred subject of it is himself indeed above all encomium, yet the poem, in its present state, is not. After observing, in general, that, as no one living had ever less occasion for *trophies raised to him from other men's dispraise*, than the subject of it, and that the piece is as much a satire on the late King of Prussia, a monarch, however inordinate was his ambition, the ally of Great Britain, and prop of the Protestant interest in the heart of Europe, whose successor may be thereby estranged from Britain, and from him whose beneficence embraces all mankind, and from his cause;—after observing, I say, that it is as much a satire on the King of Prussia as a commendation of Mr. Howard, I proceed to some literary strictures on this meritorious memento.

"The first stanza is noble. In the second, 'Th' enduring Statue shall attest his 'worth' is a falling-off. The third is poetical and interesting. The fourth is not perfectly grammatical; the first line having, from want of 'is,' rather an interrogatory cast. The following ten are all beautiful; except that the last line of the ninth, 'call 'on cherubin,' is somewhat bald, I think, and that they are too pointed; though it is not evident whom 'illustrious scourge and 'butcher of mankind' is designed to pourtray: and, in the fourteenth, 'kind' rhymes to itself; and the same fault recurs in the twenty-fourth and the twenty-ninth. The twenty-four following, though generally good, are all a satire on the King of Prussia, the last of them being at best equivocal. In the fifteenth, the first of the twenty-four aimed at that monarch, he, 'foremost in the 'list of sanguine fame,' is, nevertheless, received into the skies. In the sixteenth, 'who may descend into dungeons drear' is adapted more to the versification than to propriety, the sense requiring 'who is per-haps descending.' The seventeenth and eighteenth are good stanzas; but in the first, 'wretches *pace alive* around their graves,' and in the other, 'Behold the friend of man 'undaunted run,' are indifferently expressed; and the same may be said of the last line of the twenty-second, 'One humble HOWARD 'would a Heaven bestow.' On 'And Death 'himself embrace a favourite urn,' in the twenty-ninth, I will not pronounce; but 'frown' and 'urn' is a strange rhyme; and in the thirty-third, 'aile' and 'spoil' also rhyme very badly, especially if 'aile' is pronounced 'isle': indeed the piece is exceptionable in this respect. The thirty-fourth is a sarcasm on the death of the King of Prussia. In the thirty-fifth, 'meteor 'frains' is not a happy expression. In the thirty-ninth, 'visions of the *skies rising*' is Hibernian. In the forty-first would not 'Charity with *cherub* air' have been more proper than 'seraph?' In the forty-second stanza,

'Here sharp *Remorse* shall mourn a guilty life,
'And Hardness learn for human woe to
'feel,'

are not happy figures; and I wish the latter of these lines may prove true. I do not well understand the last line of the forty-fourth, what 'more' refers to; certainly the line can boast no excellence. 'The Statue shall 'subdue his rugged heart' seems rather affected: also 'Avarice shall suspend his art,' and 'Envy, devious from her wonted plan,' in the same stanza, the forty-sixth, are not happy. The forty-ninth is poetical; yet a sneering critic might convert 'catching sub-limer fires from a statue,' even were it Apollo's, to ridicule, unless it were made of flint. In the fiftieth, either 'who' seems superfluous, or 'art' is wanting to the syntax. The fifty-third is excellent.

"On the whole, the piece is in general poetical; and the alternate versification is well adapted to impart a solemnity by its pause; and it would be valuable even without its most worthy intention, but needs a revision of its *minutiae*, and reduction of its asperity; as, instead of briers bearing amomum, amomum bears briers." T.

The elegant "Stanzas on the Death of Jonas Hanway, Esq." now first exhibited to the publick, are these:

"And Thou, blest HANWAY! long thy country's prayer,

Exulting now in kindred worlds above,
Coheir of HOWARD! deign the Muse to hear,
Though angels greet thee with a brother's love.

"Far tho' remov'd from this diminish'd earth,
A crown of glory beaming on thy brow,
The God who fix'd it there—to note thy worth,
Bids the rapt lyre with all thy spirit glow.

"Warm in the ray, behold what myriads come,
While tears of extacy and anguish flow,
Their blended incense pouring on thy tomb,
To mark an empire's joy, an empire's woe.

"Close to thy HOWARD—O congenial shade!
On the pure column shall thy bust be plac'd;
Though deep in every bosom is pourtray'd
Those holy records time shall ne'er erase.

"The generous plan that PUBLIC VIRTUE draws,
The fair design that CHARITY imparts,
The Genius kindling in RELIGION's cause,
Cherish their Champion in our faithful hearts.

"At HANWAY's bust the MAGDALEN shall kneel,
A chasten'd votary of Compassion's dome*,
With pious awe the holiest ardours feel,
And blest the founder of her peaceful home.

* The Magdalen Hospital.

"And,

"And, oh Philanthropy! thy heaven-rear'd
fane *

Shall oft avow the good man's zeal divine,
When Bounty leads a poor and orphan train
To clasp their little arms round HANWAY's
throne.

"Transcendent Energies of Grace sublime!
Whose magic goodness work'd with double
power,
Cradled the outcast babe, who knew not crime,
And bade the sinner turn, and blush no more.

"Ah, full of honours, as of years, farewell!
Thus o'er thy ashes shall Britannia sigh;
Each age, each sex, thy excellence shall tell,
Which taught the young to live, the old to
die!"

124. *The Vindication of Fame; an Ode, in Honour of John Howard, Esq. Inscribed to the Howardian Committee.* 4to.

THIS anonymous Ode, addressed, "To those whose benevolence planned, whose liberality patronizes, or whose virtue approves, the design of erecting a Statue to Mr. Howard," is the production of a Bard, who, "roused by veneration for the name of Howard, had long since written the two first stanzas, and would have completed it ere now, had not the ingenious author of *The Triumph of Benevolence* approached the Shrine of Howard with an offering more worthy of his acceptance, and which, under the auspices of the Committee, has been received with applause by a discerning publick."

"In entering on *The Vindication of Fame*," says the author, "I intended to have distinguished between True and False Glory; to have charged the blood, that has been wantonly shed in the pursuits of Ambition, to the account of the latter; and to have crowned with the Wreath of Fame the Men of Peace: but this design has been so ably anticipated by *The Triumph of Benevolence*, and the praises of HOWARD have fallen into hands so equal to the pleasing task, that it appeared to me an unnecessary labour to pursue my original plan.—I have therefore just added so many stanzas as seemed wanting to connect the Vindication of Fame with the name of HOWARD."

The following stanza may suffice for a specimen of our author's manner:

"PHILANTHROPY, all hail! and hail the
hour
That owns thine influencing power!
How are thy blessings widely spread!
Does Sickness droop its languid head?"

Thou speak'st! DISPENSARIES arise;
LETTSOM and HEALTH appear, and SICK-
NESS flies.

Does infant POVERTY in bondage moan?
Thine HANWAY heard, and felt the cause
his own.

And future HANWAYS shall appear,
To wipe from sooty cheeks the falling tear.
Does Darkness mourn, unhear'd by genius
light?

Thy children to the blind are sight;
For them, EMANUELS lofty rise,
And HETHERINGTON his pious aid supplies
Does Madness rave, or pensive grieve?
Thine arms the maniac shall receive;
For him thine hospitals were plann'd;
Rear'd and supported by thine hand.
Would Death in an unguarded moment come
To snatch some victim to a wat'ry tomb,
Thine own HUMANE SOCIETY
Forbids the sinking wretch to die;
Awakes the latent spark of life;
Restores the husband to the widow'd wife;
The raptur'd father to the mourning train;
And the once seeming dead to life again.
Then hail, Philanthropy! and hail the hour
That owns thine influencing power!"

125. *An exact Representation of the very candid and extraordinary Conduct of Dr. J. C. Lettsom, as well previous to, as on, the Day of Election for Physician to The Finsbury Dispensary. With some Remarks on the Establishment of The New Finsbury Dispensary.* By Thomas Skeete, M. D. 8vo.

THIS pamphlet, published with a view to expose the conduct of one of the Vice-presidents of the Old Finsbury Dispensary, has been handed to us among the rest of the late publications; and we cannot but feel some compunction at the necessity of noticing a fact which seems to have arisen from some symptoms of resentment, lurking under the title of public good.—It is not our part to furnish matter for either controversy or invective; we would rather dip our pen in milk than in gall; and we recommend the same temper to both parties. However, the pamphlet under consideration (the profits of the sale of which are to be appropriated to the service of the New Dispensary) calls upon us to give some opinion of the transaction. The whole case lies in one point, that Dr. Lettsom promised not to interfere in the election, and afterwards, as we are told, forfeited his word. It has been often urged in England, that all is fair at elections; and, if we were to examine the conduct of some at greater elections, we should find worse infractions very common. But this can little extenuate arrogance and assumed superiority

* The Foundling Hospital.

riority in an officer who presides at the event. The tract is very short; and we avoid entering upon its contents lest we should be drawn into a transcript. But the conduct of that officer, on that day, seems justly to have given cause to that disgust which, however Dr. Skeete may strain, in his concluding remarks, to extenuate, will certainly appear, to every reader, to have laid the foundation-stone of the new institution, to which Dr. S. has been appointed physician. We can see no reason why Dr. S. should labour to argue away this fact, since it is often found in society that good is worked out of evil; here we see it verified; and doubt not, from the abilities of Dr. S. and the zeal of his friends, that the new institution will successfully plead its cause with the world.

126. *A Vindication of Dr. Lettsom's Conduct relative to the late Election at The Finsbury Dispensary, in a Letter from J. C. Lettsom, M.D. to S. Hinds, M.B.* 8vo.

THIS Vindication is the substance of a letter which Dr. L. seems to have written to Mr. Hinds soon after the election; wherein the Doctor avows his having told Dr. Skeete that he "was pledged to give Dr. Meyer his support if he should request it." If this be true (which directly contradicts Dr. S's charge), we must conclude, that Dr. L. has, in that point, justified himself. But as the interview was *private*, we can only leave it to the reader, and to Dr. Skeete's *own recollection*, whether he was ever possessed of a promise from Dr. L. not to interfere. — The next point is the conduct of Dr. L. at the

election. We find no defence, in this pamphlet, of any of the charges brought, relative to his producing proxies or money to outbid the friends of the unsuccessful candidate. And though Dr. L. says, in his Vindication, that he never spoke against Dr. S, or "made personal application to so many as five governors," during the canvass, yet certain it is, therefore, that he was the more sure of reliance upon the very unjustifiable method of *purchasing* a majority; — a reprehensible practice which has crept into small charities of late, and which, though it produces a present advantage, is productive of future loss by disunion, disgust, and public clamour, as the present case evinces. — The letter is addressed to Mr. Hinds, who was not a governor, and seems to have been an active party in the indecency of the day of election; for which Dr. L. feeling himself, in some measure, the cause, thought proper to apologise. — Mr. H. in an Answer to this Vindication, ridicules Dr. L. with a smart irony; though we think this, as well as the whole of the publications, had better have been concealed from the world. — The abilities and merit of some men must atone, with a frail world, for many of their foibles and errors. If Dr. L. has acquitted himself wrong, on the present occasion, we cannot forget instances of his skill and humanity that induce us to hope, that these will at length offer themselves to Dr. Skeete's cooler moments, and the friends of both parties will have the pleasure of seeing their merit blended in that friendship which often succeeds the forgiveness of injuries when acrimony shall be forgotten.

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ON VISITING THE RUINS OF AN AN-
CIENT ABBEY IN DEVONSHIRE,
SEPTEMBER, MDCCLXXXVI.

BY A YOUNG LADY.

BLEST be the power, by heaven's own
flame inspir'd, [light;
That first thro' shades monastic pour'd the
Where, with unsocial Ipdolence retir'd,
Fell Superstition reign'd in tenfold night:
Where, long sequester'd from the vulgar
fight,
Religion fetter'd lay, her form unknown,
Mid direful gloom and many a secret rite;
Till now releas'd she claims her native throne,
And gilds th' awakening world with radiance
all her own.

O sacred source of sweet celestial peace!
From age to age in darksome cells confin'd!
Blest be the voice that bade thy bondage
cease,

And sent thee forth t' illuminate the blind,
Support the weak, and raise the sinking mind.
By thee the soul its native strength explores,
Pursues the plan by favouring heaven assign'd,
Through truth's fair path th' enlighten'd spirit
soars,
And the Great Cause of All with purer rites
adores.

How oft confin'd within this narrow grate,
With souls aspiring to a world's applause,
Have free-born spirits mourn'd their hapless
fate!

Some hero ardent in his country's cause,
Some patriot form'd to give a nation laws,
Or in life's milder scenes with honour shine;
When each bright hope a father's hand with-
draws,
And dooms his child, from every prospect fair,
To long unvarying years of lonely deep de-
spair.

When darkness now with silence reigns a-
round, [beams,
As the faint sun withdraws his glimmering
(Save when, to render darkness more pro-
found, [gleams,
On the rough grate the pale moon quivering
And thro' the lengthening isle the owlet
screams——)

Then, lull'd by Fancy's visionary train,
His long-lost friends frequent his blissful
dreams,
He spends his days of childhood o'er again,
Till sounds the midnight bell, and proves the
vision vain.

Yet let the hand of desolating Time
These sinking towers and mouldering walls
revere;
For not with useless pride they rose sublime,
Fair Learning stor'd her choicest treasure here.
When Rapine whirl'd aloft her threatening
spear, [crown'd,
When Murder reign'd, by Gothic ignorance
On every plain the barbarous bands appear,

Fierce Discord bids her hostile trumpet sound,
And war, in crimson'd robe, tremendous stalks
along.

Though now in ruin'd majesty they lie,
The fading reliques of departed days,
Yet shall their change no useless theme sup-
ply,

No trivial subject for the poet's lays:
For as the thoughtful mind these scenes sur-
veys, [vite,
Whose solemn shades reflection's powers in-
Their falling pomp that awful Hand displays,
Which can from transient ill and mental
night

Educe eternal good and intellectual light.

HORACE, BOOK III. ODE XIX*.

P A R A P H R A S E D.

B Y A N N A S E W A R D.

THE number of the vanish'd years
That Grecia's famous kings divide,
This night, my Telephus, appears,
Thy solemn pleasure to decide;
Or else, assiduously to dwell,
In conscious eloquence elate,

* At the feast held in honour of Murena having been chosen Augur, Horace endeavours to turn the conversation towards gayer subjects than Grecian chronology and the Trojan war, upon which his friend had been declaiming. Horace concludes this poem with a hint, that the unpleasant state of his mind, respecting his present mistress, incapacitated him for abstracted themes. This must surely be the poet's meaning, however slightly insinuated. People of sense do not, even in their gayest conversation, start from their subject to another of total incon-
nection, without accounting for the transition. When the latent meaning in the concluding verses is made clear, it accounts for the scholar's preference of trifling to learned subjects. These slight, and often obscure illusions; closely and what is called faith-
fully translated, give a wild and unmeaning air to the odes of Horace, which destroys their interest with the *unlearned* admirers of poetry. To give distinct form and shape to these embryo ideas (often capable of ac-
quiring very pleasing form and shape), has been the aim in these paraphrases. Their author sometimes ventures to add allusion and imagery, which arise before the subject, when the imagines they may still further in-
spire the little poem.

Telephus, who was a Greek, appears from the xith Ode of the IVth Book, (para-
phrased in the Magazine for April last), to have been a youth of noble birth; and from this Ode, and from that to Lydia (so well known, and so often translated), we learn, that he had a beautiful form, and was much admired by the Roman ladies.

On those who conquer'd, those who fell,
At sacred Troy's devoted gate.
But at what price the cask of rare
And luscious Chian may be ours ;
Who shall the tepid baths prepare,
And who shall strew the blooming flowers ;

Beneath what roof we next salute,
And when shall smile these gloomy skies,
Thy wond'rous eloquence is mute,
Nor here may graver topics rise.

Fill a bright bumper,—to the moon !
She's new—auspicious be her birth !
One to the midnight !—'tis our noon
Of jocund thought and festal mirth.

And one to him, for whom the feasts
This night are held in poignant gust,
Murena, whom his Rome invests
With solemn honours, sacred trust !

Kind omens shall his voice convey,
That may each rising care beguile !—
Propitious fled the birds to-day ?
Will Love be ours, and Fortune smile ?

Arrange the cups of various size,
The least containing bumpers three,
And nine the rest—come, no disguise !
Nor yet constraint !—our choice is free.

All but the bard's—the bowl of *nine*
He is in duty bound to fill :
The Muses' number to decline
Were treason at Aonia's hill.

For here the Sisters shall preside,
So they allow us leave to laugh ;
Unzon'd the Graces round us smile,
While we the liquid ruby quaff.

Yet they, in kind and guardian care,
Dreading lest warm inebriate glee
With broils disturb our light career,
Would stint us to *their* number, three.

Away, ye prudes !—the caution wise
Becomes not this convivial hour,
That still each dull restraint defies,
And laughs at all its frigid power.

Thou say'st I rave, and true thou say'st ;
Nor shalt thou check the flowing vein ;
For sprightly nonsense suits him best,
Whom grave Reflection leads to pain.

Why mute the pipe's enlivening note ?
Why sleeps the charming lyre so long ?
O, let their strains around us float,
Mix'd with the sweet and joyous song !
And lavish be the roses strewn !
Ye flutes, ye lyres, exulting breathe !
The festal hour disdains to own
The mournful note, the niggard wreath.

Old Lycon, with the venal fair
Who shrinks from his abhor'd embrace,
Our lively strains shall muttering hear,
While Envy pales the joyless face.

Thou, with thy dark luxuriant hair,
Thou, Telephus, as Hesper bright,

Thou art accomplish'd Chloe's care,
Whose glance is Love's delicious light.

Thy utmost wish the fair-one crowns,
And thy light heart may well pursue
The paths of knowledge :—Lyce frowns,
And I distasteful shun their view.

From themes that wake the powers of mind
The wounded spirit sick'ning turns ;
To those be then this hour resign'd
That mirth approves, tho' wisdom spurns.

They shall disarm my Lyce's frown,
The frolic jest, the jocund strain,
In flowing bowls shall gaily drown
The memory of her cold disdain.

O D E

TO THE MEMORY OF

LADY HARRIET ELLIOT*.

PROPITIUS heaven, her blooming vir-
tues spare,
Connubial love, condoling friendship cry'd ;
Fraternal fondness with desponding air
In speechless anguish weeping at her side.
Death, half-relenting at their pleading tears,
Approaches calm with dubious step and
flow,

A look like sympathizing sorrow wears,
Pauses awhile, then lifts his ebon bow.
A diamond shaft dipp'd in those nectar'd
springs

Those streams of bliss that flow above the skies,
He to his ebon bow applies,
Then mildly folds his sable wings,
And with reluctance aims the momentary
blow.

The vital-lamp more feebly burns,
Ah, see its quivering flame retire ;
Now it forsakes its station, now returns,
And hovers there, unwilling to expire.
The crimson-lustre of her damask cheeks,
More vivid than the bright vermilion streaks
With which the morning paints the eastern
skies,

Now languishes, declining, pale,
Death o'er them draws his sickly veil,
Quick-throbbing at her heart, and swim-
ming in her eyes.

The tender husband with extended arms
While oft his lips her darling name in-
voke,
Fain would ward off from her devoted charms
The fatal, the decisive stroke ;
Now wrings his hands, half frantic with de-
spair,
Now hanging silent o'er the dying fair,
Soft from her clay-cold brow where beauty
fate,

Enthron'd e'en then in full triumphant state,
Wipes the presaging damps away :
Oh ! stay, my much-lov'd Harriet, stay !
And must thou leave me here to mourn ?
Must thou so quickly take thy flight

* See p. 815.

To thy own native realms of light,
Never, ah never to return!
Fain would the voice of love-impassion'd woe
Detain her heaven-departing soul below.
How shall it faulters its last sad adieu?
How disengage its fondly-lingering view
From that dear form where it delights to stray,
And where e'en life could gaze itself away?

Yes, fled forever is that balmy breath!
Cold, cold she lies! yet charming e'en in
death!

So looks the musk-rose, rooted from its bed,
Pallid, yet glittering with the morning
dew;

And so the new-blown lily droops her head
Beneath the fury of the northern blast,
Derang'd her foliage, dim her brilliant hue.
Torn from her parent stem at last,
The swain with grief beholds her lie,
Condemn'd to wither and to die;
Yet does he, pleas'd, her fainter sweets
inhale,

And own her still the beauty of the vale.

And art thou gone, ah nymph belov'd in
vain?

Too inauspicious, too malignant hour,
When gloomy Atropos*, relentless maid,
Disguis'd, in beauty and in joy array'd,
Mingled with Hymen's † festive train;
Insidious revel'd in thy bridal bow'r;
And while ascends the mix'd harmonious
strain

Of social triumphs, happiness and love,
With envious secrecy and utmost care
Twin'd with a branch of dark funereal yew
And tarnish'd cypress shedding baleful dew,
The smiling roses of the gay alcove:
The poisonous drops its blushing charms im-
pair,

And quickly blast each infant blossom there.
But thou whose Muse can horror's powers
command,

Oh come, and picture the tremendous scene,
When with Lucina, hand in hand,
With stern inexorable mien

She issued from her sullen cell below,
And hurrying to the beauteous victim's bed,
Rebuk'd unwilling Death's suspended blow,
Spread her remorseless shears, and clipp'd
the vital thread!

Nor rank, nor worth, nor excellence could save
The charms of HARRIET from the o'er-
whelming grave.

But thou, sweet babe, whose dear yet fatal
birth,

To death's cold arms thy hapless mother gave,
May'st thou survive, with childhood's artless
smile,

Alluring blandishments, and prattling mirth,
A father's sorrows to beguile,
To sooth the tender pang to rest
Which memory wakes to wound his breast.

Ye angel powers who innocence befriend,
Let the lov'd pledge your choicest blessings
share,

From harm her guiltless infancy defend,
And kindly make her your peculiar care!

May she her loss with due submission feel
When ripening years shall teach her heart
to mourn,

When from the crowd she, sadly-pleas'd, shall
steal

To drop the duteous tear upon her parent's
urn.

Why did we weep? Has the rude hand of
Death

Defac'd and blasted all that was so fair?
No, she but seem'd to yield her breath;
She lives, she reigns, she breathes immortal
air!

Attending angels caught her spotless soul,
And bore it soft upon their silver wings
To that bright seat above th' ethereal pole,
The glorious palace of the King of kings;
To wear a crown whose never-fading blaze
Far, far the starry firmament outshines,
Upon essential excellence to gaze,

That beauteous sun whose lustre ne'er de-
clines,

Whose pure, unclouded, boundless-streaming
ray

Through heaven diffuses everlasting day!
Exulting through the crystal doors they flew,
And as they mov'd towards th' ethereal
throne,

A cherub in a robe of azure hue,
Compos'd of woven undulating light,
(The sapphire's vivid beam not half so
bright,)

Grac'd with a flowing, star-bespangled zone,
Eager advanc'd; upon her head
A rainbow winds its orient wreath,
A golden cloud her feet beneath.

Her ruby lips ambrosial odours shed,
As thus soft-opening, they benignly said:
"My Harriet, hail! my sister and my friend;
Come, share with me delights that never,
never end!

My heart was thine on earth, but here I
glow

With holier flames of mutual love;
Thy mortal sister once below,
Thy angel sister now above!"

She spoke; and, speaking, round her Har-
riet's brows

A fragrant garland elegantly twin'd,
Where amaranth and palm their blooms
combin'd;

Then led her to the throne where heaven
adoring bows!

Where, plung'd in raptures at th' Al-
mighty's feet,

Cherubs and seraphim in union sweet]
Triumphant hymn eternity away,

While all the emerald domes resound the
choral lay!

Dulwich-College. J. N. PUDDICOMBE.

NO-

* One of the three *Parcæ*, or Destinies.

† The goddess who, according to the an-
cient mythology, presided over child-bearing.

N O V E M B E R.

A P A S T O R A L.

*In pensive guise**Oft as we wander o'er the russet mead,
And thro' the sadden'd grove, where scarce is
heard**One dying strain to cheer the woodman's toil.*

THOMSON.

AH, whither, bright God of the Spring,
Are thy rays, nature-cheering, with-
drawn!The warblers that stretch the gay wing
No longer enliven the lawn.Ye breezes of softness, ah where
Are your zephyrs so fragrant exil'd!
No longer you sport thro' the air,
Invitingly pleasing and mild.Of verdure the loss do we moan,
Lament that the sun's soothing rays
To climates more Southern are gone,
And shorten our desolate days.Such feelings are common to all,
Does Nature not sympathise too?
Yet tho' she descends to her fall,
At intervals smiles to the view*.Does the woodcock itinerant come,
For nurture solicit these plains?
Ah, why thus abandon his home,
To bleed in rude sport for our swains,
Who rise with the dawn for their game,
And bear thro' the spring and the copse,
In cruelty level their aim,
Till the emigrant flutters and drops.Ye streams that run purling along,
From your banks your own Flora is fled,
And Philomel issues no song
Thro' the verdure that cover'd her head.
The bleating of lambs in the fold
From the valley no longer ascends;
No tale of soft passion is told
Where the beech its gay branches extends.Ah where is the couch of green moss
Which erst with my Delia I found,
When with pleasure we wander'd across
The cowslip and daisy-dress'd ground!
No more to the close-twisted bower
With the charmer delighted I run,
In fondness to pass the cool hour,
Eluding the heat of the sun.See Nature so pensive is grown,
Her tears steep in dew all the plain;
Congenial with hers is my own,
But my sorrows attend her in vain.
November, the tomb of the year,
Usurps his tyrannical stand;
His horrors successive appear,
Successive stalk over the land.His glooms all around us arise:
Does Sol with less lustre appear,Faint beam from his throne in the skies,
Or shine unempower'd to cheer.
Your funeral notes in the wind
I hear, ye disconsolate shades;
Your foliage so sickly resign'd,
Shrouds over the face of the glades.To pine and weep o'er your biér
Melpomene shall not refuse;
The fall of the leaf and the year
Such heart-piercing sorrow renews.
Whilst tuneless and sad as the breeze
Are the notes that arise from the spray,
Of the naked, cold, quivering trees
Sad sepulchral marks of decay.Might Fancy excursive of wing,
At a season so baleful and bleak,
In simile venture to sing,
The copse or the brow let her seek:
The yew in its centre compare
To a prelate whose reverend head
Bows down sympathetic in care,
To close the sad rites of the dead.Who knows but this priest of the shade
By Nature herself is ordain'd,
In vesture too sacred to fade,
And thro' all the seasons sustain'd:
In Spring to invite the warm breeze,
That wakens the buds as it blows;
In Summer to guard the green trees,
And in Winter to hush all their woes!
Does aught soothe the blast of the heath,
The howlings we hear from the grove,
The rigours above and beneath,
'Tis the language of Friendship and Love.
Those Myrtles of Peace and Repose,
Their sister Content by their side,
They soften the season of woes,
And bid all its horrors subside.Then where does my Celadon rove,
The friend of my undisguis'd breast?
And where is that Empress of Love,
My Delia, with innocence blest?
Can November to Celadon bring
The arrows which Friendship destroy?
Shall Oblivion e'er venture to spring
Where Friendship has treasur'd each joy?
Shall Delia, whose heart is the seat
Where love the most faithful is stor'd,
Unfeelingly fly my retreat,
By Winter's rude visit explor'd?
No, Celadon, no: to complain
Of the virtues attach'd to your heart,
Would give to our friendship a pain
'Twere ungrateful in me to impart.Integrity, artless of form,
In vest of Sincerity, 's thine,
Unruffled and safe from the storm,
Tho' the tempests of life shall combine.
Let Winter approach to destroy
The comforts thy presence can bring;
Come, Celadon, come: we'll enjoy,
And soften his gloom into Spring.* "The pale-descending year yet pleasing
still."

Nor let me of Delia complain,
 Tho' the trees all their verdure resign,
 Tho' the North bids his tyrannies reign,
 And Phoebus for clouds cannot shine.
 She comes! in her presence is love,
 Her eyes are the heralds of joy;
 November no longer shall prove
 The season of grief and annoy.

Malling, May 10.

EPISTLE to the Marquis D'ARGENS, written by FREDERIC THE GREAT, King of PRUSSIA, after having been defeated by the Russians, and on the taking of Berlin by the Austrian Army.

(Translated from the French.)

YES, D'ARGENS, yes; the die, my friend, is cast;

Sick of the present, weary of the past,
 To bear misfortune's yoke no longer prone,
 Henceforth or pains or pleasures I disown;
 Nor thus in misery will I deign to live
 The lengthen'd day which Nature meant to give.

With heart well fortify'd, with eye as firm,
 Undaunted I approach the happy term,
 When night eternal shall my foes confound,
 And Fate no more shall have the power to wound.

Grandeurs, adieu!—adieu, chimeras all!
 No more your flashes dazzle, or appal;
 Tho' on my morn of life you falsely smil'd,
 And, prone to vain desires, my soul beguil'd;
 Long since have vanish'd all desires so vain,
 But truth and stern philosophy remain.

Adieu, ye gentle pleasures and delights,
 Seductive nymphs, whose flowery yoke unite

The sweets of smiling gaiety and ease,
 And all the idle arts by which you please.
 But oh, shall I, misfortune's bondman, speak
 Of pleasures and delights, where sorrows shriek!

Can plaintive nightingale, or turtle-dove,
 When vultures tear them, sing or coo of love!
 Long has the star of day but lighted me
 To new-born ills, increase of misery:
 His poppies Morpheus has disdain'd to shed
 Near the dank turf where I have laid my head:

Each morn I weep, and still the tear o'er-flows!

Behold another day, and other woes!
 When night appears, night cannot give re-
 Each moment adds eternity to grief. [Lief,—

Heroes of Liberty, whom I revere,
 Brutus and Caro, ye of soul sincere,
 Your deaths illustrious dissipate my gloom,
 Your funeral flambeaux light me to my tomb;
 Your stubborn virtue fear and death controul,

And points a road unknown to vulgar souls.
 A vanquish'd fugitive, by friends betray'd,
 I suffer torments more than e'er were laid
 (As the fam'd ancient allegories tell)

On poor Prometheus in the depths of hell.

GENE. MAG. October, 1786.

Therefore as wretches who, in dungeons deep,
 Weary of thus existing but to weep,
 Deceive their butchers, snap their strongest chains,

And end at once their being and their pains;
 So, with one noble effort, will I rend
 This web of life, and all my miseries end.
 This dreary picture will inform thee why
 I thus, my friend, have been induc'd to die;
 Nor hence conclude I vainly seek to claim
 From the dark senseless grave the bubble fame.

But yet remember me when fruitful earth
 Gives odoriferous shrubs and myrtles birth;
 Each spring, when flowers adorn the youthful year,

Drop o'er my tomb a rose-bud and a tear.

Sept. 25.

T. H.

VERS SUR LA MORT DE FREDERIC II.

ROI DE PRUSSE.

C'Est fait; le ciseau de la cruelle Parque
 Vient de couper le fil des jours de ce monarque,

Qui guerrier, philosophe, et poëte à la fois,
 Fut l'ornement du siècle et l'exemple des rois.
 Son trépas cause au loin les plus vives alarmes;

Privé d'un pere, on voit son peuple fondre en dé-
 Já Thémis, Pallas, et les Muses en deuil,
 Dans un morne silence, entourent son cercueil.

Tous pleurent ce Nestor comblé d'ans et de gloire,

Ce Nestor qui vécut assez pour sa mémoire,
 Assez pour ses exploits, trop peu pour ses sujets.

Muses, Thémis, Pallas, cessez de vains regrets;
 Calmez, peuple orphelin, votre douleur extrême;

Un nouveau FREDERIC a ceint le diadème.

IN OBITUM FRIDERICI II.

BORUSSORUM REGIS EPICEDIUM.

CAUSA ingens lacrymarum! æterni causa doloris

Ingens! occubuit crudeli funere merus
 FRIDERICUS! miseras hominum spes! irrita vota!

Proh dolor! ille jacet, felix quo principe lon-
 Tor fortunatos duxisti, Prussia, soles.

Haud aliter quercum suolimem in montibus altis,

Immani inter se lastantes turbine, venti
 Erue obaixi certant: avulsa repente
 Volvitur, atque tonant late loca cuncta fra-
 gore;

Prostratam volucris patriis e sedibus exul
 Plangit, et ingratos fundens de gutture cantus
 Subvertum plangi, ridem antiquosque penates
 Plangit; et inuocans moriens discerpit avenas
 Hospitibus pastor si lius succedere ramis,
 Seu frigus quondam peteret durove labore
 Exhaustum vellet recreare sub arbore corpus.

At

At non sola pios effundit Proffia fletus,
Orba parente suo; tanti facta æmuli lactūs,
Tota suis æquat nostros Europa dolores.
Tristibus abstineant, rex non moriure, querelis
Gentes; semper honos, semper tua fama su-
perstes,

Æternum semper vivet per sæcula nomen.
Te fera terribili torquentem fulmina dextrâ,
Te bello invictum, te fausto Marte potentem
Mille tuis urbes captæ victimibus armis.
Rhenus præcipites devolvens territus undas
Rosbachumque madens Gallorum sanguine
multo,

Per populos late concordi laude sonabunt.
At quo præcipue gaudebas sæpe vocari
Nomine, te gentis patrem Themidisque pa-
tronum,

Artes et Musas bello seu pace colentem [nove.
Te super astra feret merito memor orbis ho-
Uisque tuum terris decus immortale manebit.
Sed nos quid gemitu tanto tantoque dolore
Te raptum quærimus? præsens tua spirat
imago; [alter
Mens tua spirat adhuc; solium nunc occupat
FRIDERICUS, rex magne, tuis non ausibus
impar. Cecinit C. MILON.

ON THE DESIGN OF ERECTING A STA-
TUE TO THE MEMORY OF THE
PHILANTHROPIST HOWARD.

IN those rude days, ere Science stamp'd her
claim, [Fame;
Or Rome or Athens bow'd their heads to

When the broad lance to future glory led
The arm that conquer'd, or the heart that
bled;

When Rome beheld her vanquish'd sons decay,
And thousand Catos bleeding in a day,
'Twas pride to rear the pompous sacrifice,
On columns columns, spires on spires arise;
The pomp of Egypt, and the wealth of Ind,
Each Hero's conquest to the world consign'd.
O'er Learning's sons the barbarous triumph
role,

While Cæsar fatten'd in his rich repose.

Not so fair Albion crowds th' historic roll,
Nor so extends her glory to the pole.
To British hearts a nobler praise be due,
Than arms, or skill, or conquest can pursue.
Lo, on her sons Briannia casts her smile,
And pointing shews the Glory of her Isle!
Bids the high column consecrate his name,
And give to HOWARD all that HOWARD's
virtues claim.

Blest man, to thee shall future ages bend,
And foreign nations hail thee for their friend!
Perchance some traveller, near thy statue bent,
With beating bosom, and with eyes intent,
Curious, may trace thy ample virtues o'er,
And, reading, wonder that himself's so poor;
Call forth with rapture all the fire of man,
Revere thy virtues, and pursue thy plan;
With zeal like thine perhaps his breast may
glow,

And be in time as God-like HOWARD now.
T. F. R.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

WE are very much obliged to our Correspondent W. A. for his well-authen-
ticated Information, and shall certainly avail ourselves of the first Opportunity to
state, and to acknowledge it properly. We hope to find much for our Purpose
in the unexplored Treasure he has kindly recommended to our Examination.
His occasional Communications, without the Signature of his last, brought always
their own Recommendations along with them, and we shall be very glad to re-
ceive them more frequently.

We open with Pleasure our Periodical Publication, as a free Channel, through
which Gentlemen and Scholars may converse with each other on all useful or
entertaining Subjects, and give and get mutual Information *cognito* or *incognito*,
as they please; but being determined to keep our Publication *decent and respect-
able*, we wish and expect that all Letters and Papers, intended to go by our
Packet, should be written in a Scholar-like, and in a Gentleman-like manner.
We consider the offer of the Paper, signed *Anti-diabolus*, as a Disgrace to his
Friend, and an Insult to us. There are but too many Vehicles, besides the odious
one Mr. G. once mentioned, through which he, or his Friend, may easily con-
vey a Paper of this Nature to the Public. By making use of any of them, he,
or his polite Friend, may expose our Conduct to merited Censure, if it should
appear that we have rejected the Publication without *great good Reason*; for we
think there are Degrees of Comparison in good Reasons, as well as in good Man-
ners. The Paper lies to be returned when called for, without a Word of it lost
or embezzled. When either Mr. G. or his Answerer has any thing *new* to offer on
the original Points of their Controversy, within the proper Bounds to which
we must restrict our Correspondents, our Magazine is equally at the Service of
both.

Tros Rutulusve nobis nullo discrimine habetur.

We mean by this, to remind *Anti-diabolus* of what we imagined every body had
known, that, on all Topics suitable to the Plan of our Work, we publish impar-
tially, *pro* and *con*, *sine ira*, *sine odio*, *quorum causas procul habemus*. But we shall
never, with our Eyes open, admit Papers written with Anger or Animosity; and
shall take effectual Care that our Publication correspond to it's original Title of

"THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE."

Gradual Expence of the American War—King of Prussia's Will. 891

Increased ANNUAL EXPENCE of the AMERICAN WAR.

Years.	Money actually borrowed. £.	Subscribers to loans received in stock, &c. £.	Annual Interest. £. s. d.
1776	2,000,000	2,150,000 3 per cents.	64,500 0 0
1777	5,000,000	5,000,000 4 per cents.	225,000 0 0
1778	6,000,000	25,000 Annuity for 10 years	330,000 0 0
1779	7,000,000	6,000,000 3 per cents.	472,000 0 0
1780	12,000,000	150,000 Annuity for 30 years	697,500 0 0
1781	12,000,000	7,000,000 3 per cents.	660,000 0 0
1782	13,500,000	262,500 Annuity for 29 years	793,125 0 0
1783	12,000,000	12,000,000 4 per cents.	560,000 0 0
1784	6,000,000	217,500 Long Annuity	316,500 0 0
		18,000,000 3 per cents.	
		3,000,000 4 per cents.	
		13,500,000 3 per cents.	
		6,750,000 4 per cents.	
		118,125 Long Annuity	
		12,000,000 3 per cents.	
		3,000,000 4 per cents.	
		80,000 Long Annuity	
		6,000,000 3 per cents.	
		3,000,000 4 per cents.	
		16,500 Long Annuity	

1784 } 75,500 000			4,119,125 0 0
1785 } Navy &c. funded.	17,879,896 6 8	5 per cents.	893,993 9 10
			5,013,118 9 10
			61,659 5 6

Charges of management

Exchequer Bills.

£.	£.
2,000,000 Bank at 3½ per cent.	75,000
1,500,000 ditto	52,500
1,000,000 circulated 4l. 11s. 3d.	45,625
1,000,000 ditto ditto	45,625
5,500,000	213,750

Deduct Exchequer-bills existing before the war.	1,250,000	at 3 per cent	37,500	176,250 0 0
				5,251,027 15 4

No interest is reckoned on the 2,600,000l. borrowed of the Bank, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, for the service of 1786; or on the fourth shilling land-tax, it being three shillings in the pound before the American war.

TRANSLATION of the King of Prussia's SUPPOSED WILL, as being more in his Majesty's manner than any that has yet been published.

AFTER having restored peace to my kingdom; after having conquered countries, raised a victorious army, and filled my treasury; after having established a good administration throughout my estates; after having made my enemies tremble; I resign, without regret, this breath of life to Nature. I leave to my very dear nephew, Frederic William, my conquered and acquired countries, my castles, my buildings, my gardens, my paintings, my wardrobe, and my furniture, on condition that he tenders the trifles which I desire to my fa-

mily, as a mark of my remembrance of them; for my estates, my treasure, and my people, are his inheritance by birth-right. I desire my nephew to leave to the Queen my consort what she has at present, and to add 10,000 crowns per annum: she never gave me the least uneasiness during my whole reign; and she merits every attention and respect for her many and unshaken virtues. I leave to my brother Henry 200,000 crowns, the chrysoprase ring set with diamonds which I wear, one of my most beautiful crystal chandeliers, and 50 antheils of Hungarian wine. To my brother Ferdinand 50,000 crowns, a coach, and eight horses. To Princess Amelia 10,000 crowns and a service of silver. To Princess Henry

6000 crowns per annum. To Princess Ferdinand 10,000 crowns per annum, and a box set with diamonds. To the Duchess Dowager of Brunswick 50,000 crowns and a silver service. To the Duke of Brunswick two English horses and their furniture. To Duke Ferdinand a handsome box, because he has always been my friend. To Prince Frederic of Brunswick 10,000 crowns. To the Duchess of Württemberg, mother to the Grand Duchess, 20,000 crowns. To the Prince her consort a diamond ring. To the Dowager Landgravine of Cassel 10,000 crowns.

I recommend to you, my dear nephew, my brave and noble army; all my old officers, particularly those who were about me; all my household, and my servants: let them serve you; and, if they are old, endeavour to provide for them. My first battalion of Life Guards shall have two crowns each man; the staff officers each a medal, representing one of the most memorable actions of the war of Seven years, that they may remember me and their glory.

The little legacies that I have left are not out of the Treasury; that is not mine; it belongs to the state: look upon it always as such, my dear nephew: these legacies proceed from my savings, and I hope you will fulfill my last requests. To be a King, is a chance; but never forget that you are a man. I flatter myself there will be no disagreement in my family; private views should be forgotten for the well-being of the state. Let harmony reign among you, for the honour and glory of your ancestors, and for your common good.

C O N V E N T I O N B E T W E E N H I S B R I T A N N I C M A J E S T Y A N D T H E K I N G O F S P A I N.

Signed at *London*, the 14th of *July*, 1786.

THE Kings of England and of Spain, animated with the same desire of consolidating, by every means in their power, the friendship so happily subsisting between them and their kingdoms, and wishing, with one accord, to prevent even the shadow of misunderstanding which might be occasioned by doubts, misconceptions, or other causes of disputes between the subjects on the frontiers of the two monarchies, especially in distant countries, as are those in America, have thought proper to settle, with all possible good faith, by a new convention, the points which might, one day or other, be productive of such inconveniences as the experience of former times has very often shewn. To this end, the King of Great Britain has named the Most Noble and Most Excellent Lord Francis, Baron Osborne of Kiveton, Marquis of Carmarthen, his Britannic Majesty's Privy Counsellor, and principal Secretary of State for the department

of Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. &c. and the Catholic King has likewise authorised Don Bernardo del Campo, Knight of the Noble Order of Charles the Third, Secretary of the same Order, Secretary of the Supreme Council of State, and his Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Great Britain; who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, prepared in due form, have agreed upon the following articles.

ARTICLE I. His Britannic Majesty's subjects, and the other colonists who have hitherto enjoyed the protection of England, shall evacuate the country of the Mosquitos, as well as the continent in general, and the islands adjacent, without exception, situated beyond the line herein after described, as what ought to be the frontier of the extent of territory granted by his Catholic Majesty to the English; for the uses specified in the third Article of the present Convention; and in addition to the country already granted to them in virtue of the stipulations agreed upon by the Commissioners of the two Crowns in 1783.

II. The Catholic King, to prove, on his side, to the King of Great Britain, the sincerity of his sentiments of friendship towards his said Majesty and the British nation, will grant to the English more extensive limits than those specified in the last Treaty of Peace; and the said limits of the lands added by the present Convention shall for the future be understood in the manner following:

The English line, beginning from the sea, shall take the centre of the river Sibon or Jabon, and continue up to the source of the said river; from thence it shall cross in a straight line the intermediate land, till it intersects the River Wallis; and, by the center of the same river, the said line shall descend to the point where it will meet the line already settled and marked out by the Commissioners of the two Crowns in 1783; which limits, following the continuation of the said line, shall be observed as formerly stipulated by the Definitive Treaty.

III. Although no other advantages have hitherto been in question, except that of cutting wood for drying; yet his Catholic Majesty, as a greater proof of his disposition to oblige the King of Great Britain, will grant to the English the liberty of cutting all other wood, without even excepting mahogany, as well as gathering all the fruits or produce of the earth, purely natural and uncultivated; which may, besides being carried away in their natural state, become an object of utility or of commerce, whether for food or for manufactures; but it is expressly agreed, that this stipulation is never to be used as a pretext for establishing in that country any plantation of sugar, coffee, cocoa, or other like articles, or any fabric or manufacture, by means of mills or other machines whatsoever (this restriction, however,

ever, does not regard the use of saw-mills, for cutting or otherwise preparing the wood), since all the lands in question being indisputably acknowledged to belong of right to the Crown of Spain, no settlements of that kind, or the population which would follow, could be allowed.

The English shall be permitted to transport and convey all such wood, and other produce of the place, in its natural and uncultivated state, down the rivers to the sea, but without ever going beyond the limits which are prescribed to them by the stipulations above granted, and without thereby taking an opportunity of ascending the said rivers, beyond their bounds, into the countries belonging to Spain.

IV. The English shall be permitted to occupy the small island known by the name of Casina, St. George's Key, or Cayo Casina, in consideration of the circumstance of that part of the coast's opposite to the said island being looked upon as subject to dangerous disorders; but this permission is only to be made use of for purposes of real utility; and as great abuses, no less contrary to the intentions of the British Government than to the essential interests of Spain, might arise from this permission, it is here stipulated, as an indispensable condition, that no fortification, or work of defence whatever, shall at any time be erected there, nor any body of troops posted there, nor any piece of artillery kept there; and in order to verify with good faith the accomplishment of this condition *sine qua non* (which might be infringed by individuals without the knowledge of the British Government), a Spanish officer or commissary, accompanied by an English commissary or officer, duly authorized, shall be admitted, twice a year, to examine into the real situation of things.

V. The English nation shall enjoy the liberty of refitting the merchant ships in the Southern triangle included between the point of Cayo Casina and the cluster of small islands which are situated opposite that part of the coast occupied by the cutters, at the distance of eight leagues from the River Wallis, seven from Cayo Casina, and three from the River Sibun; a place which has always been found well adapted to that purpose. For which end, the edifices and storehouses absolutely necessary for that service shall be allowed to be built; but in this concession is also included the express condition of not erecting fortifications there at any time, or stationing troops, or constructing military works; and in like manner it shall not be permitted to station any ships of war there, or to construct an arsenal, or other building, the object of which might be the formation of a naval establishment.

VI. It is also stipulated, that the English may freely and peaceably catch fish on the coast of the country assigned to them by the last Treaty of Peace, as also of that

which is added to them by the present Convention; but without going beyond their boundaries, and confining themselves within the distance specified in the preceding article.

VII. All the restrictions specified in the last Treaty of 1783, for the entire preservation of the right of the Spanish sovereignty over the country, in which is granted to the English only the privilege of making use of the wood of the different kinds, the fruits, and other produce, in their natural state, are here confirmed; and the same restrictions shall also be observed with respect to the new grant. In consequence, the inhabitants of those countries shall employ themselves simply in the cutting and transporting of the said wood, and to the gathering and transporting of the fruits, without meditating any more extensive settlements, or the formation of any system of government, either military or civil, further than such regulations as their Britannic and Catholic Majesties may hereafter judge proper to establish for maintaining peace and good order amongst their respective subjects.

VIII. As it is generally allowed that the woods and forests are preserved, and even multiply, by regular and methodical cuttings, the English shall observe this maxim, as far as possible; but if, notwithstanding all their precautions, it should happen in course of time that they were in want of dying-wood, or mahogany, with which the Spanish possessions may be provided, the Spanish Government shall make no difficulty to furnish a supply to the English at a fair and reasonable price.

IX. Every possible precaution shall be observed to prevent smuggling: and the English shall take care to conform to the regulations which the Spanish Government shall think proper to establish amongst their own subjects, in all communications which they may have with the latter; on condition nevertheless, that the English shall be left in the peaceable enjoyment of the several advantages inserted in their favour in the last Treaty, or stipulated by the present Convention.

X. The Spanish Governors shall be ordered to give to the said English dispersed all possible facilities for their removal to the settlements agreed upon by the present Convention, according to the stipulations of the sixth article of the Definitive Treaty of 1783, with respect to the country allotted for their use by the said article.

XI. Their Britannic and Catholic Majesties, in order to remove every kind of doubt with regard to the true construction of the present Convention, think it necessary to declare, that the conditions of the said Convention ought to be observed according to their sincere intention, to ensure and improve the harmony and good understanding

standing which so happily subsist at present between their said Majesties.

In this view, his Britannic Majesty engages to give the most positive orders for the evacuation of the countries above-mentioned by all his subjects, of whatever denomination: but if, contrary to such declaration, there should still remain any persons so daring as to presume, by retiring into the interior country, to endeavour to obstruct the entire evacuation already agreed upon, his Britannic Majesty, so far from affording the least succour, or even protection, will disavow them in the most solemn manner, as he will equally do those who may hereafter attempt to settle upon the territory belonging to the Spanish dominion.

XII. The evacuation agreed upon shall be completely effected within the space of six months after the ratifications of this Convention, or sooner if it can be done.

XIII. It is agreed, that the new grants, described in the preceding articles, in favour of the English nation, are to take place as soon as the aforesaid evacuation shall be entirely accomplished.

XIV. His Catholic Majesty, prompted solely by motives of humanity, promises to the King of England, that he will not exercise any act of severity against the Mosquitos inhabiting in part the countries which are to be evacuated by virtue of the present Convention, on account of the connections which may have subsisted between the said Indians and the English: and his Britannic Majesty, on his part, will strictly prohibit all his subjects from furnishing arms, or warlike stores, to the Indians in general situated upon the frontiers of the Spanish possessions.

XV. The two Courts shall mutually transmit to each other duplicates of the orders which they are to dispatch to their respective Governors and Commissioners in America for the accomplishment of the present Convention; and a frigate, or proper ship of war, shall be appointed on each side, to observe in conjunction that all things are performed in the best order possible, and with that cordiality and good faith of which the two Sovereigns have been pleased to set the example.

XVI. The present Convention shall be ratified by their Britannic and Catholic Majesties, and the ratifications exchanged, within the space of six weeks, or sooner, if it can be done.

In witness whereof, we the under-signed Ministers Plenipotentiary of their Britannic and Catholic Majesties, in virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at London, this fourteenth day of July, One thousand seven hundred and eighty-six.

CARMARTHEN (L. S.)

Le Chevalier DEL CAMPO (L. S.)

At the time of exchanging our Sovereigns' ratifications of the Convention, signed the 14th of July last, we the under-signed Ministers Plenipotentiary have agreed, that the visit of the English and Spanish commissioners, mentioned in the fourth article of the said Convention, with respect to the island of Cavo Cahna, is to extend in like manner to all the other places, whether in the islands or on the continent, where the English cutters shall be situated. In witness whereof, we have signed this declaration, and affixed thereto the seals of our arms.

London, this 1st of September, 1786.

CARMARTHEN (L. S.)

Le Marquis del CAMPO (L. S.)

An account of the Entertainment of the Archduke and Duchess of Austria, &c. at Windsor Castle.

"The Archduke and Duchess of Austria, with the Prince and Princess Albani, having received an invitation from his Majesty to dine at Windsor-castle on Thursday Sept. 28; they arrived there about one o'clock.—The incumbrances of workmen, &c. having been previously removed, all the fine furniture uncovered, and the whole apartments rendered as magnificent as possible, these illustrious visitors were conducted through the castle by their Majesties in person. To see and to examine every thing worthy of observation took up till three o'clock, when they attended the King and Queen to the cathedral, that elegant piece of Gothic architecture; and likewise to see the cartoon of the *R-surrection*, which is now painting by Mr. West, and which by his Majesty's command was suspended in that place, in order that the Archduke and his company might have a better idea what the painted window would be when finished. The Rev. Dr. Lockman and Mr. West attended, with Mr. Jarvis, who had with him part of the window, with which the Archduke, the Prince Albani, &c. appeared to be highly delighted. Of all the Roman Nobility, Prince Albani is reckoned the best judge, as well as the most liberal encourager, of the fine arts:—these qualities he inherits from his uncle, Cardinal Albani, who was the great *Mecenas* of his time, and formed a most superb collection of Vertù. After expressing every satisfaction, their Majesties returned with their illustrious guests, at four o'clock, to dinner, in one of the great apartments of the castle. At seven they retired to a grand concert in the King's guard-chamber, which lasted till eleven. It consisted of four acts: in the intervals between which, the company were entertained with tea and other refreshments, in the adjoining apartments. But what rendered the entertainment superior to what any other Sovereign in Europe could give, was Dr. Herschel's introducing to this august assembly the

the

the celestial bodies, by means of his new grand telescope.

"At eleven o'clock, the great doors of St. George's Hall (which open into the guard-room where the concert was) were thrown open, and exhibited a scene of such splendor and magnificence, that, I believe, no one present could imagine any thing superior in those splendid orbs which they had just been viewing. In the hall were two tables, covered with a most magnificent supper. At the first table (which contained only six covers) sat the King and Queen, at the upper end; and, on one side, the Archduchess, with the Princess Royal; and, on the opposite side, the Archduke with the Princess Augusta. The second was a long table, with a great number of covers; on the sides of which were placed the Prince and Princess Albani, with the British Nobility and foreigners of distinction, who had been invited; and at the lower end Colonel Fox, the commanding officer of the troops at Windsor. At half past twelve their Majesties and the company rose from table, and passed into the King's guard-chamber, where these illustrious visitors remained near half an hour, and then took leave of their Majesties, and re-

turned to London. The whole of the entertainments of the day were most judiciously planned, and happily executed; and the utmost joy and satisfaction appeared in the countenances of all that were present."

When her Highness the Archduchess went to the India House, she was received in form by the Chairman and Directors. She appeared to be greatly delighted when she entered the ware-room, where the richest muslins are deposited. The Chairman begged her Imperial Highness would do the Company the honour to accept a piece of muslin, as a present for herself; and also two others, one for each of the two ladies who accompanied her; and that to this favour she would add one more, which was to choose the pieces herself. Her Highness was extremely well pleased with the offer; she accepted it without hesitation, and immediately began to examine the richest pieces in the room: she was for a long time unable to fix her choice, so great were the variety and beauty of the muslins then before her. She however at last determined; and the three pieces, that pleased her and the other ladies most, were immediately conveyed to the Archduke's house in Dovec-street.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE political state of Europe has received no material alteration since our last. Peace and war are suspended in equal balance, and it is not possible at present to determine on which side the scale will turn. The continental powers are busied in arranging their armies, to be in readiness for war; and the maritime powers in increasing their marine. In the mean time intestine broils were never more frequent. The Captain Pacha, who lately sailed by order of the Porte to bring the rebel Beys of Egypt to submission, landed at Rosetta, and defeated the first division of troops sent to oppose him. He then advanced as far as Boullah, one of the suburbs of Cairo, where Mourot Bey waited for him with all his army. The Captain Pacha was the first who led to victory. That aged veteran threw himself into the front of the battle, and was bravely seconded by his officers and troops. Their attack was irresistible. The rebels fled, and their whole army were either cut to pieces in their flight, or totally dispersed. Murat and Ibrahim Bey have taken shelter in Upper Egypt, where it is thought they cannot long remain. The Grand Signior was so highly pleased with the conduct of the Pacha, that he sent a messenger to compliment him on the occasion, and to present him with a rich pelisse and a sabre, the hilt of which was set with diamonds. The treasure and effects found in Cairo are said to be of immense value.

Now that Egypt is again reduced to obe-

dience, the plan of the Pacha will be put in execution, and that fertile country divided into five governments, and given to so many Basha's, who will be able to defend it against any future invasions.

The Prophet Shiek Monfour, who is thought to be secretly in the interest of the Porte, increases his numbers, and, pretending a commission from heaven, exterminates the Russians from the coasts of the Caspian Sea. The Pacha of Scuteri, who was thought to act in concert with the Ottoman Porte, has lately acknowledged the Grand Signior for his Sovereign. He continues his incursions on the Venetian territories, but has offered peace to the Senate on terms too exorbitant to be accepted.

The Venetians, on the other hand, boast of their success on the Barbary coasts. Their late attack on Biserta has however done them no credit. After commanding the place for six days successively, on the seventh they left it, retired to Tripani, and from thence returned to Malta. Some advices add, that they had almost ruined Biserta by the bombardment, though they had received neither honour nor advantage by it themselves.

The coolness between the Russians and Swedes, of which some notice was taken in our last (p. 799), becomes every day more and more apparent. The marine of the latter kingdom seems to occupy the whole attention of the king; as the naval operations of Russia are confidently affirmed to be intended against Carlskroon, where the prize

principal part of the Swedish navy is built and repaired.

Denmark seems happy in a monarch who wishes to be at peace with all the world; and in a prince who renders himself beloved by cultivating the arts of government and the sciences.

The Algerines increase in insolence and barbarity, in proportion as the lesser Christian states seem to dread their power. Their peace with the Spaniards (see p. 799.) was no sooner made than broken; and scarce a merchant ship of any nation can navigate the Mediterranean without being insulted by their Corsairs. Even the empress of Russia, who is not accustomed to bear affronts with impunity, has been grossly insulted, in the person of her Consul, by that petty state. All these however are but trivial, as they do not affect the general tranquillity. The commotions among the Dutch are of a more serious nature. The States of Holland and West Friesland, who are the most formidable opposers of the prerogatives of the Stadtholder, have passed on the 11th ult. a resolution, "that the Captain General (by which is meant the Stadtholder) shall be suspended from conferring any military posts, above the rank of an ensign, in any of the troops in the pay of these provinces. With this resolution a messenger was sent to his Highness at Loo. Another resolution passed the States, that the corps of *Consuissies*, which formed a part of the Stadtholder's guard, should no longer be paid by the provinces, but have an allowance made them by way of pension. Resolved likewise, that provisionally, and until further orders, the chiefs or commanders of regiments in their repartition shall no longer send to his Highness the reports or lists of the state of their corps. In the meantime the States of the Canton of Berne have sent the necessary orders to the colonels of their troops, not to take any part in the present quarrels, nor to obey any orders but such as they receive from the States-General."

The Prince Stadtholder has written a most spirited letter in return; in which he remonstrates bitterly against their resolutions, suspending him as Captain General from disposing of military promotions, and more particularly against the reasons they alledge for depriving him of a prerogative which was granted him by the unanimous voice of all the members of the States of Holland and West Friesland, namely, "to prevent his influencing the said troops, which influence may at this time be incompatible with the security of the provinces." He calls upon them to produce any just cause for their mistrust, and concludes with wishing for nothing more ardently than an opportunity to give unequivocal proofs of his true love for his country, its welfare, and prosperity.

It should seem, according to some advices from the Hague, that we shall very shortly be surprized with very extraordinary efforts

of Government to put an immediate and final stop to all the present commotions. In this hope, we shall now change the subject to the detailed account of what passed at Konigsburg on the reception of the present King of Prussia.

Having been saluted by a general discharge of artillery, and the small arms of the principal inhabitants, dressed in rich uniforms, his Majesty, who was accompanied by the Duke of Holstein-Beck and General D'Anhalt, was received at the foot of the great stairs of the palace by the Ministers De Hertzberg and Gaudi, together with General Platen. To the latter the King gave a cordial embrace, and bestowed on him the Order of the Black Eagle. On the next day, the 18th of September, the usual oath on the accession of the Sovereign was administered, and taken by the Deputies and Equestrian Order; as also the clergy, and Academy of Eastern and Western Prussia, all together assembled, at nine in the forenoon. The whole of them ranged right and left on the scaffolds erected for that purpose, and lined with black. At ten the King ascended the throne, hung also with black. After a very elegant speech delivered by Comte de Finckenstein, and answered by the Speakers of the States of both Prussias, the form of the oath was read aloud in German and Latin. The whole of the Assembly having in their own names, and those of their constituents, sworn allegiance and fidelity to the new monarch, Baron (now by creation Comte) de Heitzberg read aloud an act of covenant and security, signed by the King, pledging himself to maintain his subjects in all their rights, prerogatives, and franchises, to administer speedy and impartial justice, &c. After which, the same Minister, standing before the throne, proclaimed his Majesty's largesse; consisting in the creation of Comtes, ennobling six different families, and appointing seventeen honorary Chamberlains; then the Secretary of State Vonder Grohen exclaimed, "Long live our King, Frederick William!" This was echoed by all the Assembly, amongst the sound of instruments, and the discharge of artillery; after which, *Te Deum* was sung, and the King went to dinner, and sat along with his Ministers of State, Generals, and other persons of the first rank; whilst the Equestrian Order, with the several Deputies, occupied the largest hall in the palace, where twelve tables were spread of 50 covers each. During dinner, each guest was presented with Alliance medals of gold and silver mixed, representing on one side a perfect likeness of the present King, on the reverse these words, *nova spes regi*, and on the exergue, the following legend, alluding to the ceremony just performed—*Hi es Prussia præsens Regum, D.* 18 S. p. 1736.

Amidst all the pomp of that auspicious day, 6 the

the King did not forget to signalize his memory. The list of state and other prisoners being laid before his Majesty, some he was pleased to release from confinement; the penalties of others he remitted or alleviated. Not less than fourscore were restored to unconditional liberty from the fortresses of Fredericksburg, Pillau, and Memel. The evening concluded with illuminations, &c. &c., serenades or concerts executed in the presence of his Majesty, by the Students of the University, to whose Chiefs the King was pleased to give the most gracious reception. Several presents were afterwards distributed by his Majesty's direction.

On the 21st of September, at five in the morning, the King set out on his way to Berlin straight through Elbing and Pomerania.

The royal obsequies of the late King of Prussia were performed on the 9th of September with the greatest pomp. The affluent display on this occasion was truly astonishing. The church was hung in all parts with paintings representing, first, the conquest of Silesia. 2dly, The war sustained by his late Majesty against six Sovereigns, from 1756 to 1763. 3dly, The embellishments of the towns, and the cultivation of waste lands throughout the Prussian dominions. 4thly, The taking possession of Western Prussia. 5thly, The late German confederacy. 6thly, The protection granted during the late reign to the arts and sciences. Six trophies were also erected within the church, on which were inscribed the names of the twelve principal battles during the life of Frederic II. viz. Mollwitz, Czassau, Sorr, Hohenfriedberg, Kesselsdorff, Lowozitz, Prague, Rotbach, Leuther, Zorndorff, Leignitz, and Torgau. The whole ceremony did not last above two hours, after which a dinner of 600 covers was served in different apartments. On rising from table, his Majesty retired to Sans Souci, and in the evening to Charlottenburgh. The chamberlains, General Rohdich and Vander Reck, who had the direction of the funeral pomp, were each presented by the King with an elegant gold box, richly set with brilliants, in token of his satisfaction.

On Monday, October 2, the new monarch received the homage of his subjects at Berlin. This ceremony is observed in Prussia instead of a coronation, and is no less magnificent. *Ceremony of the KING of PRUSSIA's receiving the Homage of his Subjects, in the Electorate of Brandenburg.*

The Bourgeoisie of Berlin, divided into twenty-four companies, were posted, at day-break, before the square of the castle. The Magistrates of the capital, and the Deputies of the provincial towns, were also met. At eight o'clock in the morning, the Nobility, composed of Prelates, Counts, Barons, and Knights, assembled in the cathedral church; and the King made his appearance at nine o'clock, attended by the Princes of his

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house, and the Generals and Ministers of State. After the sermon, which was preached by the Ecclesiastical Counsellor Sack, his Majesty returned to the castle, where the ceremonies of the day began. The Monarch, on his throne, received the homage of the Nobility. After that he went to a balcony, prepared before a window of the castle, where the Baron Reck dictated the oath to the Magistrates and Citizens. The acclamations of —Long live King Frederick William! were repeated with a triple discharge of twenty-four cannon: and the Minister of State, M. de Herzburg, read a grant of the King, which confirmed the Nobility in their privileges and immunities. All those whose duty it was to assist at the solemnity were invited to dine at the tables of the court, at which upwards of 800 guests were counted, each of whom was presented with a silver medal. At night there was a general illumination throughout the city; and amongst the festivities which concluded this great day, one of Prince Frederick of Brunswick's was remarked, who gave a supper to 100 poor people, and distributed a sum of 600 crowns to the children of the soldiers of his regiment.

The King announced a numerous promotion; and six Noblemen were raised to the dignity of Count.

The new King of Prussia has granted a pension of 800 crowns to Professor Rambler, a distinguished German poet, and has condescended to announce this favour by the following letter to the Professor, written with his own hand:

"Amé et Feal, votre merite connu dans la literature n'a point échappé a mes regards, et vous a acquis toute mon approbation. J'ai voulu, en meme tems, vous donner des preuves reelles de mon estime, en vous gratifiant d'une pension de huit centecus, qui vous sera payée regulierement par la Caisse generale des Domaines. Je suis votre affectionné Roi,

At Ulm in Swabia, so great a quantity of a particular sort of snail is propagated in gardens for the purpose of exportation, as constitutes a lucrative branch of trade. The number said to be exported annually amounts to upwards of four millions. They are packed in cags, 10,000 in a cag, and are sold at from 25 to 40 florins a cag.

"FREDERIC GUILLAUME."

A new spinning wheel has been invented at Mantua, at which eighteen little girls may spin at the same time, and perform in a day treble the work they used to do with the spindle. This machine twists the thread itself, at the pleasure of each spinstress. The inventor has proposed likewise to erect paper-mills that will furnish to the state as fine paper as those of Holland and France. These inventions are probably copied from the cotton mills and paper mills in England, perhaps with very little or no improvement.

The

The affair of the lands recovered from the sea being settled (see p. 800), the Parliament of *Bordeaux* thought it their duty to return thanks to their Sovereign for the favourable reception they met with at Versailles, and to express their hope of sharing with Normandy the happiness of seeing their best-beloved monarch in the province of Guienne: "Come, say they, and visit those coasts which you have protected from injustice and rapacity.—Come and show to your faithful subjects features animated by beneficence and goodness, which your presence has engraved indelibly on our hearts."

The city of Paris has lately been impowered to borrow about a million and a half sterling at 4 per cent. to be employed in purchasing and taking down the houses on the bridge, and in building one new and magnificent bridge over the Seine opposite the Place de Louis XV. also in repairing the quays along the Seine, and in erecting a new opera-house. The Parisians have likewise in contemplation the building a cloth-hall to rival the celebrated cloth-hall of Leeds in Yorkshire.

The plan, long projected, to crush the Barbarian powers, has lately been moved by the enterprising spirit of the Baile de Suffrain, who labours to persuade the Maritime Powers of Europe either to unite in destroying their corsairs wherever they meet with them, or ceasing to furnish them with naval or military stores on any pretence whatever.

A negro prince, named Mark Bandu, was lately brought to Lisbon by some French merchant ships who had been on the negro trade on the coast of Judda. He was said to be son to the king of Oree, whose kingdom is on the lower side of the Geld Coast, and who has granted an exclusive trade to the French for six years. The young prince speaks French; but being invited to dinner by some English merchants, his French tutors spoke for him whenever any question relative to his country was put to him. They continue to have a strict eye over him, being jealous of his making discoveries.

Eleven officers of grenadiers, who, notwithstanding the Emperor's ordinance, (see p. 175), had been guilty of playing at pharaoh while in camp, besides being fined 300 ducats, have been removed into the company of fusileers as a punishment.

His Imperial Majesty having found it convenient to transfer the public offices, usually held at Presburg in Hungary, to Buda, the inhabitants of that city desired permission to erect his statue to perpetuate their gratitude. His Majesty's answer, written with his own hand, was to the following effect:

"When I shall have eradicated the prejudices which oppose themselves to the progress of reason, and they are re-placed by a pure and well directed zeal for the interests of our country, and the certain knowledge of what may be most advantageous to it; every individual of the state shall make his happi-

ness consist in contributing, according to his abilities, to the well-being, safety, and increase of the monarchy:—when I shall see equity and good order reign in the Tribunals, knowledge increase by the perfection of learning; the instruction of the people more attentively regarded; the discipline of the clergy more regular, and harmony firmly established between the civil laws and the precepts of religion; when the true interests and duties of lords to their vassals, and of vassals to their lords, shall no longer be misunderstood:—when an augmented population, an improved agriculture, a patronized industry, and manufactures brought to the utmost perfection, finding a ready, safe, and a free circulation through all the provinces of this vast empire, shall produce a pure and fruitful stream of real wealth, which, I trust, will one day be realised;—then, perhaps, I shall deserve a statue; but such an honour is not due to me for having, by the transferral of public offices to Buda, afforded to the inhabitants of that city the means of selling their wines at a higher price, and of raising the rents of their houses."

The Emperor has forbidden the chaunting of hymns in private houses, as introductory to innovations in religion, and a check to industry.

On the 18th of Sept. the Lady Catherine Boccabadati, wife of the Marquis Senator Albergati Capacelli, aged 38 years, ended her life at Bologna in the most tragical manner. Having had a dispute at dinner, about an object of small importance, which she defended with some heat, and being contradicted by her husband, she left the room, taking with her a child of eight years old, with whom she went up stairs, and after tenderly embracing the child, she took out of a case a Venetian dagger, which she instantly ran into her body. The child immediately crying out, alarmed the family, and the Marquis running up stairs, the enraged lady with redoubled fury, on seeing him, plunged the dagger through her heart; by which second thrust she instantly fell dead at his feet.

On Wednesday, August the 3d, about four in the Afternoon as Cardinal Turlone, High Inquisitor of the Holy Office, was coming from the Vatican, he was set upon by an incensed multitude, who forced his Eminence out of the carriage, and after cutting off his nose and ears, and mangling him in a most shocking manner, dragged the butchered carcase to Monte Tiburno, where they hung it on a gibbet 50 feet high, which they erected for that purpose. The reasons assigned for this popular execution are various; but that, which seems to have wrought most powerfully on the minds of the populace, was the cruelty of his disposition, which exceded even that of Nero; for when by the rigour, with which he had exercised the Office of Inquisitor, he had filled the gaols throughout the Pope's dominions with industrious artificers and others on

flight pretences, and a motion was made in the Vatican for an act of grace, instead of giving that motion his suffrage, he sent an express order to the several gaolers to keep their prisoners double-ironed, lest an escape should be attempted. He was originally a Black-friar; but for some time was a pleader at the bar, and raised to the purple, to the amazement of the people, by a concatenation of crafty and iniquitous intrigues.

A dreadful fire broke out at Petrekoween, in Poland, by which upwards of 100 dwelling houses, 18 corn and hay magazines, the Dominican convent, the convent late of the Jesuits, a great part of the cathedral, the public schools, and 84 habitations of the Jews, were consumed.

The dietines in Poland have been held in a very tumultuous manner. At Kammick, in Padolia, above 5000 gentlemen assembled, and divided into two parties, each party chose its own deputy to be sent to the general diet. At Luck a double diet was likewise held; but General Mazezyнки was chosen by both parties.

At Antignac, a village in France, near Bessiers in Lower Languedoc, some workmen in digging a well, when they had reached the depth of about 12 yards, were surprized with a sudden explosion, and a gush of water that immediately followed. Frighted, they quitted their work till the noise abated; but on approaching the pit, and looking into it, they perceived one of their company lying motionless. His brother instantly descended in a bucket to bring him up, but he too came up no more; a third ventured down, and then a fourth with a rope fastened round his waste. Those who held the rope, perceiving his head to droop, instantly drew him up, but it was more than two hours before he recovered his senses. They then let down a cock in a bucket, and he came up with his feathers scorched, on the point of expiring. A cat was the next subject of experiment, and was almost instantly drawn up: she was in the same condition, singed, and almost lifeless. The three men, who unfortunately perished, were drawn up by means of barbed hooks; their cloaths were consumed, and their skins calcined. 'Tis added, that a subterraneous noise continued, and that vitrified matter has been drawn up, which it is supposed had been in a state of fusion. Chemists are at a loss to investigate the cause.

EAST INDIES.

By letters from Calcutta, dated March 20, and brought by the Winterton East India-man lately arrived. Mr. Scawen, Commissary General, has obtained leave to return to Europe for two years; and Mr. Robertson, Deputy Commissary General, is appointed to act in his room till the pleasure of the Court of Directors shall be known.

Capt. William Scott is appointed to act as Adjutant General during the absence of Capt. P. Murray, for the recovery of his health.

The Hon. Gov. General and Council have been pleased to appoint Stephen Bagshaw, esq. to the office of Coroner.

Mr. Camac is appointed Collector of the 24 Pergannets near Calcutta; and Matthew Leslie, esq. Collector of Ramgaur.

Tho. Call, esq. is appointed Lieut. Col. and Chief Engineer in the room of Lewis M'Clay, esq. resigned.

The 3d regiment of Europeans, and the 3d company of artillery, arrived at Fort William on the 14th of February from the Upper Provinces, where they had been stationed four years. The first European regiment is marched from the Presidency to supply their place.

Col. Martin is appointed by the Nabob of Arcot Commander in Chief of all his forces.

The Dutch have prohibited the sale of flints, muskets, musket-balls, or lead—This prohibition respects the princes of the country, who are at war against each other in considerable force.

A very valuable and extensive charity has lately been established in Bengal by the officers of the Company belonging to the settlement. By this charity a provision was at first made for educating and introducing into suitable professions the legitimate children of officers sprung from a promiscuous intercourse with the native women of India, since which it has been extended to the care and support of the illegitimate children of the European soldiers in general by the native women of Asia, for placing them under the care of proper masters and mistresses to be instructed in the knowledge of the Christian religion, and in such other branches of education as may qualify them to become useful members of society.

The state of the war among the country powers was, by the last accounts, very critical. The Maratta army were on the 4th of February encamped at Naren-Geng, about 150 coss from Poonah. Their force consisted of about 100,000 men, horse and foot.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The legislature of Massachusetts and New Hampshire have passed a law suspending the operation of the Act for the Regulation of Navigation and Commerce until the other States come into the measures proposed by that act. (See vol. LIV. p. 631.)

By letters from Virginia, an Indian war has certainly taken place in the back settlements, where a large party of them suddenly attacked and killed upwards of 200 of the Frontier inhabitants.

By the treaty between Prussia and the United States great reciprocal advantages are expected, and the rather as the resentment of the English against the United States is not yet abated.

A gentleman who left Niagara on the 13th of May, and passed through Memsink on the 24th, declares that he heard Major Campbell say, a few days before he left the place,

place, that he had just received orders from Canada not to leave, but to strengthen the post.

Col. Humphreys, lately arrived from Europe, passed through Newhaven about the latter end of May, and declared, as a fact, that all the several States (Connecticut only excepted) are charged with violating the treaty of peace (see p. 802); and that the consequences would be, a refusal of the British to deliver up the line of forts on the Frontiers.

Letters from Lincoln county, in the province of Virginia, bring an account of the death of Col. Christian and Capt. Keller, both killed by the Indians, who are in arms on the frontiers of the Back Settlements. They had for some time been lurking in the neighbourhood of the Tatter, stealing horses, and plundering the inhabitants. The Colonel, with about twenty others, crossed the Ohio in pursuit of the plunderers, three of whom they overtook and killed; but their men not obeying orders, which were to rush all together on the fugitives, the Colonel unfortunately received a mortal wound, as did Capt. Keller. Those who accompanied them made a precipitate retreat, pursued by the Savages, who have since plundered the plantation of Col. Christian, killed several worthy inhabitants, and among them Col. Donaldson.

Congress have received an account that the Indians have actually attacked a fortress with cannon, and have committed the most shocking cruelties. The war-hoop, on the assault of the fort, was the most dreadful ever heard.

Previous to this, the hostages from the Shawanese nation, with their interpreter, privately withdrew from the fort at the mouth of the Miami, and by the information and threats of their unfriendly neighbours an attack was expected; under this idea, a reinforcement was ordered down from fort McIntosh, but whether they had arrived time enough to defeat the intentions of the enemy was much doubted.

On the 26th of May Congress received dispatches from Mr. Adams, ambassador to the court of London, informing them, that he had made a demand of the posts, as by the treaty to be delivered up, which had been refused, alledging, as a reason, that the United States had violated the treaty in several instances. (See p. 802.)

The town of Providence was lately reduced almost to a state of desperation by the operation of an act of the General Assembly, just passed, for enforcing the currency of the new paper-money, under the penalty of 100l. forfeiture. This occasioned a general alarm; the market was deserted; shops shut; business neglected; vessels that were arrived ordered away to other parts; scarcity and want beginning to be felt by the poor, who received their sustenance from

day to day, a general clamour took place; a committee was at length appointed, these were at a loss how to proceed, when it was recommended to the inhabitants to expose to sale all such goods as they had on hand, and to protect the persons and property of all such persons as should bring to market the necessary supplies; and to borrow on the credit of the town a sum not exceeding 500 dollars, to purchase bread and bread-corn for those who should be in immediate want; by this wise precaution the peace of the town was restored.

Gov. Bowdoin sent dispatches, in July last, to the assembly and council of Massachusetts, acquainting them with a most daring insult upon the dignity of the United States by the seizure of two vessels, the property of the citizens of that commonwealth, by the civil customhouse-officers of the British province of New Brunswick. This, with other seizures of the like kind, is looked upon as a premeditated violation of the treaty of peace.

While the other provinces are almost in a state of warfare, Maryland is cultivating the arts of peace. More than 1,600,000 silk-worms have been raised this season in the little town of Newhaven. Mr. Aspinwall, the patron of the silk culture in that state, is said to have raised 200,000 of the above number, of which he alone took the whole care for a fortnight after they were hatched, and during the remaining four weeks of their growth had the assistance of only two men.

An Account of the several Sums of Money which have been granted by the Parliament of Great Britain, towards the Establishment and Support of the Civil Government of the Provinces of East and West Florida in America, since the Year 1763, when the same was ceded by Spain to Great Britain by the Treaty of Peace signed 10th February.

1764	East Florida	-	5,700	0	0
	West Florida	-	5,700	0	0
1765	East Florida	-	5,200	0	0
	West Florida	-	5,200	0	0
1766	East Florida	-	5,250	0	0
	West Florida	-	5,300	0	0
1767	East Florida	-	4,750	0	0
	West Florida	-	4,800	0	0
1768	East Florida	-	4,750	0	0
	West Florida	-	4,400	0	0
1769	East Florida	-	4,750	0	0
	West Florida	-	4,300	0	0
1770	East Florida	-	4,750	0	0
	West Florida	-	4,800	0	0
1771	East Florida	-	4,350	0	0
	West Florida	-	6,100	0	0
1772	East Florida	-	4,950	0	0
	West Florida	-	5,650	0	0
1773	East Florida	-	4,950	0	0
1774	East Florida	-	4,950	0	0
	West Florida	-	4,850	0	0
1775	East Florida	-	4,950	0	0
	West Florida	-	5,450	0	0

1776	East Florida	-	4,950	0	0
	West Florida	-	4,950	0	0
1777	East Florida	-	5,950	0	0
	West Florida	-	5,900	0	0
1778	East Florida	-	4,950	0	0
	West Florida	-	4,900	0	0
1779	East Florida	-	4,950	0	0
	West Florida	-	4,900	0	0
1780	East Florida	-	3,950	0	0
	West Florida	-	3,900	0	0
1781	East Florida	-	3,950	1	0
	West Florida	-	3,900	0	0
1782	East Florida	-	3,950	0	0
	West Florida	-	2,700	0	0
1783	East Florida	-	3,950	0	0
	For salaries to civil of- ficers there	-	4,970	4	0
1784	East Florida	-	3,950	0	0
1785	East Florida	-	2,950	0	0
1786	West Florida	-	1,816	15	7½
			<hr/>		
			£. 197,786	15	7½
			<hr/>		

IRELAND.

Dublin, Sept. 22. Being the anniversary of his Majesty's coronation, the same was observed at the castle with the usual magnificence, and a play given by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant for the entertainment of the ladies.

Letters Patent have passed the Great Seal (since the new regulation of the police has taken place) appointing Alderman Henry Hart for the Barrack Division; Alderman Thomas Emerson for the Workhouse Division; Alderman John Exshaw for Stephens's Green Division; and Alderman Richard Moncrieffe for the Rotunda Division.

On Friday the 6th instant, at the assizes held at Billingsloe, the king against James Foy, the clerk of the crown proceeded to arraign the prisoner upon an indictment for procuring and exciting Andrew Craig, and others, to murder Patrick Randall M'Donald (see p. 518). The prisoner pleaded an *Autrefois Acquit*; and, on the 9th, the counsel on both sides joined issue on that plea, the hon. Sir Samuel Bradstreet and Baron Metge being the judges. The indictment being read, the prisoner's counsel delivered his plea into court, which stated that the prisoner was, at the last assizes at Castlebar, indicted for being present, aiding, and assisting, at the murder, and that he was acquitted upon that indictment; and it averred, that the offence of which he was indicted, and the offence of which he was formerly acquitted, were the same. The counsel for the crown maintained the contrary. The former indictment was for being present as a principal; this was for procuring Scots' Andrew, and others, to commit the murder; that, the offences being different, the plea was no bar. The counsel for the prisoner insisted that an acquittal as a principal was a bar to an indictment for any offence, relative

thereto, committed before the fact. And of this opinion were the judges, who directed the jury to find for the prisoner, which they accordingly did; but admitted the counsel for the crown might bring a writ of error if they thought fit.

By the exertions of the right hon. Major General Lord Luttrell, and his properly stationing detachments of the troops under his command, the outrages of the Right Boys in the south of Ireland have been checked, and that deluded people brought to a proper sense of their duty and real interest. It is therefore hoped that we shall hear no more of their cruelties and depredations.

By the exertions of the rev. Mr. Townshend, of Clognakilly, an attack on the town of Ross Carbery, by the White-boys, was prevented: some hundreds of them, being assembled at Connough for that purpose, were surprized by a party of the 26th regiment, which that gentleman had taken to his assistance: and being called upon to disperse, or give up their arms, they refused to do either, till the military had orders to fire, when several of them were killed, and eleven taken prisoners, who were safely lodged in the gaol at Cork. The rest were totally dispersed.

SCOTLAND.

Street-robbery, and breaking-open houses, have found their way to Glasgow, where several attempts have lately been made to commit the most daring crimes. At daylight on the 7th instant a corporal and soldier observed two fellows endeavouring to force open a shop, who on their approach retired to a dark close, where the soldiers followed them, and seizing one, the other presented a pistol, and snapped it in the face of the corporal, who held his companion, but it providentially missed fire. The corporal kept his hold; but the other villain proved too powerful for the soldier, and made his escape. The corporal, being joined by the soldier, secured his prisoner, and carried him safe to the guard-room, where, on searching him, was found a pistol of exquisite workmanship, loaded with flug-shot, and so contrived as to throw out a dagger on being discharged.

The Circuit-Court was opened at Inverness on the 29th of September, when Murdoch M'Donald, from Sky, was charged with stealing a pocket-book, found guilty, and sentenced to seven years banishment, but was allowed the liberty of enlisting for a soldier in the East India Company's service, the recruiting officer being bound to carry him out of the country. Some persons, charged with breaking and destroying the cruirs or wiers belonging to the salmon-fisheries on the Spey, were assolted on a point of law; and one John du M'Rae, who was charged with sheep-stealing, was acquitted; which was all the business before the court.

Edinburgh, Oct. 7. On Tuesday was held, in the Parliament-house, the annual Michaelmas meeting of the noblemen and gentlemen of this county; when the Right Hon. the Earl of Abercorn was chosen Præses. Immediately after which, the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Treasurer of the Navy, moved, that an humble address should be presented to his Majesty, congratulating him on the providential escape of his Majesty from the attempt made against his sacred person by the hand of an assassin. Mr. Dundas then read what he proposed should be sent to Lord Sydney, to be presented to his Majesty, as the address of the noblemen and gentlemen of the county of Edinburgh; which was unanimously agreed to, and ordered accordingly. Mr. Dundas was afterwards chosen Præses; and Mr. Newbigging Clerk of the Commissioners of Supply.

PORT NEWS.

Dunkirk. The ship *Mercury*, Thomas Davidson Master, was wrecked on a sand-bank, about six miles off this coast, on Sunday the 24th of September, about seven o'clock in the evening, and about ten she went to pieces. All on board (three men only excepted) perished. There were on board, when she was wrecked, passengers, men 59; women 28; children 14; Capt. and crew 12: in all 113; bound from Leith to Gibraltar.

By the gale on the 7th, a Danish ship was wrecked near Shoreham, on the coast of Kent, which being discovered, six men in a boat put off to the assistance of the crew. These were no sooner taken on board, than all went to the bottom together. Two of them rose again, and reached the shore. Among those who perished was Mr. Ashman, ship-builder, who left seven children and a widow pregnant with the eighth. Mr. O'Brian, and some other gentlemen from Brighton, being at Shoreham, spectators of this melancholy catastrophe, on their return set a subscription on foot in the rooms, and in a few minutes near 200 guineas were collected. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales set the example. A play was afterwards acted for the widows of the four Shoreham men, who left large families, in which three private gentlemen performed three different characters. The Right Hon. Mr. Hamilton wrote the prologue, and acted in the play.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The rev. Henry Stow, of Ipswich, has established a school for ten poor boys of the age of 7 years, who are to be clothed, taught to read, and learnt to spin, for the term of three years, during which time they are to attend their master to church every Sunday morning and afternoon. Their earnings, over and above finding them in cloaths, as an encouragement to industry, are to be given to them at the expiration

of the above period, when they are to give place to another succession of boys of the same age; and so on, we may suppose, for ever. Were the children of the poor thus to be early initiated in the habits of religion and industry, no other means would be necessary to effect a general reformation in the police.

In the city of Gloucester, where Sunday-schools first took place, the poor's rates have considerably decreased: while in a neighbouring parish they have increased from TWO SHILLINGS in the pound to EIGHT SHILLINGS, owing, it seems, to an alehouse being licensed in the parish against which the officers complained.

At a sitting of Justices, in September, at Steyning in Suffex, Henry Hammond, of Partridge-green, West Grinstead, was convicted, on the game act, in three several penalties: 1. for using engines for the destruction of game, not being qualified, 5l. (5 Q. Anne). 2. For using engines, &c. after nine at night (mitigated to) 15l. (13 Geo. III.) 3. For using engines, &c. for like purpose, without licence (mitigated to), 15l. In all 35l. Sir Harry Goring, J. Challen, and J. Lloyd, Esqrs. sitting magistrates.

Oxford University. The Rev. Dr. Chapman, president of Trinity College, being a third time nominated by the Chancellor, was in full convocation invested, on the 6th instant, with the office of Vice-Chancellor for the year ensuing.

Cambridge University. The following gentlemen were elected to compose the Caput for the year ensuing, viz. Dr. Beaddon, D. D. Master of Jesus College; Dr. Jowett, LL. D. Fellow of Trinity Hall; Dr. Glynn, M. D. Fellow of King's College; Rev. Mr. Skeeles, M. A. Senior Non Regent, Pembroke Hall; Rev. Mr. Wollaston, M. A. Senior Regent, Trinity Hall. And the following gentlemen were elected officers, viz. Proctors, Thomas Parkinson, M. A. Christ College; William Wade, M. A. St. John's College. Taxors, Thomas Jones, M. A. Trinity College; Robert Towerfon Cory, M. A. Emanuel College. Moderators, Thomas Jones, M. A. Trinity College; James Wood, M. A. St. John's College. Scrutators: Henry William Coulthurst, B. D. Sidney College; William Johnson, M. A. King's College.

In the storm of the 7th instant the fine old spire of Hinckley church, in Leicestershire, was split in several places, and the lead stripped from the chancel and part of the church.

Lincoln, Oct. 19. A most respectable meeting of freeholders (convened by the high sheriff) was holden at the castle at Lincoln, to consider of a bill for preventing the exportation of wool, intended to be brought into the next session of parliament, and supposed to be the production of the West Country Manufacturers. The object

of this bill is to reduce into one act of Parliament the laws now in being, to prevent the exportation of wool, with divers amendments thereto: which amendments were unanimously condemned, as by no means necessary to prevent the evil complained of; and, if passed into a law, highly injurious to the landed interest. It was therefore resolved to petition parliament against the bill *in toto*. A petition for that purpose was drawn up, and signed by all present, and a subscription was entered into. The conduct of the county of Lincoln on this occasion, it is thought, will be pursued by all the maritime counties, as by the abovementioned bill the wool grown upon a certain portion, bordering on the sea, of all the kingdom, is intended to be laid under severe and oppressive regulations.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

A plan is said to be formed, and now actually carrying into execution, for settling a new colony at Botany-bay in New Holland, at which place Lieutenant Cook, in his survey of the eastern coast of that continent in 1770, made some stay to repair his ship and to refresh his men. As the ostensible design of the projectors is to prepare a settlement for the reception of felons, no place, in the opinion of many, can be more improper for that purpose than Botany-bay, to which it is impossible they can be transported at any moderate expence, nor supported, when they arrive, without a miracle. The eastern coast of New Holland is perhaps the most barren, least inhabited, and worst cultivated country in the southern hemisphere, and Botany-bay is at too great a distance from any European settlement to receive either succour or friendly assistance. The establishment is said to consist of a Post-Captain, a Governor, with a salary of 500*l.* a year, a Master and Commander, a Lieutenant Governor with 300*l.* a year; four Captains, 12 Subalterns, 12 Serjeants, and 160 Rank and File from the Marines, a Surgeon, Chaplain, Adjutant, and Quarter-master. The whole equipment, army, navy, and felons, are to be supplied with two years provisions, and all sorts of implements for the culture of the earth, and hunting and fishing, and some slight buildings are to be run up immediately till a proper fort and town house are erected.

If this report is true, the expence will be equal to that of an expedition to the South Sea against an enemy; and if it is to be continued with every freight of felons, it will annihilate the surplus that is intended for augmenting the fund appropriated for the payment of the national debt.—It is certainly a most extravagant scheme, and probably will be reconsidered.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Whitehall, Sept. 9.

The King has been pleased to grant to the Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon, and the

Right Hon. Lord Carteret, the office of his Majesty's Post-Master General; and on Thursday the 28th the Earl of Clarendon held the first board at the General Post-Office since his appointment.

Friday, 20.

A banker's clerk returning from Harrow, with a considerable sum of money, was set upon by five footpads, whom he resisted for some time; but was so severely wounded by the villains that the post-boy who drove the chaise judged it necessary to return to Harrow for immediate assistance. The life of this unfortunate gentleman is despaired of; but the very chaise in which he was robbed brought the villains to town who wounded him. They were taken up on suspicion, blood being observed upon their frocks, and being carried to Bow-street were committed to prison for farther examination.

September 21.

His Majesty, after taking the diversion of hunting in the morning in Windsor forest, went to the Observatory on the tower, to view by night-glasses the process of a grand experiment which was put to trial at Shooter's Hill and Nettlebed by two experienced engineers, for conveying signals in the night between army and army in case of separation; in the neighbourhood of Shooter's Hill the light was reflected with so much splendour, that people might see to read at a great distance. It was conducted by means of the rotary motion of a wheel, which gave it the appearance of a twinkling star to a distant spectator. On the success of this experiment his Majesty expressed great satisfaction.

September 25.

The Archduke and Duchess of Austria, with their suite, arrived in town from Bath. On the road, as they came through the Devizes, they met with a singular occurrence, which afforded them some entertainment. A custom has prevailed in that place, of which the following story is the foundation: a poor weaver, passing through the place, without money and friends, being overtaken by hunger, and in the utmost necessity, applied for charity to a baker, who kindly gave him a penny loaf. The weaver made his way to Coventry, where, after many years industry, he amassed a fortune, and by his will, in remembrance of the seasonable charity of the Devizes, he bequeathed a sum in trust, for the purpose of distributing, on the anniversary day when he was so relieved, a halfpenny loaf to every person in the town, gentle and simple, and to every traveller that should pass through the town on that day a penny loaf. The will is faithfully administered; and the Duke of Austria and his suite passing through the town on the day of the Coventry loaf, in their way from Bath to London, a loaf was presented to each of them, of which the Duke and Duchess were most cheerfully pleased to accept; and the custom struck the Archduke

Archduke so forcibly as a curious anecdote in his travels, that he minuted down the circumstance; and the high Personages seemed to take delight in breakfasting on the loaf thus given, as the testimony of gratitude for a favour seasonably conferred.

September 27.

Being the birth-day of the Princess Royal, who then entered the 21st year of her age, the Royal Family with the Archduke and Duchess of Austria, and several of the Nobility, dined in St. George's Hall, Windsor Castle; and at night there was a ball.

The two new Sheriffs, Alderman Le Mesurier, and Charles Higgins, esq. were sworn into their office at Guildhall.

Sept. 29.

This day Thomas Sainsbury, esq. Alderman of Billingsgate Ward, was elected Lord Mayor of London for the year ensuing.

Sept. 30.

At the College of Physicians, Sir George Baker was re-elected President; Sir Lucas Pepys, the Doctors Budd, Watson, and Pitcairne, Censors; Dr. Thomlinson, Treasurer; Dr. Hervey, Registrar; and Sir George Baker, with the Doctors Gilborne, Watson, Pitcairne, and Knox, Commissioners for granting licences for keeping houses for lunatics; the Doctors Austin and Joddrell were admitted candidates; Dr. Hemmen and Dr. Hamilton Licentiates, and Dr. Squire a Licentiate in Midwifery.

A new disease, says Dr. Duncan of Edinburgh, has lately been discovered, occasioned by the transplanting of teeth from the head of one person to that of another. The mortality from it is computed at nearly two deaths to ten diseases. Ulcerations of the throat and gums, with eruptions on the skin, are its chief marks. A cure has been attempted in vain by the Peruvian bark, and it has proved fatal after the use of mercury, although some cases have yielded to this medicine.

Wednesday, October 2.

This evening the Rev. Mr. Gilbert, secretary to the Right Hon. William Eden, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, arrived at the Marquis of Caermarthen's office, with the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce between his Majesty and the Most Christian King signed at Versailles on the 26th of last month, by Mr. Eden, his Majesty's Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty. *Gaz.*

The Archduke and Duchess of Austria, with the illustrious personages who accompanied them, set out from London on their return to Germany. The politeness of all ranks of nobility and persons of distinction to these royal visitors has been very gratifying to them, and does great honour to the English nation.

Tuesday 17.

About ten at night there was an appearance of a most beautiful aurora borealis. Many people were alarmed at the vivid splendour of its beams, which appeared like flames of fire more than the luminous rays

of a meteor.—A correspondent saw it, in great splendour, in the road from Colchester to Ipswich, between eight and ten.

Wednesday 18.

Sir Richard Bickerton took leave of his Majesty previous to his setting out for Portsmouth to embark on board the Jupiter, of 50 guns, as Commander in Chief of the Leeward Island Squadron, which is now in readiness to sail.

Friday 20.

The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland arrived at Cumberland House from the German Spa.

Saturday 21.

A cause was tried at Guildhall, Westminster, which occasioned much diversion to the by-standers. It was a bill of indictment brought by Mr. Thomas Brand against Lieut. Dods for several times spitting in his face in the Lobby of Drury-lane theatre. The quarrel appeared to have originated in a preference given to Mr. Brand in escorting the celebrated Mrs. Gale to her carriage. This honour Mr. Brand did not accept without throwing some reflections on Lieut. Dods, which he resented in the terms of a gentleman; but that making no impression on Mr. Brand, he spit in his face. The fact was proved, and so was the provocation. Mr. Taylor declared, that as he approached the contending parties he heard Lieut. Dods say in heat, "You take the cockade out of my hat, you rascal!" These words, evidently implying a preceding threat, struck the court forcibly with respect to the sufficiency of the provocation. They therefore advised the parties to leave the affair to their counsels to accommodate, rather than bring it to the decision of a jury. This being consented to, an apology from Lieut. Dods was admitted by Mr. Brand, couched in these terms, "Having been irritated by Mr. Brand, I was induced to insult him by spitting in his face, for which I am sorry."

This affair was so far important as having twice created a disturbance at Drury-lane theatre, first on Tuesday the 27th of September, when it originated; and again on the 30th, when Mr. Brand was turned out of the boxes.

Sunday 8.

Antiquaries will now have a large field opened for enquiry, if it be true that a discovery has been made near Nellore, in the presidency of Madras, of a Roman Temple, in which were found a number of coins bearing the impression of Trajan, Adrian, Faustina, &c. in excellent preservation.

The substance of the Commercial Treaty with France has been published in all the London papers; but as it cannot take effect till it has received the sanction of the British Parliament, our readers may depend on an authentic copy after it has been published by authority. French wine is to pay the same as Portugal wine; brandy is to pay 7s. a gallon; vinegar about 2s. 6d.; cambrics and lawns 5s. for every demi-piece of 7 yards 3 quarters.

P. 713. The gentleman who married Mrs. Hayley, is not George, but Patrick Jefferys, esq; and is father a resident at Edinburgh. He was some years ago clerk to a considerable house in London, which he exchanged for a seafaring life, in which he was in some adventures rather unsuccessful. He is a man of extraordinary mental abilities and good nature.

P. 717. The late Mr. Tyrwhitt had two brothers; one fellow of Jesus coll. Camb.; the other of Bromfield, near Chelmsford.—See an excellent letter of Mr. T. in vindication of himself and his Chaucer against Mr. Bell, in our vol. LIII. p. 460.—On the rebuilding of Queen's coll. Oxford, 1778, Mr. T. was a benefactor of 100l.

P. 808. In Dr. Stuart's epitaph, read *acceptum and oratorum*.

The following is the sum and substance of the Address in which LORD BUCHAN announced the death of Dr. Gilbert Stuart to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Gentlemen,

I AM sorry to be obliged to acquit myself of the melancholy duty of informing you, that our eminent associate, Dr. Gilbert Stuart, died at his father's house in Fisher-row, of a dropsy and deep decline, on the 13th of this month [August, 1786.]

It is fit that I should do honour to the memory of a man who was attached to this Society in its infancy, and was useful to it in its progress; and I shall acquit myself of this duty with pleasure, for I think myself peculiarly fortunate in being able either to praise or to censure without being suspected of partiality; and this happy posture I have obtained by having been the uniform friend of Learning wherever I have found it, and by shunning the prejudice and the violence of party.

Dr. Gilbert Stuart, Gentlemen, was a man of great abilities and of high attainments; but he was unfortunate, and his misfortunes and his disappointments pressed upon his genius, his temper, and his character.

Is it possible that it should be otherwise? Shew me the man who is not irritated by insidious jealousy and opposition, and by losing the road to professional fame and fortune, and I will shew you that he is not worthy of your care.

It was Stuart's misfortune to miss a situation in the university of Edinburgh for which he was highly qualified, and in which, I think, he would have outshone his associates. This disappointment drove him to display his talents at the expence of a group of our literary men in Scotland, who, by puffing one another, had contrived to damn every man of letters who was not willing to range himself under their standard.

These men bore down every thing before them, and forced their enemies either to leave the country, or to submit to be pointed

at in the street as literary Drawcanfirs.

How disagreeable is it to remember, that the good-natured Hume, whose classic works will be read after the memory of these little men, who abused his friendship, shall be completely washed away by the tide of time, was at the head of this despicable club!

After having thrown away his time and talents for some time in writing a Scotch Review at Edinburgh, Stuart went to London, and became a professional writer, engaging himself in several periodical publications, in which, though he seemed to write for bread and for a party, he never deviated from his principles, which were friendly to the rights of humanity and to the liberties of his country. He lived in London without a patron, and yet preserved his independence without the means of fortune.

It was his happiness to love and to cultivate letters, and to be too proud to have any terror of his enemies. His view of Society in Europe, in its progress from rudeness to refinement, his Historical Dissertation concerning the Antiquity of the English Constitution, his Observations concerning the Publick Law, and the Constitutional History of his own country, and his History of the Establishment of the Reformation of Religion in Scotland, though written without that compleat leisure which is necessary to the production of great and classical undertakings, do all of them evince a bright understanding, a masculine genius, and a careful examination of the truth, for which time only was wanting to possess him compleatly of his subject. Of his History of Mary, it is needless for me to say much; its reception by the world after men were supposed to have made up their minds about that period of the Scottish annals, and the guilt of the Queen, and that superficial readers were satisfied with Dr. Robertson's history, are sufficient proofs of the merit of Dr. Stuart's. The book is now printing in Germany in the German language, and will be received on the Continent, where historians are required to support their reputation by laborious investigation, and are not allowed to write novels for the entertainment only of the ladies.

In the year 1783, he had begun to write the lives of John Knox, George Buchanan, and Sir Thomas Craig, for a Biographia Scotica. To the last article he meant to have subjoined some thoughts upon the feudal and canon law; and to that of Knox, some reflections on religious establishments.

At that time he also formed the resolution of composing a history of Scotland, from the earliest accounts of time till the rebellion in the year 1745.

Soon afterwards his engagements in the English Review and Political Herald diverted him from these nobler pursuits; and it is to be regretted that a man of his eminent abilities should have been forced to lend himself

to

to occupations of so inferior a nature. But it is not fair to undervalue his merit on account of the hardness of his fortune.

That he came forth in the Political Herald, as the bitter and determined enemy of a brother adventurer of his, connected with this country, and who is supposed to govern it, has excited great indignation among us panders of power in Scotland; but let it be remembered, that the worst that can be said of Stuart is, that he was a violent satyrst, and stopped at nothing to pull down a man whom he considered as a chief advocate for absolute power in this country and nation, whilst at the same time he continued the integrity of his political creed.—But of the sycophants of D—, it may be affirmed, that they support a man who despises them in his heart, derides them in his conduct, and has taught them to expect that he will leave them in penury and contempt whenever another *Temple* shall be erected on the platform of royal favour.

For my own part, gentlemen, after more than twenty years of consistent conduct, I may be permitted to say, that brown and scarlet, or buff and blue, have no charms in my eyes, independent of those who wear them; and I will venture to fore-tell, that when our Augustus shall have obtained the plenitude of power, by the corruption of our manners, and the consent of a degenerate people, he will loathe, as Octavius did, the vile steps by which he ascended to the supreme power, and will prefer the old friends of the commonwealth in Asiaticus, Pollios, Virgils, and Horaces of future days, to the blustering unprincipled hounds that came in with him full-cry to the death of a constitution of free government, which will remain in story the admiration, and the subject of regret to surrounding nations, and to the latest posterity.

These sentiments, gentlemen, do I freely venture to express, while one may yet venture to speak or to write in this degraded country.

Unconnected with party, I desire to shew on the one hand, my respect for HIM whom the constitution has placed at the head of this nation; and, on the other, that I will not stoop to please him by the sacrifice either of my opinions or my attachment to that form of government, *which has been lately destroyed by the late misconduct* or endeavours of those who ought to have united to save it by honest and lawful means, when they were in their power.

Concerning Dr. Stuart's family, I think it unnecessary to say any more than, what I have reason to believe, he was a gentleman by birth, as well as in character, and that he was the son of a learned father, and a worthy mother. He was born in the year 1742, a year which the whimsical author of the *Tableau de Paris* has set forth as productive of men of a fervid genius, remarkable for the peculiarity of their character, and of their pursuits.

I shall conclude this sketch with an expression of his own, in his famous letter to me, about Robertson:

“He might, indeed, have no title to be
“vain; but he could not submit to be, ser-
“vile, and a hostile and angry individuals
“fastened rudely upon his name, he deserved
“not, I think, to be censured as either unjust
“or cruel, if he rebuked their littleness, and
“pointed with scorn to resentments which
“they could not gratify, and to arts which
“they durst not avow.”

P. 811, read Mrs. Barwick.

P. 814, read Belfast.

BIRTHS.

Sept. **P**rincess Frederic, consort to the King
18. of Denmark's brother, a prince.

Oct. . . At Laudon castle, the lady of Viscount Maitland, a son.

3. Lady of Sir Carnaby Haggerston, bart. a dau.

8. The lady of Clement Sam. Strong, esq; of Pancras-lane, a son.

13. Lady of the Archbishop of Canterbury, a dau.

23. The wife of Mr. Henry Field, apothecary in Newgate-str. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Mar. **A**T Calcutta, Stephen Cassan, esq; of
... the Supreme Court, to Miss Mears, dau. of Capt. M. late commander of the Brilliant East Indiaman, lost about four years ago at the island of Joanna.

Also, Robert Sanders, esq; to Miss Keble.

Lately, at Boston, New England, Thomas Lindal Winthrop, esq; to Miss Temple, dau. of the hon. John T. consul from the British court at New York.

Edward Trapp Pilgrim, esq; to Miss Mitchell, youngest daughter of Thomas M. esq; of the Navy-office.

Aug. 10. At Christchurch, Surrey, Francis Hammond, esq; of Burrows-buildings and Rotten-bar, to Miss Stacy, of the former place.

Sept. . . Rev. J. Ambrose, LL.D. of Liverpool, to Miss Falkener.

7. At Godalming, Mr. Maline, shopkeeper there, to Miss Kid, of Guilford.

21. At Liverpool, rev. John Ambrose, LL.D. to Miss Falkner.

23. At Edinburgh, John Mill, esq; of Fearn, to the hon. Mrs. Falconer, widow of George F. esq; of Phefdo.

26. W. Fraser, esq; to Miss Farquharson. Mr. Charles Heath, to M^{rs} South.

28. Rev. P. How, M.A. to Miss Wyberg.

Mr. Augustine Toussaint, to Miss Susanna Carver, youngest dau. of the late Mr. C. of Tottenham High-cross.

30. Lambert Malachi, esq; to Miss Reddish.

Oct. 1. At Bath, Jas. Trant Fitzgerald, esq; only son of Sir Richard Fitzgerald, bart. of the kingdom of Ireland, to Miss Dalton, only

only dau. of the late Robert D. esq; of Thumham-hall, co. Lanc.

At Pocklington, Mr. John Ferry, attorney, to Miss Hewer, dau. of the rev. Mr. H. of the same place.

At Whitehaven, Archibald Douglas, esq; of Eddystone, to Miss Jane Gale, youngest dau. of the late John G. esq; of Whitehaven.

3. Rev. John Lettice, D.D. vicar of Peas Marsh, Suffex, late fellow of Sidney Coll. Camb. to Miss Newling, only dau. of John N. esq; alderman of Cambridge.

5. By special licence, Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart. to Miss Weston, dau. of Robert W. esq; and niece to the D. of Montagu.

Mr. Robert Buchanan, callico-printer, of Crayford, to Miss Walter, dau. of the rev. Mr. W. rector of Crayford.

At Knarelsborough, E. Brisco, esq; to Lady Anne Gordon, dau. of Lord Aberdeen.

At Wakefield, Jonas Brown, jun. esq; of Kingston on Hull, to Miss Eliza Simpson, niece of Lady Armytage of Wakefield.

7. Mr. W. Clarke, attorney at law, of Staple-inn, to Miss Enfor, dau. in law of Tho. W. esq; of Hexton, Middlesex.

John Pemberton, esq; to Miss Henrietta Wilkinon.

10. At Birstall, co. Leic. Mr. Smith, of Barnard's-inn, attorney, to Miss Oxley, grand daughter of Sam. Oliver, esq; of Birstall.

11. Samuel Goodman, esq; of Ely-place, to Miss Green, only dau. and heiress of Matthew G. esq; late of Villiers-street.

12. E. Ogden, esq; of Castle-hill, Shaftesbury, to Miss Goldart, of Wigmore-str.

Mr. Tho. Ventum, ensign in the Middlesex militia, to Miss Hamet Crossley, of Waltham cross.

14. W. Paterfon, esq; of Great Ormond-str. to Miss Callandar, niece of David Millegan, esq; of Nicholes-lane.

16. Mr. William Harper, of Macclesfield, to Miss Agutter, dau. of Paul A. esq; of Aldermanbury.

17. Rev. Mr. Fothergill, of Durham, nephew to the provost of Queen's coll. Camb. to Miss Bathurst, of Norfolk-str. Strand.

Rev. R. Hughes, of Aldenham, Hants, to Miss A. Reid.

19. Mr. Thomas Fonnereau, son of Z. P. F. esq; deceased, to Miss Harriet Hanson, of Reading.

At Stansted Abbots, Mr. John Kirkby, of Rye-house, to Miss Maria Fairfax, of the Bull-inn, Hoddesdon.

21. George Guy, esq; to Miss Bond.
Sam. Barker, esq; of Lyndon, co. Rutl. to Miss Haggitt, of Rushton.

DEATHS.

June **I**N the parish of St. Joannes de Godini, 30. **I**n the diocese of Oporto, aged 117, Veresimo Nogueira. He served as a soldier from the age of 17 till he was 37, and was at the battle of Almanza: after he had obtained his discharge, he married, had several

children, and maintained his family by his own labour and some little independency which he possessed. He always enjoyed the best state of health, and it is not unlikely that he might have lived some years longer, had it not been for a fall, in which one of his legs was broken in three places, which occasioned his death. He had all his teeth, and all his hair, a few of which only were grown grey; and he enjoyed all his faculties to the last. This old man is a proof that an advanced age is not confined to the Northern climates.

At Florence, Sir Horace Mann, K.B. envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to that court.

Aug. 12. At Shavington-hall, Shropshire, Mary Lacy Viscountess Kilmorey, aged 78. She was the third dau. of Waddington Earl Ferrers.

21. At Mortimer, co. Berks, aged 71, Mrs. Hunter, relict of Henry Launey H. esq; of Beech-hall, in that county.

22. In Portman sq. Mrs. Anne Des Biffon.

23. At Nantwich, Mrs. Maddocks, relict of the late Mr. Plant M. On the 24th, Mr. John Hassel, her brother. And on the 27th, Mrs. H. his relict.

Mr. Robinson, of Bond-str.

At Homerton, aged 82, Israel Isaacs, esq; the last of the body of merchants who in 1746 advanced to Government two millions at a day's notice.

24. Aged 71, rev. W. Hammett, rector of Horstead and Coltishall, Norf. worth 300l. per annum; formerly senior fellow of King's coll. Camb.

At Kensington, Mrs. Brown, relict of Launcelot B. esq; of Hampton Court.

At Norwich, rev. Richard Eglington, rector of Thimblethorpe, and of the consolidated living of Sharnington cum Saxlingham, in Norwich.

Mrs. Haweis, wife of the rev. Tho. H. of Aldwinkle, co. Northampt.

In Queen's row, Pimlico, aged 73, Mr. William Glasford, formerly of the navy pay office.

25. Mr. Samuel Creswell, sexton of St. Mary's parish, and many years a considerable printer and bookseller, at Nottingham.

At Margate, Mr. Ware, coachmaker, of London.

26. Of a paralytic stroke, Richard Hippsley Cox, esq; of Stow Easton, co. Som. late representative and colonel of militia for that county.

At W. Cammel, rev. Edw. Aubrey, rector of that parish.

At Hempnall, co. Suff. aged 59, Mr. W. Thirkettle, universally respected for his hospitality and generosity.

Rev. Mr. Hearne, rector of Little Snoring, co. Norf. aged 46.

27. In his 81st year, at Bolton-hall, co. York, Christopher Dawson, esq.

Mrs. Ogle, wife of Wentworth O. esq.

Mr. Rob. Ralph, merchant, Ipswich.

29. At Rochester, Mr. Fisher, printer and bookseller, and one of the aldermen of that corporation ; editor of a very useful History of that city, 1772, 12mo, of which he was preparing a new edition, in 2 vols. with improvements.

In Red Lion-court, Fleet-str. Mr. Rob. Brooke, merchant, late of Gibraltar.

In Scotland, the rev. Mr. William Scott, minister of the Gospel at Kirkpatrick-juxta, in the 87th year of his age, and the 51st of his ministry.

30. At Hampstead, Mrs. Pope, wife of Simon P. esq.

Sept. . . . At the German Spa, Miss Danby, sister to the lady of Gen. Harcourt, and dau. of the rev. Dr. Danby.

At Wandsworth, Mr. Peter Burchard, an eminent dyer.

On his passage home from India, Capt. Thomas Thomson, of the late 98th reg. and last on the Bengal establishment.

At Philip's Norton, Somersetshire, within a few days of 80, the rev. Henry Harris, M.A. 47 years vicar of that place.

At Boulogn, on his way to the South of France, where he was going for the recovery of his health, Beaumont Craige, esq.

Near Exeter, John Andrews, esq; of Hill-house, co. Gloc.

6. At Turnford, Herts, the lady of Robert Harris Cooper, esq; Portugal merchant.

In Bedford-sq. the wife of Cuthbert Fisher, esq.

7. Edward Stabler, esq; merchant ; one of the aldermen of York, and mayor of that city in 1779.

In Walcot-place, Lambeth, John Loveday, esq; formerly a stationer on Fish-street-hill.

At his seat at Lantryhid, co. Glamorg. Sir Thomas Aubrey, bart. He succeeded his eldest brother John in 1767, and is succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son, John A. esq; M.P. for the county of Bucks, and one of the Lords of the Treasury.

8. At Hackney, Robert Lewin, esq; secretary of the Bank, aged 81. He had been 63 years in the service of the Governor and Company of the Bank, and 42 years secretary.

At Walmesley, Lancash. Mr. Purvis, a gentleman farmer, formerly in the navy. He went a volunteer with Lord Anson round the world ; and was one of the persons left on the island of Tinian, when the Centurion drove out to sea.

At Woolwich, in her 71st year, Mrs. Mary Fletcher, relict of the rev. Mr. F. formerly of Rochester.

The wife of Mr. J. Chatfield, of Croydon.

9. At Stamford, Christian Hervey, esq; of Betchworth, Surrey.

12. In her 86th year, Mrs. Catherine Jones, of Clomendu, Llanvairas, co. Denbigh ; whose intrinsic piety and goodness added lustre to her station, and will make her ever remembered by a numerous circle of poor, whom she relieved.

At Cricket-lodge, the wife of Adm. Hood, dau. of the rev. Dr. West, and niece to the late Lord Visc. Cobham.

15. At Kew, Solomon Kendrick, esq; Russia merchant ; formerly consul to Russia.

21. At Edinburgh, Sir Robert Maxwell, bart. of Orchardon.

23. In Powis-place, Miss Lewis, dau. of Mr. L. who built the place.

At Penn, co. Bucks, Mrs. Ruxton, wife of Capt. R. and dau. of Gen. Haviland, who commanded in the West of England during last war.

Mrs. Coltman, wife of Thomas C. esq; of Hagney, co. Lnc.

24. Lady Poole, wife of Sir Ferdinand P. bart.

Mr. Francis Severn, brother to Mr. S. apothecary, of Carnaby str.

Mrs. Rachael Schellenger, relict of Mr. S. linen-draper of Piccadilly.

At Weston, the seat of W. Man Godschall, esq; Dr. Spence, physician of Guilford, and F.A.S. Edinb. He was thrown from his horse soon after he mounted to return home, by which he received such a concussion of the brain, that, notwithstanding the efforts of two of the faculty, who immediately attended from London, he languished till next day, and expired, having only recovered his senses and speech for a short time.

25. At Bath, Edw. Ives, esq; of Titchfield, formerly surgeon on board Admiral Watson's ship in the East Indies, and author of "A Voyage from England to India, in the year 1754, and a Historical Narrative of the Operations of the Squadron and Army in India under Vice Adm. Watson and Lord Clive, 1755-67, &c." 1773, 4to.

Mrs. Aikin, wife of Mr. A. of Covent Garden theatre.

26. Mrs. Price, wife of Mr. P. of Elus-ton, near Bedford.

27. At the Duke of Chandos's, at Avington, Hants, Thomas Jeffreys, esq; a commissioner of the customs.

The lady of — Baker, esq; lately returned from Boston in New England.

28. At Clapham, in his 61st year, the rev. Dr. Mayo.

Rev. Mr. Ruxden.

29. In South-str. Marybone, in his 78th year, Mr. Bennett, 58 years a tallow-chandler in Drury-lane.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Mr. D. proprietor of Bagnigge Wells.

In Crutched Friars, in her 34th year, Mrs. Jane Myers, wife of Dr. M. physician to the Finsbury Dispensary. She sustained with exemplary fortitude, with calm, gentle resignation, a lingering and painful illness. Her memory will be appreciated while humanity and benevolence are commended. — The distressed repine, the orphan suffers, as she was effectually the cherishing friend of both.

Mr. Malachi Heath, of Lymptone-hall, half

half brother to the hon. Mr. Justice Heath.

At Preston-castle, near Hitchin, Robert Hinde, esq; late captain of the royal regiment of light horse, whose "Discipline" he published in 1778, 8vo. He retired on half pay, having at that time a wife and 12 children alive, the eldest in the army.

30. W. Halhed, esq; one of the directors of the Bank.

Oct. 1. At Rumford, Mrs. Glover, relict of the late Capt. Alphonfus G.

2. At Lyndhurst, Hants, the lady of James Barber, esq.

In Cornhill, Capt. Daniel Clark, late commander of the William Pitt East Indiaman.

Of a violent fever, Mr. Woolley, only son of the late Mr. W. hosier in Cheap-side.

At Falmouth, Mr. Hitch, son of the late Mr. H. bookseller in Paternoster-row. He was in the delirium of a fever; and, taking opportunity of his servant's absence, leaped out of a two pair of stairs window, and ran into the sea, where he was drowned.

Mr. Walford, of Stanmore.

At Laytonstone, Mr. James Menetone, ship-builder.

On the 2d of Oct. departed this life, which had been a life of care and anxiety, in St. Michael's square, Southampton, Mrs. Margaret Rogers, the wife of George R. esq; a gentleman much esteemed, and resident in that place. She passed her last twenty years amidst the sociable and amusing scenes (the cheerfulness of which she helped to increase by her domestic parties) in that hospitable and pleasureable spot. She was married very early, and might have seen her children's children; but, as that was not the happiness of her destiny, she had the more leisure to wait on the interests and welfare of her near and numerous relations, of whose prosperity she never lost sight, living or dying. Fifty years rather increased than diminished the ardour of her attachment. She performed all the duties belonging to her station—of a daughter—of a wife (during six and forty years)—of a sister—affectionate to all, of near or remote kindred—and in the rank of her friends. Her conscience never upbraided her with doing too little. "Who knew her, knew; who lov'd her, tell." She had a countenance full of suavity, except when she put on the frown of disapprobation. It was a pity it could not be concealed; for it looked like momentary ill-nature without being it. She was not the slave of dress, of fashion, or opinion. "What a fine woman must she have been when she was young!" observed a judge of merit, personal and intellectual, in that neighbourhood. There was great meaning and expression in her face; not of beauty, but perhaps of something better. She was above the middle size, and rather corpulent than thin. Her manners were engaging. She had a ready and natural elocution, with an understanding improved by reading the best authors, and by keeping good company.

She had an easy turn, and an useful one it is, for epistolary correspondence, and could write a sheet full of good sense and information without taking the pen off the paper. No one perhaps who once partook of her conversation; but wished a repetition of it. Those of her acquaintance who thought they wanted advice, consulted her, and seldom repented abiding by her opinion. She gained an ascendancy over others, that amounted almost to fascination: and, in her turn, was apt to be captivated by liking too much at first sight: for in most people sensibility takes place before the judgement. She was thought by some old acquaintances to be fond of new faces: but friendship has not the privilege of love, to keep the object to itself. Her management and authority over young minds was very remarkable. She had qualities and qualifications that would have made her have been submitted to and respected any where and every where. She gained also a little importance from her state of independence (that procures respect from all who surround it), which, if it sometimes produces envy, is sure to prevent every degree of contempt. She was thankful to the Lord of Life for existence; and took incessant pains, during a long and helpless illness (when life generally becomes a disease), to prolong it to the last drop; for she was not grown weary of the world, any more than the world was weary of her. She breathed her last, overcome by the jaundice and dropsy, at the age of sixty-four, without a single groan. "May my latter end be like hers!" wishes the writer, and perhaps the reader, of this sketch. But she has left amongst her surviving relations and intimates a remembrance and example that no time can obliterate, and no vicissitude of things can efface.

2. At his seat at Elden-hall, Suffolk, the right hon. Augustus Viscount Keppel, second son of William-Anne second Earl of Albemarle, who was married, Feb. 21, 1722-3, to Lady Anne, daughter of Charles Lennox, first Duke of Richmond. This lady gave birth to a family of fifteen children; eight sons and seven daughters. Lord Keppel early distinguished himself in the service of his country: he served on board the flag-ship of Commodore Anson in the South Seas, of which mention is made in his Voyage; and at the taking of Païta he was exposed to imminent danger: he wore on this service a jockey cap, the peak of which was shaved off by a cannon-ball close to the temple. On December 11, 1744, he was promoted to the rank of master and commander in the royal navy, and was soon after made post-captain. His activity during this war was manifested on a variety of occasions. In 1751 he was made commodore of a squadron in the Mediterranean: during his continuance on this station, he pressed the Dey of Algiers in so spirited a manner on account of some

some depredations committed on an English merchant ship, that he exacted from that prince this concession, "That one of his officers had been guilty of a very great fault, which tended to embroil him with his chiefest and best friends, wherefore he should never more serve him by sea or land; and hoped the King of England, his master, would look upon it as the act of a fool or madman, and he would take care nothing should happen again of the like nature, that they might be better friends than ever." Which declaration was published, by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, May 22, 1751. He also about the same period concluded friendly treaties with the states of Tripoli and Tunis. On the rupture with France in 1755, this officer was fixed upon to conduct the second expedition against Goree, and was at the same time invested with the command of the land-forces destined for the enterprize: and though his Squadron experienced several misfortunes during the passage, upon his arrival, Dec. 28, 1758, he employed his time so well, that Mons. St. Jean, the Governor of Goree, surrendered at discretion the next day. After this important service, in which the first besiegers had failed, Commodore Keppel threw a reinforcement into Senegal, and, securing some other African settlements, returned to England, and in the March following arrived at Spithead, from whence he set off for London, by desire of the King, to receive his thanks in person. He next signalized himself under Sir Edward Hawke, when he defeated the French fleet under M. Conflans. The action was fought off Belleisle, on the 20th of November, 1759; on which occasion Mr. Keppel, in the *Torbay* of 74 guns, singled out the *Theseus*, one of the finest ships belonging to the French, mounting the same number of guns, but of larger calibre, and carrying 100 men more than the *Torbay*, and engaged her so closely that she sunk. In reward for his services in this action, he was, in February, 1760, made Colonel of the Plymouth division of marines. The conquest of Belleisle being concerted, Commodore Keppel was appointed to command the navy force on this expedition, and sailing from Spithead March 29, 1761, effected the reduction of the citadel of Palais, the capital of the island, on the 7th of June following. On the declaration of war with Spain immediately after, Commodore Keppel was selected to command a division of the fleet under Sir George Pocock, on an attack against the Havannah. This service was so effectually done, that Sir George, in his letters to the Admiralty of the 14th July and 19th Aug. 1762, observed, "That Commodore Keppel executed the duty entrusted to him with an activity, judgement, and diligence, which no officer could surpass." After the place surrendered to the British arms, Mr. Keppel was very successful in taking many valuable French and Spanish prizes;

and in the November of that year he was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral of the Blue.—On July 20, 1765, he was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, in which post he continued till December, 1766; on October 18, 1770, he was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral of the Red; on the 24th of the same month he was advanced to the Vice Admiral of the White; on the 3d of Feb 1776, he was constituted Vice Admiral of the Red; and Jan. 29, 1778, advanced to the rank of Admiral of the Blue; and on a later promotion made Admiral of the White.—On April 22, 1782, he was created a Peer of Great Britain, by the title of Viscount Keppel; and was at two different periods since First Lord of the Admiralty.—Respecting his services during the late war, while he commanded the Channel fleet; and the charges preferred against him by Sir Hugh Palliser, together with his acquittal, and the marks of honour that followed, they are too recent to be adverted to: We must however add, that on every occasion he approved himself the friend of the meritorious, and the seaman's protector; and that no officer in the service possessed the love of the navy equal to himself.

3. At Stone-hall, Tho. Streatfield, esq.

At her house at Ewell, Surrey, Mrs. Thomson, sister to the late Sir Thomas Cave, sometime M.P. for Leicestershire.

Mrs. Maitland, wife of Mr. M. hair-merchant, of Warwick-st. Golden-sq.

At Auchinbragat, in Strachan parish, co. Argyle, John Ferguson, farmer, in his 108th year.

5. After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Shaw, wife of Mr. S. of White Friars, printer.

In Harley-st. the lady of John Kenrick, esq.

6. Mr. Maxey, druggist, in Paternoster-row.

7. At Kilmarnock, in Scotland, Mrs. Hunter, mother of Robert H. esq; merchant of London.

8. At Great Brickhill, Bucks, George Pauncefort, esq; only son of the late Edward P. esq; of Early-court, Berks.

At Chigwell, Hugh Atkins, esq; of Austin-friars.

10. James Maddocks, M.D. physician to the London Hospital.

At Hertford, of a paralytic stroke, Mrs. Brasley, relict of the late, and mother of the present, Nathaniel Brasley, esq; banker, in Lombard-st.

Mr. Hubbard, musician, of Goodge-street: going along Berners-street, he was suddenly taken ill, and in a few minutes expired.

At Exeter, Mrs. Gilbert, relict of Mr. G. many years lieut. gov. of Jersey.

11. In Brownlow-street, aged 88, Mr. Benjamin Cooper, upwards of 60 years working silversmith.

At Norwich, after a lingering illness, Horace Hammond, D.D. one of the prebends of that cathedral, rector of Heyfley and Great Bore-

Boreham, co. Norf. and formerly fellow of Bene't coll. Camb. where he was admitted in 1736.

12. At Enfield, in his 79th year, the rev. Mr. Andrew Kinros, many years master of a boarding-school in that town, from which he had retired some years. He had spent the evening with some of his neighbours, and the next morning was found dead in his bed.

Mr. Maffet, master of the East India Company's shipping at Deptford. He was shot in the belly by a villain as he was returning home, and with great pain and difficulty reached the Black Horse, where he dropped, and expired in the greatest agonies the next evening.

At Kensington, Mrs. Fanning, house-keeper to the war office at Whitehall.

At Peterborough, rev. John Image, vicar of St. John Baptist's church there, preacher to the cathedral, and vicar of Eton.

13. Mr. Benjamin Parkes, attorney at law, vestry-clerk of St. Bartholomew the Great, and clerk to the Farriers' company.

John Phillips, esq; of Addington, co. Bucks, brother to the late Thomas P. esq; coroner for Middlesex, who died at his house Sept. 22.

At Melton, Suffolk, universally lamented, the rev. Thomas Purvis, rector of that parish. He was son of Admiral Purvis, and brother to Charles Purvis, esq; of Darsham-hall. His great politeness and affability, joined to a most noble and generous disposition, endeared him to all ranks of people. He was always ready to serve the needy, and was particularly attentive to the interests of those who solicited his protection. He was a most warm friend, and took particular pleasure in doing acts of kindness. His company was much sought for by his acquaintance, being always chearful and agreeable. He had his foes and his faults, because he was a man—but the number of the last was small, and of the first still smaller. His loss will be long regretted by all who knew the worth of his friendship, or enjoyed the honour of his acquaintance.

14. In the Strand, Mr. John Thorn, one of the oldest inhabitants of St. Martin's parish, and harness maker to the Pr. of Wales.

Mr. James Brooks, sen. glats-cutter; Exeter-change.

15. At Fulham, after a long and painful illness, Thomas Claridge, esq;

In College Green, Bristol, Dr. Wells.

On Ham Common, Frederic Busney, esq; formerly merchant in Philadelphia.

At Paris, Sig. Sacchini, the celebrated composer.

At the same place and time, Sig. Fabiani,

*** Several valuable articles, with the usual lists, are unavoidably postponed to our next.

Bill of Mortality from Oct. 3, to Oct. 24, 1786.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 722 } 1419	Males 636 }
Females 697 }	Females 706 }
Whereof have died under two years old 559	

Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.

the dancing-master.

Mr. Caleb Redford, one of the tellers in the banking-house of Martin and Co. Returning home from Northall, in company with his brother and another gentleman, between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, he rode full speed against the wheel of Mr. Woodfall's chaise, by which he was thrown from his horse, and received such a violent fracture in his skull, that he died the next morning, without recovering his speech or senses, regretted by his friends and masters.

16. After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Anne Wood, wife of Mr. Tho. W. of Abchurch-lane, merchant.

At Cirencester, co. Gloc. in the 86th year of his age, Thomas Bush, esq; who had acted in the commission of the peace for that county 50 years; he was brother to the rev. W. B. pastor to the Presbyterian congregation at Enfield 50 years, who died Sept. 17, 1777, aged 75, and to Samuel B. esq; apothecary, alderman and thrice mayor of Bath, who died March 4, 1784.

19. In Wales, Mrs. Smith, wife of John S. esq; solicitor to the East India Company, and clerk to the Drapers' company, one of the daughters of the late Chauncy Townsend, esq; of London, merchant, and sister to Mr. Alderman Townsend.

20. At Bath, Humphry Sturt, esq; member in several parliaments for the county of Dorset. He was son of Sir Anthony Sturt, knt. by a sister of Humphry Parsons, esq; alderman of London, and nephew of Sir Gerard Napier, bart. of Moor Critchell, co. Wilts, who left him that estate. He married in 1756 Mary sole daughter and heiress of Charles Pitfield, esq; proprietor of a considerable estate at Hoxton, in the parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch, by his wife Dorothy, daughter and heiress of Solomon Ashley, esq; by whom he had issue, 1. Humphry Ashley Sturt, now in India, married in 1781 to Mary third daughter of the rev. Edward Woodcock, LL.D. of Bath; 2. Charles, a lieutenant in the navy, and M.P. for Bridport; 3. Diana, married to Sir William Milner, bart. of Nun Appleton-hall, co. York; and ten other children.

23. At Brompton, in his 26th year, the rev. John James, B.A. rector of the parishes of Archurch and Kirkandrews, co. Cumberland, after a tedious illness, which he bore with the utmost fortitude, resignation, and piety.

Cui pudor, et justitiæ soror

Incorrupta fides, nudaque veritas,

Quando ullum invenient parem?

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit—

Between	2 and 5	120	50 and 60	101
	5 and 10	53	60 and 70	73
	10 and 20	52	70 and 80	57
	20 and 30	120	80 and 90	22
	30 and 40	116	90 and 100	1
	40 and 50	117	101	

The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette
General Evening
St. James's Chron.
Whitehall Even.
London Evening.
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
English Chron.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Morning Post
Public Ledger
Daily Courant
Gener. Advertiser
Oxford
Cambridge
Bristol 3 papers
Bath 2
Birmingham 2
Derby
Coventry 2
Hereford 2
Chester 2
Manchester 2
Canterbury 2



Edinburgh 5
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
York 2
Leeds 2
Norwich 2
Nottingham 2
Exeter 2
Liverpool 2
Gloucester 2
Bury St. Edmund's
Lewes
Sheffield
Shrewsbury
Winchester
Ipswich
Salisbury
Leicester
Worcester
Stamford
Chelmsford
Southampton
Northampton
Reading
Whitehaven
Dumfries
Aberdeen
Glasgow

For NOVEMBER, 1786.

CONTAINING

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Incredible Population of France	938	Daily Variations in the Prices of Stocks	100 ³ —100 ⁴

Embellished with Views of a TARTARIAN ORATORY; the Entrance into the famous TUNNEL which joins the THAMES to the SEVERN; a PIG OF LEAD found in SHROPSHIRE; ELIZABETHAN MEDALS; COINS, &c. &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

Dec. Days.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths		Thermom.	Wind.	Rain 100ths in.	Weather in December, 1785.
1	29	12	36	W		hard frost, strong ice, bright.
2	29		42	W		rain, sun.
3	29		42	SW	. 42	shower, strong wind.
4	29	2	43	NW		grey, sun, pleasant.
5	29	10	43	SW		hard frost, sun, pleasant.
6	29	2	46	SE	. 89	vast rain, windy.
7	29	10	46	SW	. 14	rain, grey, pleasant. *
8	29	15	30	W		white frost, bright.
9	29	6	38	E	. 51	rain, gloomy.
10	29	14	38	NE		overcast, cold even.
11	29	11	37	E		overcast, harsh wind. †
12	29	7	34	E		gloomy, harsh wind.
13	29	6	43	SE	. 29	clouds and sun, rain.
14	29	14	40	E		fair, clear night.
15	29	17	41	E		fog, gloomy.
16	29	18	42	E		thick fog, dark day.
17	29	18	38	NE		overcast.
18	30		32	N		gloomy, harsh wind.
19	30		35	NE		thin clouds, still.
20	29	16	36	SE		small rain, bright night.
21	29	18	35	W	. 16	small rain, overcast.
22	29	17	37	NE		mist.
23	29	14	30	NE		overcast, harsh, cold wind. ‡
24	29	11	29	NE		overcast, harsh wind, fleet.
25	29	8	27	NE		snow, still. §
26	29	10	25	E	. 28	snow, still. ¶
27	29	15	30	E		overcast, snow lies.
28	29	14	31	NE		clouds and sun, some snow lies.
29	29	13	26	NE		bright and still. †† [hills. ‡‡
30	29	9	23	NE		bearing ice, bright & still, snow on
31	29	9	23	NE		gloomy and still. §§

OBSERVATIONS.

‡ Leaves of weeping willow (*salix babylonica*) falling; it retains its leaves the latest of any deciduous tree.—† The weather in the months of November and December hath been hitherto favourable for cattle, as it hath been neither cold nor too wet; and the great quantity of after-grass hath much assisted the scanty produce of hay of last summer.—‡ Therm. 22 at 6 P. M. freezes within.—§ Therm. 25 in the even.—¶ Snow remains on ploughed and dug ground, gone on the grass.—†† Therm. not higher than 28 the whole day; only 23 at 11 P. M.—‡‡ Freezes in chambers. Therm. 23 at 11 P. M.
* N. B. The journal till the 8th was kept at a village 50 miles SW from London; Therm. within door; afterward at the usual place near London. Therm. abroad.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for November, 1786.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Noon.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Nov. 1786.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Noon.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Nov. 1786.
Oct.	0	0	0			Nov.	0	0	0		
27	41	50	45	30.43	fair	12	38	43	34	30.16	fair
28	46	48	41	30.33	fair	13	31	37	31	30.16	fair
29	37	44	40	30.28	cloudy	14	29	35	34	30.1	fair
30	41	43	40	30.1	cloudy	15	32	34	36	29.72	cloudy
31	39	43	40	30.2	cloudy	16	38	40	41	29.18	small rain
N. 1	37	39	39	29.9	rain	17	42	43	42	29.1	rain
2	38	41	37	29.84	cloudy.	18	37	42	34	29.33	fair
3	37	45	42	29.9	small rain	19	38	41	40	29.4	rain
4	42	46	43	30.3	small rain	20	45	47	39	29.	rain
5	42	43	37	30.5	fair	21	38	42	40	29.7	fair
6	35	39	35	30.1	fair	22	36	44	39	29.93	fair
7	32	38	34	30.19	fair	23	37	43	37	29.94	fair
8	37	42	38	30.4	small rain	24	38	39	38	29.93	cloudy
9	40	43	39	30.	fair	25	38	38	38	29.87	cloudy
10	39	44	41	30.6	fair	26	39	46	43	29.6	rain
11	39	43	39	30.1	fair						

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For NOVEMBER, 1786.

BEING THE FIFTH NUMBER OF VOL. LVI. PART II.

* * *The various Articles we have received on the HOWARDIAN STATUE AND FUND, are necessarily postponed for the present. See p. 992.*

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 6.

W HILE the plan for settling a colony at Botany Bay is preparing to be carried into execution, the more objections that are made to it the better: Government will, by that means, be enabled to obviate them; to provide for every known want and supposed danger.

You have observed (p. 903,) that the eastern coast of New Holland is the least inhabited, and worst cultivated, country in the southern hemisphere. To this it has been answered, that the want of cultivation is no proof of the barrenness of the soil, nor the deficiency of inhabitants a reason why the natural productions of the climate should not be sufficient for the support of a greater number: and, as an argument in favour of this assertion, the account that Lieut. Cook gives of Botany-bay is every where cited as an authority by those who, perhaps, never read his voyage. Give me leave, therefore, to lay before your readers the substance of what that celebrated navigator has said upon the subject.

"On the 28th of April (1770), the Indians, ten in number, on the approach of the ship, used many warlike gestures, brandishing their weapons, threatening the master, who was sent in the pinnace to sound, if he dared to land. Early in the afternoon they anchored on the south shore, and saw an old woman, followed by three children, come out of the wood; she was loaded with fire-wood, and each of the children had also its little burden; they

were presently joined by four men from four wretched canoes, made of bark, and tied at each end to keep them together. Having made a fire, they sat down to dinner, taking not the least notice of the ship till the boats were manned, when, on a sudden, two of them started up to dispute their landing; and, what should put the new settlers on their guard, though they were but *two* to *forty*, stood till one of them was wounded with small shot, who then only retreated to fetch his target for his better defence; and, returning with double fury, threw his lance, which flew among the thickest of them, but without effect. Being again shot at, they fled among the woods.

"On the 29th, ten or twelve of the natives came down, while the waterers were at dinner, and looked at the casks with great curiosity, but touched nothing; neither would they touch any thing that was offered them while in the bay.

"On the 30th, a company of 14 or 15 of them advanced towards the wooders with sticks that shone like a musket; but, after shouting several times, retired again to the woods.

"On the 1st of May, the gentlemen made an excursion into the country, where they found the soil to be either swampy or light sand, and the face of the country finely diversified with wood and lawn. The trees were tall, strait, and without underwood, standing at such a distance from each other, that the whole country, at least where the swamps did not render it incapable of cultivation, might be cultivated without cutting down one of them. Be-

tween

tween the trees the ground was covered with grass, of which there was great abundance. They saw many houses of the inhabitants, but only one of the people. They had a transient view of a quadruped of the size of a rabbit: and afterwards the dung of a creature that could not be less than a deer; and the footsteps of another, clawed like a dog, and as big as a wolf; and also tracked a small animal, whose foot resembled that of a polecat or weasel. The trees over their heads abounded with birds of various kinds, some of them of exquisite beauty. Of the trees that could be called timber, there were only two sorts; and of those that yielded any kind of fruit, only four; three of them a kind of plaintain, one sort of which bore poisonous nuts, that killed the hogs that eat of them.

“Wednesday, May 2. They met with three of the natives, that ran away frightened, being intimidated by their fire-arms.

“Tuesday 3. Twelve canoes, with each a single Indian, came towards the watering-place, and employed themselves in fishing. This day they made a second excursion farther up the country, and found the face of it the same, but the soil much richer, and fit for the production of grain of any kind, and meadows the finest in the world, but rare.

“Mr. Banks found this day such a number of quails, such as we have in England, that he might have shot his net-full of them; but his object was variety, not number.

“Friday 4. A midshipman, having strayed from his company, fell in with an old man and a woman and some little children; he had nothing to give them but a parrot which he had just shot; this he offered them, but they refused it disdainfully. Another midshipman had strayed from his party, and, as they came out of the thicket, observed six of them standing together. One of them pronounced a word with a very loud voice, and presently a lance was thrown at him, which very narrowly missed him.

“Saturday 5, they prepared to sail. During their stay they caught an immense quantity of fish. All the natives they saw were stark-naked; and, after the first contest, they were never able to bring them to a parley, nor to form the least connection with them; nor did they touch a single article of all that they left at their huts on purpose for

them to take. Such is the ferocious temper of the natives of Botany-bay: but a bolder, and a still more vindictive people, our voyagers met with at Endeavour River, where, however, they were less shy. Here some presents had passed on both sides; and eight or ten of them coming on board, and seeing a number of turtle on deck, they determined to have one. They first asked the gentlemen by signs to give them one; and, being refused, they expressed, both by looks and gestures, great disappointment and anger. They were offered some biscuit, but that they snatched and threw overboard with great disdain. One of them renewed his request to Mr. Banks; and, upon a refusal, stamped with his foot, and pushed him from him in a transport of rage and indignation. Having applied to almost every one who appeared to have any command on board the ship, without success, they suddenly seized two of the turtles, and dragged them to the side of the ship where their canoes lay; but the crew soon forced them out of their hands, and replaced them with the rest. They would not, however, relinquish their enterprize, but again and again renewed their attempts, in all which being equally disappointed, they suddenly leaped into their canoe, and paddled to the shore with astonishing fury, and, seizing their arms before the people at work were aware of their design, they snatched a brand from under a pitch-kettle that was boiling, and, making a circle to the windward of the few things they had on shore, set fire to the grass with a quickness and dexterity that rendered all endeavours to oppose its progress equally unsuccessful. A tent belonging to Mr. Banks was saved by hauling it to the beach; a sow and pigs that were in the way were terribly scorched, and one of them burnt to death; the smith's forge, what was combustible of it, was consumed; and, while this was doing, the Indians ran to a place where the nets and a great quantity of linen were drying, and there, equally regardless of entreaties and threats, set fire to the grass, and were not appeased till they were fired upon, and several of them wounded.” Such is the ferocity of the natives whom the new settlers will have to encounter, and such their unconquerable aversion to strangers. The inference I mean to draw from this narrative is this, *that much blood must be spilt before a colony among*

among these savages can be established; and that it will be in vain to depend on the grain to be raised among them, as, most certainly, till they are subdued, they will destroy it by fraud or force.

Yours, &c. H. D.

MR. URBAN, *Leicestershire, Nov. 11.*

AS I do not recollect to have seen the following epitaphs in print, I have transcribed them for your Miscellany. The former is the production of Lady Craven, and the latter of Miss Hannah More. They are inscribed upon monuments in the parish church of Claybrook in Leicestershire.

ACADEMICUS GLASGUENSIS *.

To the memory
Of CHARLES JENNER,
Clerk, M. A.

Vicar of this parish,

Who died May 11, 1774, aged 38.

Here in the earth's cold bosom lies entomb'd
A man, whose sense by every virtue grac'd,
Made each harmonious Muse obey his lyre:
Nor shall th' erasing hand of powerful Time
Obliterate his name, dear to each tuneful
And dearer still to soft Humanity; [breast,
For oft the sympathetic tear would start
Unbidden from his eye; another's woe
He read, and felt it as his own.

Reader,

It is not Flattery or Pride that rais'd
To his remains this modest stone; nor yet
Did partial fondness trace these humble lines;
But weeping Friendship, taught by Truth a-
To give, if possible, in future days, [lone,
A faint idea to the race to come,
That here reposeth all the mortal part
Of one, who only liv'd to make his friends,
And all the world, regret he e'er should die.

E. C. 1775.

Sacred
To the memory
of

CLUER DICEY,

Who died the 3d of October, 1775,

Aged 60.

O thou, or friend or stranger, who shalt tread
These solemn mansions of the silent dead,
Think, when this record to enquiring eyes
No more shall tell the spot where Dicey lies;
When this frail marble, faithless to its trust,
Mouldering itself, resigns its moulder'd dust;
When time shall fail, and nature feel decay,
And earth, and sun, and skies, dissolve away;
The soul this consummation shall survive,
Defy the wreck, and but begin to live:

* We are happy to hear, by this gentleman's letter, that the daughter of Mr. Addison, see p. 446, is still living at Bilton, near Rugby, where Addison himself occasionally resided, and whence he dates some of his letters to Pope. EDIT.

Oh pause! reflect, repent, resolve, amend!
Life has no length—Eternity no end.

HANNAH MORE.

MR. URBAN, *Aston, Isle of Wight,*
OZ. 25.

I HAVE sent you inclosed two papers, which you may think not unworthy a place in your well-conducted Miscellany*. The one is a copy of an original letter (now in my possession) from Lord Hunsdon (chamberlain to, and a relation of, Queen Elizabeth's), to the Corporation of Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, on the Queen's being obliged, on account of the Irish war, to call a parliament. The other is a protest of the Pretender's against the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, which I found in a box of pamphlets and magazines belonging to an old gentleman of this island much attached to the unfortunate House of Stuart; and which, I suppose, was industriously circulated among all the friends of that infatuated family, whose hopes were not extinguished even by the complete and glorious defeat of their rebel force by the illustrious Duke of Cumberland, E. R.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Hunsdon (Lord Chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth, and Governor of the Isle of Wight) to the Corporation of Yarmouth in that Island, dated Sept. 20, 1601.

AFTER my verie hartie commendations. Whereas her Majestie is purposed, for certaine urgent and greate affayres of her kingedome and commonwealth to summon a parliament, for the better service whereof you are to send twoe burgessees to that assemblie, theire to attende untill that court shall be dissolved; these shall bee to desire you, that inasmuch as I was the meanes and procurer of the libertie for your corporation, you will, with all the conveniencie you may, assemble yourselves together, and, with your united consent, send up unto me (as heretofore you have done) your wrytt, with a blank, wherein I may insert the names of such persons as I shall think fittest to discharge that dewtie for your behoofe, whom I will take care shall likewise free you of whatsoever shall be dewe by you for the place, which I desire may be don with all expedicion after your re-

* We thank this gentleman for his favours; but think it better to print only one of them. EDIT.

ceipt of the wrytt. Whereto not doubting you will have all dewe regard, I bidd you verie heartily farewell. From my howse in Blackfryers, the 20th of September 1601. Your verie loving freinde,

G. HUNSDON.

Directed, "To my verie loving freindes the Maior and Burgeses of Yarmouth, give these."

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 3.

A VERY respectable literary character having indulged me with a perusal of some valuable memoranda, with liberty of making extracts, I am sure those which here follow, as they relate with strict propriety to your entertaining publication, cannot fail of being acceptable to your learned readers.

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

"Mr. Sandby transmitted your Lordship's commands relating to *Scopelismos*. I had mislaid the remarks I had made upon the word, and could not get at *Ulpian* in this country. I humbly beg to refer your Lordship to *Matthæus de Criminibus*, where you will find the reference to *Ulpian*, and dissertation on the crime." Gent. Mag. vol. XLIII. p. 179. The passage occurs in Digest. Lib. XLVIII. Tit. XI. 9: "Sunt quædam quæ more provinciarum coercitionem solent admittere, ut puta in Provincia Arababia σκοπελισμον, id est, *lapidum positionem*, crimen appellant: cuius rei admissum tale est: plerisque inimicorum solent prædium inimici σκοπελίζειν, id est, *lapides ponere*, indicio futuros, quod si quis eum agrum coluisset, malo letho periturus esset insidiis eorum qui scopulos posuissent: quæ res tantum tinorem habet, ut nemo ad eum agrum accedere audeat, crudelitatem timens eorum, qui *scopelismum* fecerunt: hanc rem præfides exequi solent graviter usque ad pœnam capitis: quia et ipsa res mortem comminatur."

"Could we meet with this term (*Vines*) in any English record or historian, our country might recover its vines again." Gent. Mag. vol. XLV. p. 514. Express mention is made of vineyards in Domesday Book, in Essex, in the hundred of Rochford: "VI. arpenni vineæ & reddit xx modios vini, si bene procedit." Tome II. 43. In Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Somersetshire, Tome I. 8, 90, 91, 127, 128, 129, 136, 138. In Suffolk, Tome II. 389, 418, 438. "Gallis omnibus & Hispanis ac Britannis hinc permisit, ut *vites* habe-

rent *vinumque* conficerent." Vopiscus, in Vita Probi, sect. 18.

To the illustration of a passage in Hamlet, that is quoted from Fabian's Chronicle, Gent. Mag. vol. XLVI. p. 124, may be added, "Procession, Bishoppinge, *annelinge*, purgatorie," &c. Bale's Image of both Churches, 2d Part, signature f. 11. b. Imprynted at London by Richarde Jugge, 1545; and "No man may be *oyled* or *aneiled*, as they call it." Tyndall's Works (fol. by John Daye, 1572,) p. 157.—The writer of the illustration I have referred to desires the antiquary to consult the edition of Fabian printed by Pynson 1516, because there are others; and he remembers to have seen one in the Bodleian Library, with a Continuation to the end of Queen Mary, London 1559, in which the language is much modernised. I have the edition he refers to, (imprynted at London by Jhon Kingston 1559, mense Aprilis,) and the spelling is, as he observes, modernised. The *houselyd* and *anelyd* of Pynson's edition are, in this, *houseled* and *annealed*. (Vol. II. p. 32.)

It is observable, that in Fabian (vol. I. p. 301) *Nottingham* is called *Lindetingham*.—N. B. It stands upon the river *Leen*.

In Gent. Mag. vol. XLIX. p. 539, a correspondent observes, that the custom of *tattooing* is by no means peculiar to the inhabitants of the Southern Seas. To the instances he has given of this practice may be added, Τινες των Αιθιοπων σιζουσι τα βρεφη. Sext. Empiric. Pyrrh. Hypot. Lib. I. p. 30.—Αλλα και το εσιχθαι παρ' ημιν μεν αισχρον και ατιμον ειναι δοκει· πολλοι δε Αιγυπτων και Σαρματων σιζουσι τα γενομενα. Id. Lib. III. c. 24 —Τοις δε Θραξι κοσμος τας κορας σιζεισθαι. Fragment. quæd. Pythagoreorum, p. 56, ed. Gale. But it is yet more curious to observe that our ancestors had the same custom. Τα δε σωμαλα σιζονται (Βρεταννοι) γραφαις ποικιλων ζωνων παντοδαπων εικουσιν. οθεν ουδ' αμφιεννυνται ινα μη σκεπωσι του σωματος ταις γραφαις. Herodian. Lib. III. See also Solinus, Cap. 25.

MR. URBAN,

S. Oct. 16.

THE following letter came lately into my hands among the papers of an ingenious friend, of good judgment and parts in the belles lettres. I liked it

it so well, that I hoped it might be welcome to you, and should be glad to see it in your respectable Miscellany. The subject of it does not now, perhaps, much engage the attention of the publick; but it may still be of some use as a gentle admonition to many of our *gentlemen-authors*, not to spoil their style, and corrupt our good old English by a foppish affectation of French words and phrases. When the letter was written, there was only one quarto volume of the work * published, and a second promised.

Yours, &c. C. B.

To T. G. Esq. at F——.

Dear Sir, Sept. 24, 1776.

I return you your book with thanks. You must forgive my not sending it sooner, as I was willing to read it with some attention, and have perused it with much pleasure. 'Tis on the whole a very valuable performance, and may be classed in the first rank of our English histories. The author appears to be a gentleman of genius, and of such extensive reading as should seem to require the age of Nestor to digest and apply as he has done. His style is generally correct and elegant; but in the structure and run of the sentences, so much like French, that one would almost think it a translation *from* that language; and it is perhaps the easiest English book extant to translate *into it*. A severe critic might discover some few instances of affectation in the use of new modish words and phrases, and not unfrequent redundancies of expression, for the sake of giving a better rounding and cadence to the periods. His language, in short, is rather too *finely*, not to say *affectedly*, polished; and I must own it as my opinion, that the noble simplicity of Lyttelton, and the chaste neatness and elegance of Robertson, are greatly to be preferred to so much sweetness, softness, and delicacy. The narration, however, must be confessed to be sprightly and animated, flowing smoothly and musically on through well-turned sentences and periods. All the characters, particularly of the several emperors, are well drawn; their principal *characteristical* actions judiciously collected and arranged; and the reflections which he every where introduces, in an easy, agreeable manner, shew a depth of penetration, and knowledge of human nature, that justly merit him the title he

gives his favourite Tacitus, of "Philosophic Historian." But, with all the real beauties of the work, I confess I am inclined to wish the author had contracted his plan, and completed his matter in one good quarto volume; that he had not given so large a range to his pregnant but wanton genius, nor been so copiously ostentatious of his learning on some points not the most essential to his subject. He is certainly a writer of superior parts and talents; but, it is to be feared, not without his share, a pretty large share, of vanity. I must not forget to take notice of the artful oblique attack he has made on Christian Religion. After having taken it up with seeming decency and respect, and, in his own way, traced and accounted for its progress through the Roman world, he at last quietly lays it down, and leaves it—among the rest of the popular superstitions. I was particularly struck with the great resemblance he has affected to make us observe between the first Christians and our modern Methodists, both as to doctrines and practices. These latter have indeed ever professed themselves the restorers of *primitive* and *genuine* Christianity.

And now, Sir, I am not sure that this long letter will be well taken, as it bears a little hard on your honourable friend; but I trust your candour and good-nature for forgiveness. When gentlemen commence authors, their works are treated without respect of persons. The present performance seems to me rather calculated to *corrupt* than *improve* the English taste and language; and I could not help making a few short remarks on a book which, I make no doubt, will be a very *popular* one, having so many *specious beauties* as cannot but dazzle the far greater part even of polite readers. I am, dear Sir, yours, &c. C. B.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 10.

I WAS lately observing to a parish-clerk, that the christenings on Sunday afternoons at his church were fewer than they used to be. He agreed to the truth of the observation; and said, that, among the lower class of people, it was become a frequent practice to have their children half-baptized (i. e. named), and never afterwards to bring them to the completion of the baptismal ceremony. He added, that he believed this was owing to the new tax.

His remark excited my attention a little,

* Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.

little, and the gross impropriety of this tax has since appeared to me in a very strong light. There is, in truth, some degree of impiety in it. If a heathen Emperor had laid a tax on the baptism of all Christians, it would not have been to be wondered at: but for a Christian legislature to sit and lay a tax on one of the sacraments of the church is (to give it the gentlest name) such an absurdity as could only be owing to inadvertence.

Permit me here to produce a quotation from a little tract, which our politicians may have, perhaps, forgotten; I mean the Church Catechism:

“Q. How many sacraments hath Christ ordained in his church?”

“A. Two only, as generally necessary to salvation, that is to say, Baptism, and the Supper of the Lord.”

Our rulers having now clapped a tax upon one of these; some may think the other, the Lord's Supper, not out of danger.

It may perhaps be pleaded, that the tax is not upon baptisms, but upon the registering of baptisms. To this I answer, that the vulgar cannot see the difference; and political writers will tell us there is no difference.

The objection I have stated is not so pointedly against the tax upon marriages, because our church does not hold marriage to be a sacrament. A tax, however, upon marriage, is as great a solecism in politics, as a tax on baptism is in religion.

It may be further pleaded, that the sum demanded is so small, that the tax is not worth complaining of. To this I answer, the frivolousness of the sum, though it lessens the oppressiveness, adds to the folly of the tax.

I wish our legislators may see these taxes in the same point of view in which I do: I am sure they will then think it worth their while to repeal them. That upon baptisms has manifestly operated towards introducing a neglect of one of the two sacraments which our church represents as “generally necessary to salvation.” J. BOERHADEM.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 11.

I THINK the public are obliged to every person who gives us real insight into the characters of eminent men; and therefore I am sorry that some of the Reviewers have been so severe upon Mrs. Piozzi's “Anecdotes of the late Dr. Johnson.” Though they may want

method and arrangement, and the style may be somewhat defective in grace, yet surely some allowance ought to be made for the lady's situation in a distant country; and her sex entitles her to a gentle criticism. Her book gives a thorough idea of her hero; by which one may collect, that he had a wonderful knowledge of mankind, with a most excellent heart, and a very wretched temper. His roughness must have made her very uneasy; and, when she found she could not with comfort see those she wished to see (be who they would—why not Mr. Piozzi?) at her own house, she did very right to retire to Bath, where she could be mistress of her own time and her own employment.

I thank her for telling us of the boiled pork, the salt buttock of beef, &c. and for *not* having suppressed those minute circumstances which give one the truest notion of the *man*. Anecdotes of *authors* are easily to be collected and heaped up into uninteresting masses; let us strip them of their prerogatives, and see what sort of beings they are on our own level as *men*. And surely it may be *useful* in many ways to see their true character; that it is very *entertaining* every person must feel. What book so entertaining as the Confessions of Rousseau? and why, but because we are thoroughly acquainted with the *man* independently of the *author*? If, therefore, we lament that Johnson was not his own biographer, let us however be thankful to those who, in some measure, make us amends for his having neglected to be so. Yours, &c. PL—T.

MR. URBAN, Philadelphia, June 12.

THE reformation that has lately been made by the Convention of the Middle and Southern States, in the articles of Discipline and Form of Worship of the Episcopal Church, has been misrepresented by Dr. Price in your News-papers. There is no alteration in their principles as declared by the Church of England; and they differ wholly from the Socinian Church in Boston, which the Doctor commends in his note. However much it may lessen me in the opinion of the Doctor, and of the modern divines and philosophers of your country, I must add, that I do not consider innovations in religion, which contradict the great doctrines of the Trinity and Atonement, as marks of the improvements of either human reason or human virtue.

MR.

MR. URBAN, *St. Petersburg, Jan. 15,*
O. S. 1786.

LOOKING over some loose papers, on my return hither, I found several notes and observations made in a journey about the distant parts of the empire in 1772 and 1773; on the outside of which I find written, *Forſan et hæc olim meminiffe juvabit.* As I am now fairly in the habit of writing to you, while I ſtay in this place, which, I believe, will be no long-time, I ſhall occaſionally tranſmit what I can make out from old tattered papers, that would be loſt for ever were it not for your eternal publication. The firſt I lay my hand on is ſomething I wrote after a journey from Kiſloi-yam to Troitzkoi. The way, I remember, lies over a wide-extended deſert, quite deſtitute of wood, and is in alternate ridges and hollows like the waves of the ſea. The whole of my expedition at that time would by no means have been uninterſting, but I had not then fallen into the practice of keeping a journal of ſituations and events. However, perhaps I may, ſome time or other, go over that country again; as I believe my multifarious warfare will never end in this world, I muſt ſeek my place of reſt only in that which is to come.—*Adveniat regnum tuum!* and, in the mean time, *ſiat voluntas tua ſicut in cælo ita etiam in terrâ!*

Troitzkoi is ſituated on a riſing ground on the left bank of the river Ui, which the Uvelka joins. At about a verſt from the fortrefs, on the Kirguiſian ſide, there runs a chain of flatted hills, all ſtudded with rocks, extending along the Ui; it conſiſts of a cornuted ſchilt, which in many places will bear a poliſh; or rather, it is a kind of ſerpentine, of a greeniſh colour, and ſpotted with black. The fortrefs is pretty conſiderable, and furniſhed with a ſufficient quantity of artillery. All the houſes, which amount to ſome hundreds, are diſpoſed in ſtreets, that run in a ſtrait line, with their names written on a black ground at each corner. They have built a bridge over the Ui, on the other ſide of which is ſituated the exchange, called Mennovnoi-dvor, where the traffic is carried on with the Aſiatic nations.

At that time there had been ſome miſunderſtanding with the Kirguiſians, which proved detrimental to the trade of this place. The whole horde of them, which commonly inhabit the adjacent deſert, and come here for the ſake of commerce,

had withdrawn from the frontier, and rendered the paſſages very infeſure to the caravans that come hither from the mercantile parts of Aſia, chiefly from Taſhkent: the Bucharians* and Ghivinziſians are ſeen here in very ſmall numbers.

The merchandize brought in caravans conſiſts of raw and wrought cottons, coarſe cottons, and a fine ſort called tſchalदार, painted chintzes of various qualities and ſize, of which thoſe from Taſhkent have always the preference, as very few come here from the Indies; half-ſilks, ſtriped and flowered, morning gowns in the Aſiatic faſhion, ready-made; ſaſhes of cotton and half-ſilks; curtains of linen or cotton printed in various colours; table-cloths and ſhirts; a kind of very fine velvet; lamb-ſkins, curled and clouded; and a ſmall quantity of dried fruits. One article of their commerce is likewiſe Chineſe ſilver, and gold coins of Bucharia and Perſia. On the other hand, the merchandize exported conſiſts in red and ſcarlet cloths of all qualities, foreign velvets, camlets of the Yaik or fine armak, all ſorts of peltries of middling quality, peliſſes made up of fox-ſkins, hare-ſkins, koſſakis or lambs' legs, in ſkins of the muſk-rat of the Volga ſewed together; otter and beaver ſkins for facings, Ruſſia leather, red and black; hardware, ſuch as iron locks, padlocks, needles, pins; all ſorts of glaſs beads, and trinkets in enamel, looking-glaſſes, ſilk worked in all colours, loaf-ſugar, paper, ingredients for linen-printing, as alum, vitriol, cochenille, Brazil-wood, indigo, orpiment, blanc de ceruſe, &c.

The commerce carried on here with the Aſiatic merchants, if generally conſidered, is leſs conſiderable than that of Orenburg, and the goods imported are for the moſt part of inferior quality. In return, the barter made here with the Kirguiſians of the middle horde are more important and more lucrative. They are not yet ſo well verſed in trade as thoſe they call the little horde, who repair to Orenburg; on the other hand, their cattle and horſes are better; thus the merchant of the place gains both ways here, and all kinds of Kirguiſian cattle are much cheaper at Troitzkoi than at Orenburg. Horned cattle are in the greateſt abundance in this horde; they therefore bring numerous droves of

* See the Account of Ruſſia, in 4 vols.

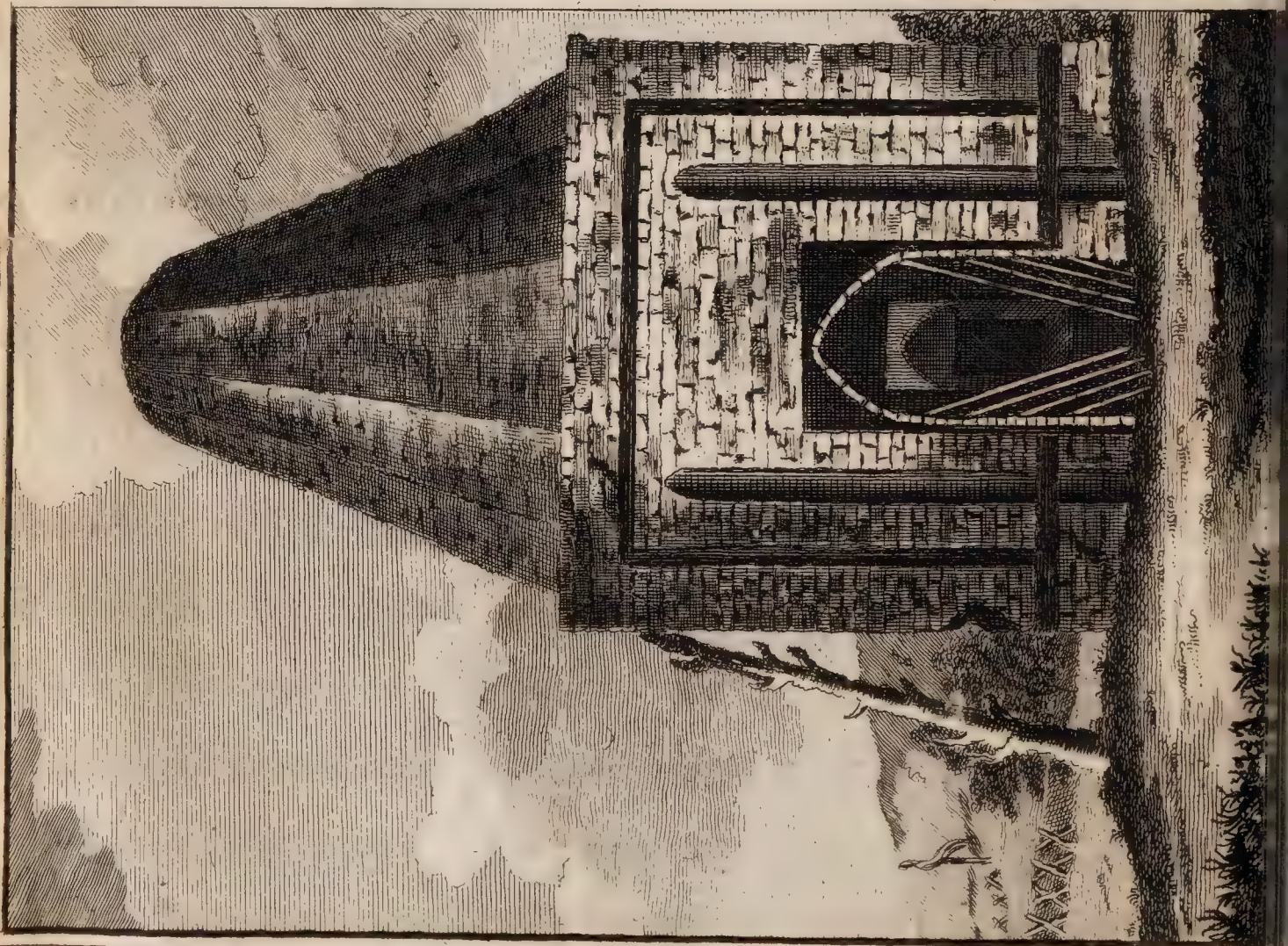
them

them to exchange for other articles, and among the oxen one sees many that are of extraordinary size and beauty. Their horses are likewise larger and stronger than those of the little horde, but to the full as wild and untractable. Their sheep and goats are nearly of the same kind, and have no remarkable difference in figure. The Kirguisians import moreover sheep-skins, red foxes, foxes of the deserts of karganki, and little ground foxes or korskakis, lamb-skins, and the skins of sheep and oxen, coarse stuffs of camels-hair, large coverings of felt for tents, pelisses of the skins of foals, ropes of horse-hair, and the like.

That your readers may be able to form some judgement of the height to which luxury is carried among these perambulatory Asiatics, I will give them as complete a list as I could make out of their matters of merchandize, and the articles of hard-ware which the merchants established at Troitzkoi sell them dearly enough, and for which they receive in return (independent of cattle and peltry) the Chinese money the horde procures elsewhere from the sale of their cattle. And they will see by this catalogue that the wants of a Kirguisian Tartar are almost as numerous as their own. I took it in one of the shops at a venture. Cloth of all qualities, from the finest down to soldiers' cloth, for the most part red or scarlet; camlets of the Yaik, calimancoes, stuffs of all colours, chiefly white and blue, diaper and damask table-linen, cottons, and Chinese stuffs or kitaika, French and Chinese velvets, light elegant pelisses, some new and some already worn, these latter covered again with silk or half-silk, fox-skins of the very first quality, otters and beavers for the facings of caps, &c. fine silks, sashes or girdles of silk and cotton of Astrakan, Russia leathers and Morocco; all sorts of matters for female dresses, in the enumeration of which my patience failed me, and it has stood out many a trial too. I do not mean this as a sneer; no, I hope, Mr. Urban, that you think me above that; the vast variety of these discovers the immensity of female invention, and the elegance of them in general does honour to their fancy. False locks of hair, tufts, pompons, necklaces, stomachers, &c. tin plates for girdles, &c. glass beads, pearls, shells, &c. mirrors, combs, razors, needles, pins, skain silk, white and red paint for colouring the face, neck, arms, and hands, *cum toto mundo mulibre*. All sorts of kitchen utensils, caul-

drons, kettles, pots, pans and spoons of iron, trivets, chains, &c. harnesses for horses, locks of various kinds, spears, hatchets, knives, scissars, steels and flints, buckles, iron, copper, and tin buttons, funnels, needle-cases. I asked for a toothpick-case, but the man had never a one. Snuff-boxes, tobacco-boxes, pipes, brass and copper wares, wooden goblets, plain and varnished. Caskets bound over with iron, scales and weights of all sizes, ingredients for the printed linen fabrics, brimstone, wax, sealing-wax, pitch, tar, resin, dried peas. In short, all sorts of grains and meals, rye-bread, wheat-bread, common tea, hay, &c.—As the greatest part of these are the production of their own country, both in kind and workmanship, they are set at a very high price, and consequently the Kirguisian commerce is very lucrative.

Having heard of a koschena, or Tartarian chapel, which is held in great veneration both by the Kirguisians and the Baschkirs, I was determined to go and see it. It stands about 100 vershs from Troitzkoi, upon the Tahufak, a small river of the desert, which one must go up to reach the place where the koschena is. Accordingly, I set out the 18th of August, 1772, taking with me an escort of 20 Uischian kosaks, and 80 baschkirs, Messchiraiks, and Tartars, under the command of my friend Schokur, the Baschkirian starschine of the Baratabynian volost. Our route lay across the desert, the air of which was perfumed with the delightful odour of wormwood, and the different kinds of odoriferous herbs, with which the whole soil is covered, and our horses trampled under foot. We passed several lakes, some of fresh, and others of salt water, and marshes. On passing Yamantafahak, the desert becomes rocky, as it commonly is as you approach the open mountains: on advancing, the soil always becomes more mixed with fine gravel, and forms by degrees into hills. Afterwards, on leaving the Ulutahufak, we directed our course almost directly for the south, and reached the Tartarian oratory, or koschena, situated on an elevated and open plain. It is still in very good preservation; and does not appear, at least if we may judge by the timbers within, to be of a very remote antiquity. Those timbers may, however, have been often repaired, as the date of its origin is totally lost both among the Baschkirs and the Kirguises. A circular ditch has been dug all round it,



it, which the sandy nature of the soil has not allowed to be very deep, and is exactly a hundred fathom in circumference. The inside of the ditch is the place appointed for burial, and the Kirguises prefer to inter their dead in this place, whenever they are within reach. As I made a drawing of the building, it will save me much trouble in the description. (*See plate I.*)

The basis of the building is four-square. Its dimensions, thirteen arshines by seventeen and an half. The façade, in which is the entrance, looks towards the south. A square hollow moulding forms the principal ornament of the front; with two larger ones in a parallel direction, one on each side the entrance, which is vaulted in the Gothic taste. On each side, within, are two niches with circular vaults, wherein is a small square hole which goes through the wall. The inside pavement of the building is of flat stones, a little raised above the soil, so as to render two steps necessary before the door-way. The inside of the oratory makes a square of nine arshines, each wall being two arshines in thickness. The vault of this square is very elliptical, and is constructed with great skill and judgement; the middle of the cross is ornamented with a ball of baked clay. The angles are rounded off above, and adorned in the vault by very small bricks, cut with a chissel, and laid in form of scales; two descending traverses of brick cross-wise seem to support this part. Exactly in the middle of every one of the four walls is a niche, closed at top by bricks laid step-wise. On the east and west sides are left openings for windows; under which, along the interior side of the wall of the whole building, runs a deep and wide moulding, which has served, as may be still seen, for placing lighted lamps all round. In the north side are three air-holes, and two in each of the laterals, which pass through the wall.

Above this square building, of itself eight arshines and a half in height, rises directly over the vault a duodecagon cupola of a conic form, eight arshines high, and open at top. To this there is an entrance concealed behind the elevated façade, and internally are several traverses of timber placed cross-wise, by means of which one may climb to the opening at top. But, for getting on the roof of the edifice to the bottom of the cupola, I was obliged to employ the trunk of a birch tree, having some of its stronger

branches left to it, and set to lean against the building, instead of a ladder, and which I did not mount without great danger of falling, from the turning round of the pole. The whole edifice is built of red bricks, in form and dimensions very similar to ours commonly used in Europe. The flat stones of the pavement within are squares of five vershoks and a half in surface. The cement which joins them together is extremely hard, and still seems very fresh.

On each side of the entrance several stakes of birch are stuck in the ground in sign of devotion, leaning against the wall, and hung over with tufts of hair plucked from the manes and tails of their horses, with shreds and rags of cotton stuffs. The Kirguisians are firmly persuaded that they do a great deal of good to their horses by making them leave a part of their tail in a place so holy; and it is a custom, generally received among the Tartars, always to leave something before the oratories of this kind, and, indeed, near every sacred place they visit, from devotion.

Within the circuit of the foss are a great number of antient and modern tombs very close to one another. They consist, for the most part, of oblong hillocks of turf, having a pole of birch six or seven feet high stuck in them. At the head of some, however, instead of this, is a lance, and sometimes two lances, the head being always to the north. These poles or lances are constantly adorned with bits of stuffs or ribbands. The lances, they tell you, are the distinctive prerogative of the man. Some of these tombs have been piled up with great care, being entirely covered with neat mats of very fine rushes sewed together. Many others have been surrounded with a sort of hedge, composed of the old fragments of the lattice-work used by these wandering people as the walls of their tents. On others I saw old saddles, wooden porringers, pot ladders, and other like things. One of these tombs alone was surmounted by a kind of coffin dug in form of a boat, with a flat cover laid upon it; to judge from its capacity, it could only be for a child. In short, there was upon one of them a shaft of a cart, and two small wheels, seven feet in diameter, and which seemed to have belonged to the vehicle that brought the corpse to its inhumation. This was, moreover, one of the most conspicuous of all the tombs.

As I perceive numbers of your correspondents,

spondents, Mr. Urban, to be fond of the study of antiquities, I will endeavour to gain their good-will by transmitting to you, while I am in this city, what I can learn of the antiquities and other curiosities of the empire at large. They will be of use to some of the learned who amuse themselves in writing histories, long after I have ceased to travel, and you to compile Magazines. If no real good arise from it to mankind, it is always better than doing worse; and hard is their lot indeed who have not a few leisure hours to pass in lawful and innocent amusement. Other nations have published the researches of their antiquaries, among which a penetrating eye may discover, perhaps, some one or two not more important than the most trifling you will receive from me. When I begin to grow insupportably dull, let me know; for it is likely that at this distance, I may be the last to perceive it. *Et puisqu'on ne peut pas siffler quand l'on baille, mettez s'il vous plait ces trois mots Hebraïques ad calcem paginae, afin que personne ne les comprend excepté vous & moi מִי־יֵתֵן הַחֶרֶשׁ.* I shall take the hint, and, I assure you, my vanity will not be wounded. M. M. M.

MR. URBAN,

OCT. 25.

ABOUT a foot below the surface of the earth was found (in 1767) in a piece of land about three miles north-west of Bishop's-Castle in Shropshire, a block of lead, of which the above (*see plate II. fig. 1.*) is an exact drawing. There are two stamps upon the border that runs round the relievo; the letters of which, I think, are WINP; and, as I apprehend, they stand for *Quinqueviro- rum jussu notatum plumbum.* This is mere conjecture. Let me, however, observe as to the two first letters: "deducatur colonia aut per triumviros, aut per decemviros, quamvis et quinqueviro- rum, septemviro- rum, vigintiviro- rum coloniæ deducendæ hinc inde fiat mentio*."

The inscriptions I consider as a proof that, in the time of Hadrian, the mines in Britain were worked solely for the advantage of the Emperor, agreeable to what Suetonius says; "plurimis etiam civitatibus et privatis veteres immunitates, et jus metallorum ac vectigalia adempta†."

However, private adventurers were afterwards permitted to work them. I

again refer to Heineccius*, who says, *Restituerant deinde iisdem hoc beneficium sequentes principes, sed eâ lege, ut certum inde canonem metallicam solverent, de quo agit L. 4. C. Theodosii de Metallar. & ibi Jo. Gothofredus.* And we are told, in the *Codex*, what this *canon metallicus* was: *Cuncti, qui per privatorum loca saxorum venam laboriosis effossionibus persequentur, decimas fisco, decimas etiam domino representent†.*

The adventurers were to pay a tenth to the crown, and a tenth to the owners of the land, which, by the way, proves, that the mineral duties paid to the king, or his lessee, in the Peak and Wapentake of the county of Derby, are of great antiquity. In the law immediately following that I have above quoted, mention is made of the *Procuratores Metallorum*—officers that exactly answer to the *Berg-Masters*, or, as the word is now pronounced, *Bar-Masters*, of this time.—*Berg* signifies *a mine*, as appears by the word *rabbit-burrough*, still in use.

If the mines of this island were, in the time of Adrian, worked solely for his advantage, it is natural to think that the blocks of metal were, at that time, stamped, in order to prevent lead being sold by any but the imperial officers.

But why a double stamp, if the letters of both stamps are the same? I protest I know not. But I have a small suspicion that the concluding letter of one of the stamps is a B. If so, the interpretation may be *Quinqueviri in Britannia*. And then it will be plain, that, for greater security, the practice was, that all land, exposed to sale, passed through the hands of two public officers.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for 1772 and 1773 we have an account of a block of lead that was found upon Hintz Common, near Lichfield, in 1771. Its form is exactly the same with the above. Mr. Pegge, in his Essay on the Hintz-block, takes no notice of that part of the inscription which appears on one of the sides. I shall therefore add, that Dr. Leigh, in his Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire, and the Peak of Derbyshire, observes, that Camden supposes, that the *Cungi* were those Britons inhabiting part of Cheshire; being induced thereto by the pigs of lead found in the ground, and having this inscription on them, IMP. DOMIT. AVG. GER. DE. CEANG‡. But it is observable, that the

* Heineccii Antiquit. Roman. Append. Libri primi, 119.

† In Tiberio, 42.

* Ut supra, sect. 112.

† Codicis, Lib. XI. Tit. VI. 3.

‡ Book III. p. 26.

concluding word of the inscription on the Hintz block of lead is not DE . CEANG . but DECEA . C . ; which I have thought should be decyphered. *Decea conflavit*; *Decea* was the person who smelted it.

The learned Maffei, in his *History of Amphitheatres* (translated by Gordon), p. 48, mentions a medal of Titus in *lead* at Venice; and, in proof of its being genuine, urges its lightness in comparison with a like quantity of *modern lead*. That ancient lead should not be of the same specific gravity with modern lead is somewhat extraordinary. But, whoever has read Watson's excellent *Chemical Essays* (vol. III. p. 368), must be very well disposed to admit the fact. "It might be worth while (he says) in a philosophical view to examine, more minutely than has been done, the difference between *old lead*, which has lost some of its parts by long exposure to the air, and *new lead*. The plumbers have assured me, that if a *pig of old lead* and an equal *pig of new lead* be put together in the same iron pot, and exposed to the same degree of heat, the *new lead* will be melted much sooner than the *old*. Another difference betwixt them respects the quickness with which they may be reduced to a calx; the *new lead* being observed to calcine much faster than the *old*." ONEBEYENSIS.

MR. URBAN, *Woodbridge, Oct. 26.*
THE impressions you herewith receive (*fig. 2, 3,*) are from a silver medal in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Black, of this town. R. L.

MR. URBAN, *Oct. 27.*
THE description of a rare medal of Queen Elizabeth, in bas relief, has induced me to offer to your consideration an intaglio, or counter, in my possession (*fig. 4*), on which is engraven the figure of the queen, exactly as described by your correspondent, the reverse varying only in the legend.—I presume that the plate in your last Magazine is intended to represent a piece of silver engraven on, and not struck in bas relief. The term has certainly been misunderstood. As there is no date, the occasion on which it was made cannot be precisely determined.

The other drawing (*fig. 8*) is accurately taken from an ancient sculpture in ivory of the exact size, which was procured in North Wales. It is probably the work of some monk, and has been thought to refer to two interesting periods of the history of our Henry the Se-

cond, his amours with Rosamund, and the assassination of Thomas à Becket. If such communications as these have merit to entitle them to a place in your judicious Miscellany, I shall be happy to continue them. J. D.

———— *Coll. Oxon.*

MR. URBAN, *Oct. 28.*

I SHOULD be glad of the sentiments of any of your correspondents, versed in the study of medals, on the coin *fig. 5*. It is of fine gold, exceedingly thin, and weighs about 14 grains.

Fig. 6 is a coin of silver, supposed to be Edward the Confessor's; about 20 of which, with similar impressions, were found in digging for the foundation of a wall in Barker-gate, Nottingham.

R. DEARMAN.

MR. URBAN, *Lichfield, Oct. 29.*

I AM happy to find that my occasional contributions to your useful and entertaining repository meet with approbation from most of your antiquarian readers in these parts. Encouraged by your readiness to oblige, I ask permission to lay before them a faithful representation of a curious, and, to me, valuable acquisition, which has lately been presented to my museum by my worthy and ingenious friend Mr. John Snape, of Moxhull, near this city, author and publisher of an elegant and accurate Plan of Lichfield.

The drawing of this sculpture (*fig. 7*) is taken with the utmost accuracy by Mr. Stringer, from a tablet carved in ivory, and seems to be very ancient. It must occur to every one to be intended for a representation of the nativity of our Saviour, by the cumbent figure of the Mother of Jesus, the Child, Joseph, the Shepherds (one of whom is seen with a bagpipe), Angels, &c.

As new articles are almost daily flowing in, by the benevolence of my numerous friends, I shall, occasionally, communicate to you an account of such as to me seem worthy of notice; and am, Sir, yours, &c. RICH. GREENE.

MR. URBAN, *Colchester, Oct. 22.*

ENCLOSED you receive the figure of an ancient silver ring (*fig. 9*) found at Colchester, having a seal on its top, and of the exact size and form as in the drawing; it weighs 8 pennyweights 22 grains; and is large enough to put upon a man's thumb. The impression (to me) appears to be a pelican, standing up in the

the nest, pecking her breast for the support of her young brood, consisting of three. I shall be glad if any of your ingenious correspondents would state their thoughts upon it, and explain the meaning of the letters, or motto, on the top of the seal, and whether I am right in my conjecture of the bird. W. B.

MR. URBAN, *Shaw, Oct. 4.*

THE politeness with which you received Rufus's memorial, and the exactness of the engraving which you took from the drawing, have tempted me to send you two more scratches (*fig. 10, 11*), which I made about a month ago, of the entrances to a stupendous and curious work, which I have not yet observed to have been presented to the publick, although most thoroughly deserving its attention.

The Tunnel which will complete the noble plan of joining the Thames to the Severn is to be, when finished, two miles and a quarter in length; of which about one mile and a half is done. The arch is 18 feet in height from the surface of the (intended) canal, and as wide as high. The Tunnel is, generally, more than 100 feet below the surface of the ground. It passes under a romantic scene called Satterton Wood, through which its passage may be easily traced by the mountains of rubbish thrown out of those shafts which are sunk at every hundred yards for the sake of *air*; but the *light* they will afford will not be of much use, and the navigation will be carried on by lamp-light.—The labourers work horizontally from the bottom of each shaft, and have made communications between several of them. They have been distressed by several strong springs of water; but they have found means to surmount that difficulty, and they will need every drop of water, which can be saved, for the canal. In several of the shafts a chimney is carried up, and a fire kept to counteract the damps. Many accidents have happened to the workmen during the progress of the work, but none fatal. The boats are to move by means of a cord stretched along the inside of the Tunnel, on each hand. By pulling this, they will advance with a reasonable degree of swiftness.—The work will probably be completed in less than three years from this time.

The ride from Cirencester to the Tunnel is remarkably pleasant.—As Lord Bathurst permits travellers to cross his beautiful grounds, and one of his people

is allowed to attend them, on horseback, as a guide, horsemen may go to Cheltenham by this very agreeable circuit without being much out of their way.

J. P. ANDREWS.

P. S. As the traveller passes through the wood over the Tunnel, the noises occasioned by the rocks blown to pieces by gunpowder beneath him have a singularly romantic effect, and resemble the description of the subterraneous sounds near volcanos.

N. B. The building on the high ground behind the South front is a public-house, built by Lord Bathurst, for the convenience of the workmen employed on the Tunnel and Canal.—There are yet no inscriptions on the tablets on the South front, although evidently they are intended to be inscribed.

MR. URBAN, *Oct. 30.*

YOUR antiquarian readers will perhaps think the inclosed representations of Tokens (*fig. 12, 13, 14, 15.*) worth observation; and by inserting them in your repository you will oblige,

Yours, &c. X. X. Q.

REMARKS on the POETRY of QUARLES.
(Continued from p. 666.)

MY partiality for an unjustly neglected author has induced me to add a few remarks in continuation of my letter in your Magazine for August. That I may not appear blind to Quarles's defects, I shall here take an opportunity of noting a few of them. I had hitherto confined myself solely to his *Divine Poems*, edit. 1630. Other parts of his works deserve equal attention. His *Emblems* have been recently republished by Decotlegon; but the book bears so great a price that it will add but little to its author's popularity. This part of his works which deserves notice, has hitherto been seldom mentioned but to excite laughter, and rarely found except in the hands of children; notwithstanding the absurd perversion of talents it exhibits, it bears many incontestable proofs that Quarles was a great master of versification. In these *Emblems* we find almost every species of metre the English language affords; and, however distorted and deficient may be the meaning, the ear at least has seldom reason to be offended. In the hieroglyphics which are subjoined to the emblems we find a specimen of the same metre with Collins's *Ode to Evening*, except that the lines rhyme with each other. I shall select some few of the



22 Inches

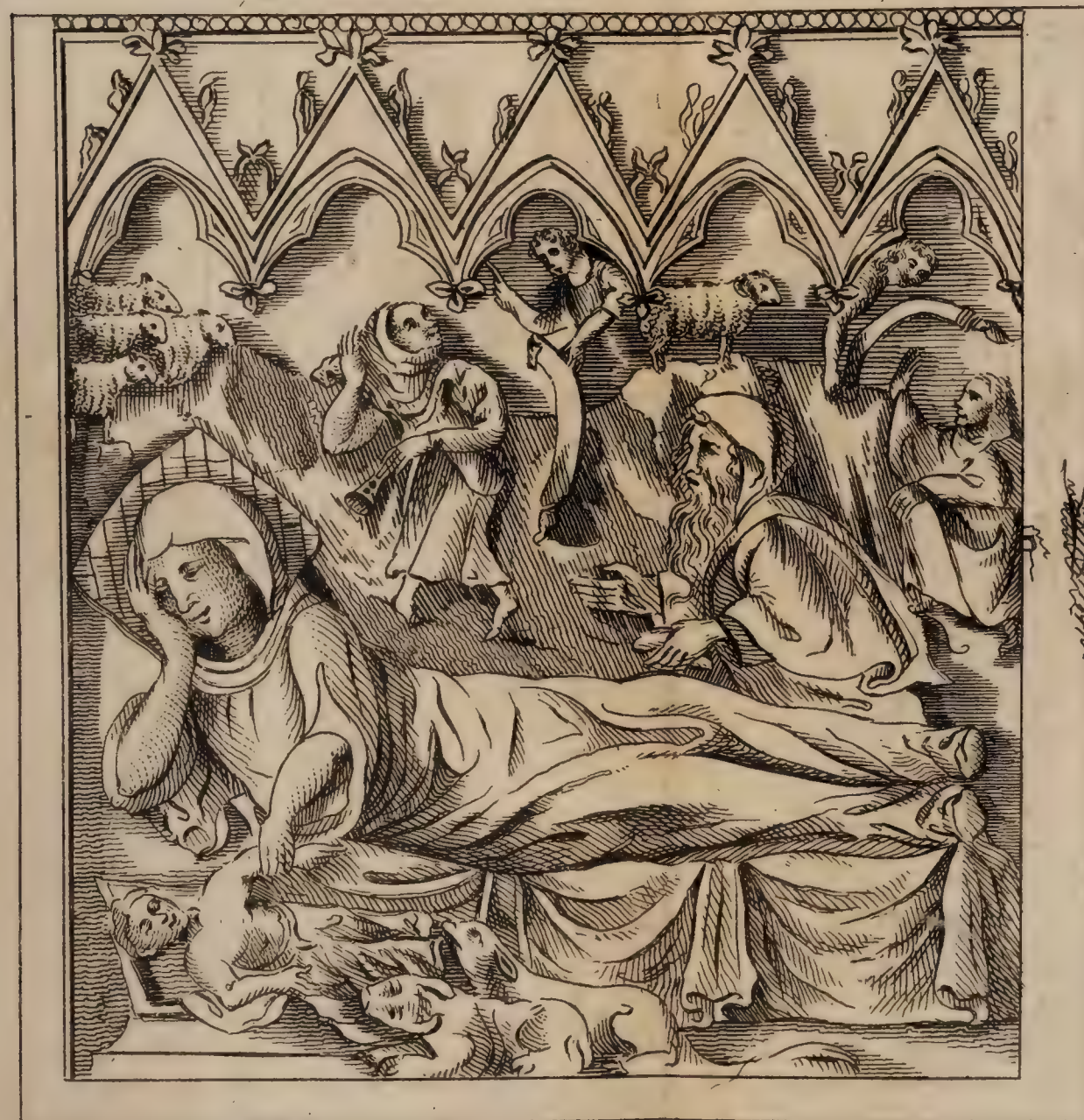


Fig. 7. p. 925



Fig. 2



Fig: 3



Fig. 4



p. 925



Fig. 6



p. 925

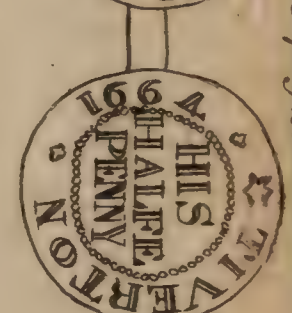
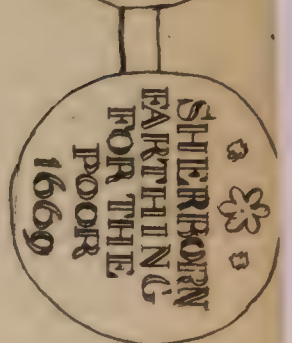
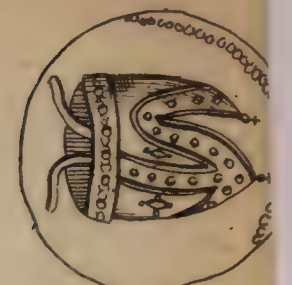
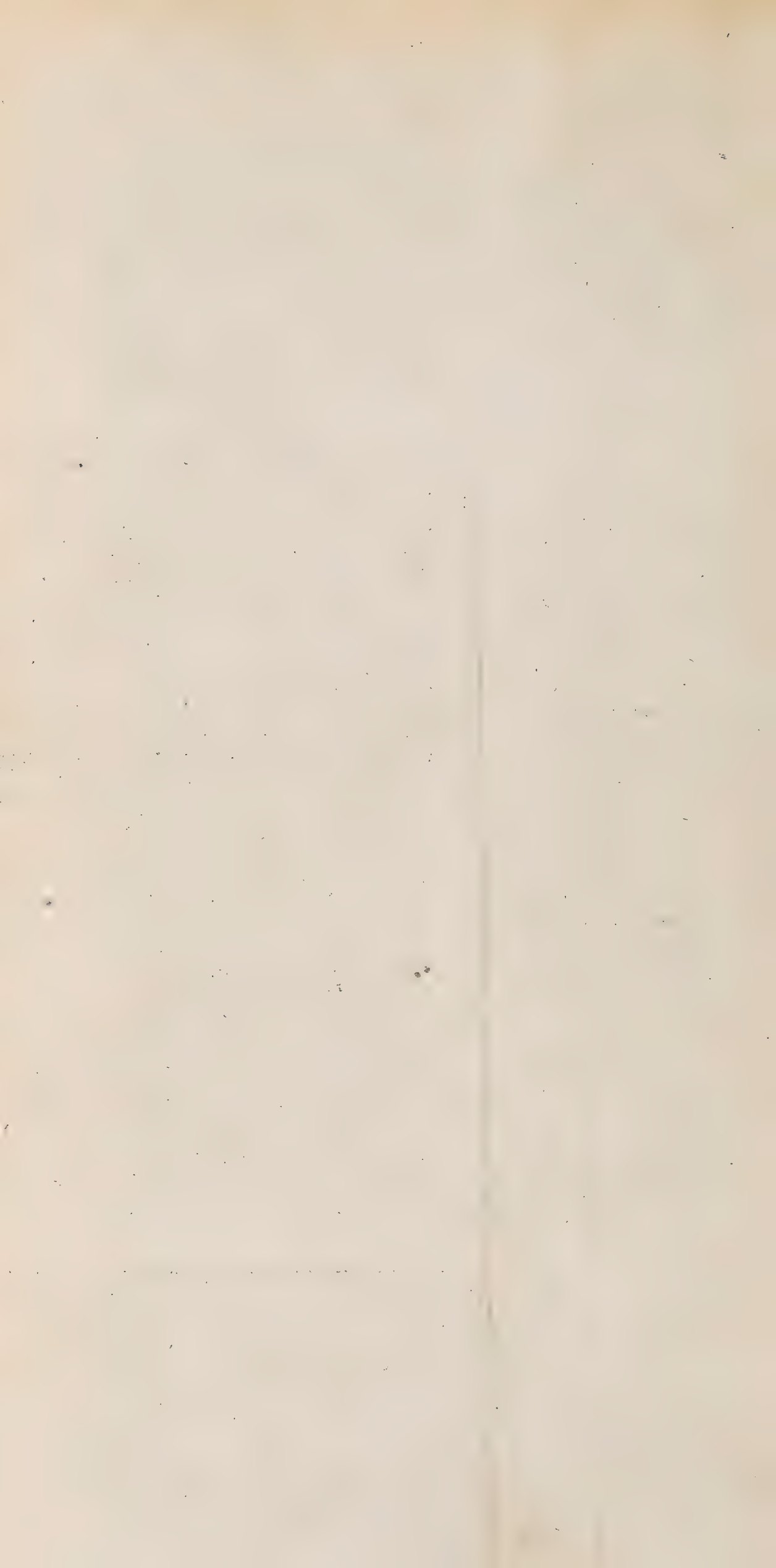


Fig. 10 p. 926

Fig. 11. v. 026

Fig. 14 p. 926

Fig. 75 p. 926.



the best passages from the Emblems. See Emb. VIII. B. 2. Venus is represented as quieting her son Cupid, whom she holds in her lap:

— what ails my babe to cry?
Peace, peace, my dear; alas, thy early years
Had never faults to merit half these tears;
*Come, smile upon me: let thy mother spie
Thy father's image in her babies eye:
Husband those guiltless drops against the rage
Of harder fortunes and the gripes of age;
Thine eye's not ripe for tears, &c.*

*Here's right the father's smile; when Mars
beguil'd
Sick Venus of her heart, just thus she smil'd.*

These lines remind us of that exquisite little poem which no poem of antiquity, save a fragment by Simonides, in any degree equals; I mean Lady Anne Boswell's Lamentation. The lines which I more particularly allude to are these:

*Lye still, my darling, sleep awhile,
And whan thou wakest sweetly smile;
But smile nae as thy father did
To cozen maids — — —*

*Be still, my sad one: spare those tears
To weep whan thou hast wit and years;
Thy griefs are gathering to a sum,
God grant thee patience when they cum,
Born to proclaim a mother's shame,
A father's fall, a bastard's name.*

I quote these lines from "Select Scottish Ballads," printed for Nichols; the copy which Dr. Percy has printed has some variations. Allan Ramsay, in the copy he has given, has taken most unwarrantable liberties. He has many additions which are evidently modern, and very inferior to the rest. The two last lines which I have quoted seem evidently modern. In Emb. V. B. 5, the following very forcible lines occur, which are in the best manner of Milton. The epithet of "hell-rouzing" would not have disgraced Homer:

*Alas! what marvel then, great God, what wonder
If thy hell-rouzing voice, that splits in sunder
The brazen portals of eternal Death.*

There is beauty and vigour in the following expression:

*Did not the great Creatour's voice proclaim
What ere he made (from the blew spangled
frame*

To the poor leaf that trembles) — — —

Emb. I. B. 1.

There is much merit and novelty in the following epithet of "balmy," and grace in the attitude of the figure. It reminds us of those elegant personifications and emblematic images on the re-

verses of the Greek and Roman coins.— Dr. Johnson has very justly commended Dr. Doddridge's Epigram on *Dum vivimus vivamus**.—The following Epigram of Quarles, though of very inferior merit, deserves notice for exhibiting an old thought in a new light, and giving it a different turn, which are the reasons we should have for approving the other:

ON ALEXANDER.

No marvel, thou great monarch didst complain
[gaine;
And weep, there were no other worlds to
Thy griefs and thy complaints were not
amisse; [this.
H' has grieve enough that finds no world but

There is a pathetic little Epitaph on the *untimely Death of a Childe* preserved in Camden's Remains, 411, much after the manner of a passage in Emb. I. B. 1. The Epitaph is as follows:

*As careful nurses to their beds do lay
Their children which too long would wantons
play:*

*So to prevent all my ensuing crimes,
Nature my nurse laid me to bed by times.*

Thus Quarles, speaking of the world:
Thrice happy he, that nere was born to trie
Her frowns or smiles; or being born did lie
In his sad nurse's armes an hour or two and
die.

It was once a fashion to make poetical wills. Quarles, I believe, is one of the last who continued it. We find a sort of an epigrammatic will amongst his Divine Fancies, p. 186. For information on this curious subject see Mr. Warton's "History of English Poetry," and Pinkerton's very acute and entertaining remarks in his "Ancient Scottish Poems," 1786; vol. II. p. 378. To Mr. Warton's note on the word "*Cyprus lawn*," (Il Penferoso, 35, vide his edition of Milton,) I beg leave to add the following passage from Quarles; see Divine Fancies, B. IV. Epig. 105:

ON ZELUSTUS.

*Not thy Geneva Ruffe, nor steeple Hat
With flagging raves, or Cipresse out of date.*

I shall conclude my letter with some extracts from the most censurable parts of my author. In his History of Queene Ester, sect. 8, the King consents to the destruction of the Jews, at the request of Haman. Quarles observes,

*Forthwith the scribes were summon'd to appeare,
Decrees were written, sent to ev'rie shiere.*

* "If Pleasure beckon with her balmy hand," &c.

There

There is no small quantity of elegiac nonsense which conclude one of his elegies:

My joys are turn'd to sorrower, backt with
feares,
And I, poore I, lie pickled up in teares.

The word *pickled* is frequently to be met with in the religious poetry of that day, and seems to have had a more elevated sense affixed to it than it has at present. In the *Feast for Wormes*, sect. 3, while Jonas is at sea in his way to Tharsis, upon the storm's arising, the sailors endeavour to awaken him, and inform him of his danger: A part of the speech is very good; it begins,

Arise, O sleeper; O arise, and see,
There's not a twiny thread twixt death and thee:
This darksome place thou measur'st is thy
grave,
And sudden Death rides proud on yonder
wave, &c. &c. &c.

Jonas still sleeps; a quarrel takes place amongst the sailors, who mutually accuse each other of their sins; upon which the following absurd lines occur:

They count their sins, accusing one another,
That for his sinne, or his, this ill was wrought.
In fine they all prove guilty of the fault:
But yet the question was not ended so:
One says, 'Twas thine offence, but he says No,
But 'twas for thy sake, that accuses me.
Rusht forth a third, the worser of the three,
And swore it was another's, which he, hearing,
Deny'd it flat, and said, 'Twas thine for swear-
In came a fifth, accusing all: replying
But little else, they all chid him for lying;
One said it was, another said 'twas not, &c.

Quarles has compared the world and man's life to an hundred different objects in the course of his works. The following are a few specimens: to a paradise—to a printing-house—to a book—to an hour-glass—to a limbeck—to a tennis-court—to a tinder-box—to a sea—to an ocean—to a labyrinth—to a winter's day; and a variety of other subjects; some of which are, and some are not, faulty.—The name of Quarles is used with great disrespect in some Verses intitled, *Dantur Spectra*, in *Mus. Anglicana*, vol. II. p. 285; and by William Whitehead, in his *Epistle on the Danger of writing Verses*. The Latin verses have neither fancy, wit, elegance, or expression, to recommend them; and as to Whitehead, he is not worthy to open a door, in the temple of the Muses, to a man of half the genius of Quarles.

Yours, &c. C—T—O.

P. S. I have not enlarged on the

beauties of Quarles's Emblems, as they have already been happily pointed out by the very ingenious Mr. Jackson of Exeter, in his Letters. To this gentleman Quarles is much indebted. I shall take this opportunity, however, of dissenting from him in a remark which he has made on the following passage of Dr. Young, who is speaking of the final conflagration: He concludes his description as follows:

——— and final Ruin fiercely drives
Her ploughshare o'er creation ———

Mr. Jackson calls this image *mean and incoherent*. Perhaps total destruction could not have been expressed by a more vigorous and complete personification. It carries with it every thing that denotes desolation and oblivion. Horace has a passage of the same kind, though of inferior force; Od. XVII. lib. 1:

*Iræ Thyesten, exilio gravi
Stravere; et altis urbibus ultimæ
Stetere causa, cur perirent
Funditus, impremeretque muris
Hostile aratrum exercitus insolens.*

The note in the common Delphin edition well explains the passage. In Falconer's very spirited poem, *The Shipwreck*, an image of the same kind occurs, p. 113, 4th edit.

And now by Time's deep ploughshare barrow'd
o'er,

The sacred seat of Troy is found no more.

In dissenting from Mr. Jackson, I should be sorry to have it concluded that I meant to call in question his general taste and judgement, of both which he has a large and most respectable share.

C—T—O.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 1.

IN your Review of Mr. Boyd's Translation of Danté (vol. LV. p. 381) occurs this observation: "We are much surprised that the shocking story of Count Ugolino should not have extorted an eulogium on the great painter who has drawn it." This omission can be readily accounted for. Mr. Boyd is not in a situation either to see or hear of the great painter or his works, or even the prints published from them. Mr. Boyd resides in an obscure village in the neighbourhood of Tullamore, above five and forty miles from Dublin, blest with genius, a curacy of 50l. per annum, and a wife and five children. But it is evident that, under such circumstances, the embellishments of life, and novelties of the finer arts, must be to him unknown and inaccessible. The principal inconvenience he

he suffers is from the want of conversation and suitable society. These he is deprived of; the corner he dwells in precluding such advantages. When he has occasion to come to Dublin, Mr. Boyd takes his staff in hand, and trudges on foot. We may therefore imagine such excursions cannot be very frequently repeated.

That a secluded country parson might be skilled in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, is very possible. It is in the way of his profession, and what his education tends to. But that he should be well versed in the modern languages, and acquainted with authors who are seldom heard of except by mixing with the world and polite society, is extraordinary. However, perseverance and vigour of genius surmount any difficulties.

This Translation of Danté should rather be called a diffuse Paraphrase. It is indeed hardly possible that a translation in rhyme can be any thing else. Mr. B. has enlarged on and embellished Danté; but the young Italian student will find little help towards understanding the original. The same remark may be justly applied to all the rhyming translations in our language, Dryden's Virgil and Pope's Homer not excepted; they give, indeed, the principal facts, and the historical narrative, but no more resemble Virgil or Homer than they do the Alcoran. — The French nation, with more true taste and good sense, prefer elegant prose, and keeping closer to the meaning and imagery of the text. We possess superior advantage in the choice of blank verse; which, with less restraint than rhyme, has more dignity than prose. Danté, particularly, or we are much mistaken, would have succeeded, dressed in this garb. The early Italian poet merits being better known, neither is he so hard to understand as is generally supposed. But his subject is disagreeable, and deters the reader*. He does indeed appear an exceedingly difficult author, taking him in detached scraps, or opening a page at random; and that arises from the obscurity of his various domestic allusions, and the remoteness of his theological ideas from those of our times. The reader who peruses him regularly, from the beginning, soon becomes acquainted with his style, and, with the assistance of the notes that are now amply supplied in most editions, will find him by no means

* To this opinion we cannot in any measure subscribe. EDIT.

so abstruse as at first imagined. He certainly was a genius of uncommon force, and, considering his day, of wonderful taste. It is surprising how much of the best poetic expression, and finest imagery of the moderns, Danté has pre-occupied.

Some few passages of the new version I cannot avoid quoting, as they seem to me of such true poetic excellence, that one cannot help regretting Mr. Boyd should not employ himself in original composition, and not fetter himself with translation.

Canto I. Verse 4.

Now fled my fear, that through the toilsome night

The vital current froze, and urg'd my flight,
When the sad moments of despair I told.
Then, like a toil-worn mariner I stood,
Who, newly scap'd the perils of the flood,
Turns him again the danger to behold.

Verse 5.

Then up the hill, that o'er the valley hung,
With new recover'd powers instinctive sprung,
Easing with planted step the toilsome way.

Si che'l piè fermo sempre era'l più basso.

The last line is happy enough, the passage in the original being really difficult. The following is very fine, but greatly enlarges on and adorns the text:

Verse 7.

Sweet rose the vernal morn, for now the sun
With those fair lights his jocund race begun,
That saw with springing Time the hand of Love

Strike from the sullen deep the seeds of Life,
And from the mass of elemental strife
E lance yon burning orbs that roll above.

The opening of the third canto is much inferior to the original; nor is it distinctly enough marked to the reader, that the solemn inscription appeared written over the gate or entrance.

Canto IV. Verse 13.

Till, glimm'ring on the verge of ancient night,
Afar we spy'd a faint, deceitful light
Vesting the nether world in twilight grey:
Where many a spirit, fam'd in ancient time,
From many an old and celebrated clime
The dim battalia form'd in deep array.

This, though very good, can scarcely be said to have any affinity with the Italian.

*Non era lungi ancor la nostra via
Di qua dal sommo; quand' i' vidi un foco,
Ch' emisperio di tenebre vincia.
Di lungi v'eravamo ancora un poco;
Ma non si, ch' io non discernessi in parte,
Ch' orrevol gente possedea quel loco.*

Canto V. Verse 7.

And as a flight of starlings wing their way,
Riding the wintry blast in long array.

*E' come gli stornei ne portan l'ali
Nel freddo tempo a schiera larga e piena :*

Non mi piace questa parola, *Riding*, it has not simplicity enough for the original; the rest of the couplet is extremely well. The simile of the cranes, a few lines farther, is entirely varied in the translation.

Verse 16.

As with her faithful mate, the turtle-dove
Descends, obedient to the call of Love,
On steady wing, and seeks the nuptial nest.

*Quali colombe dal disio ebiamate
Con l'ali aperte e ferme al dolce nido,
Volan per l'aer dal voler portate.*

The words in Italics happily express the original; but Danté's *disio ebiamate* and *voler portate*, inuited by love, and impelled by instinct, in the same verse, shews the poet, in this instance, hard pushed. It is observable that in this canto there are three families of birds within a few lines of each other.

Verse 20.

Let Science solve the doubt, the Bard rejoin'd,
The body married to th' immortal mind,
Or higher transport feels, or fiercer woe:
Then th' ignoble brethren of the sty,
When the last clarion shakes the vaulted sky,
Shall feel their pains sublim'd, their tortures grow.

The original is here well paraphrased; it is a refined sentiment, and well and closely expressed in the Italian.

*Ed egli a me: Ritorna a tua scienza,
Che vuol quanto la cosa è più perfetta,
Più senta 'l bene, e così la doglienza.
Tuttochè questa gente maladetta
In vera perfezion giammai non vada,
Di là, più che di qua, essere aspetta.*

The last line is singularly expressed, and the sense not very obvious. It may be supposed, however, to have been a phraseology customary, and therefore readily understood in those days: "Although they will never arrive at true perfection, they may expect on the one hand to be in a more improved state at that time [after the last trumpet shall have sounded] than, on the other hand, they are at the present time."

Canto VII. beginning at verse 11,

Learn hence of mortal things how vain the
boast,

and to the end of verse 17, is a fine poetic paraphrase. The original, commencing at the line

Or puoi, figliuol, veder la corta buffa, &c.

and ending at the line

Per un fossato, che da lei deriva,

is also very fine. But we cannot trace in

the Italian what Mr. Boyd so much commends, the comparison between the dispensations of *Fortune* and the progress of the Seasons; and, on the other hand, where, in the original, *Fortune* is represented as a snake in the grass, *com' in erba l'anguie*, [*Latet anguis in herba*], the passage is totally unnoticed in the translation.

Canto IX. Verse 11.

Not long we stood, till thro' the vast profound,
Dismal afar, but more astounding near,
A mingled tumult struck my startled ear,
The vaulted deep and trembling shore resound.

Verse 12.

A whirlwind thus, the child of heavenly
wrath,

Thro' the tall forest sweeps an ample path,
And rends their shatter'd boughs, and stings
afar;

Thro' the long avenue in dusty pride
The desolating God is seen to ride,
And flocks and swains avoid the coming war.

These verses are much inferior to the original; the last line but one borders on the turgid; the word *war*, in the manner it is applied, is not English, though Pope may be authority for it. The whole passage in the Italian is superlatively beautiful, and merits being transcribed:

*E già venia su per le torbid' onde.
Un fracasso d'un suon pien di spavento,
Per cui tremavano amendue le sponde,
Non altrimenti fatto, che d'un vento
Impetuoso per gli avversi ardori,
Che fier la solva, senza alcun rattento:
Gli rami scianta, abbatte, e porta i fiori:
Dinanzi polveroso va superbo,
E fa fuggir le fiere, e gli pastori.*

Canto XVII. Verse 21.

Far on the right the bellowing flood descends,
Above, the frowning rock for ever bends,
While with a solemn sound the shriek of woe
Rose mingling oft' and loud—Suspence I hung
List'ning afar, the deep tumultuous throng,
And mark'd the glimm'ring fires that rag'd
below.

These lines, though excellent, hardly convey the meaning of the Italian, which begins thus:

I' sentia già dalla man destra il gorgo, &c.

Canto XXIII. Verse 7.

The matron thus the flaming roof forsakes,
And, half array'd, her helpless infant takes,
The lov'd, the sole companion of her woe;
Nor speeds the torrent o'er the channel'd
mound,

Nor swifter turns th' indented wheel around,
Than Maro fought the mournful plains be-
low.

This passage is much abridged, and much inferior to the original:

*Lo duca mio di subito mi prese,
Come la madre, ch'al romore è desta,
E vede presso a se le fiamme accese:
Che prende 'l figlio, e fugge, e non s'arresta,
Avendo più di lui, che di se cura,
Tanto che solo una camicia vesta:
E giù dal collo della ripa dura
Supin si diede alla pendente roccia,
Che l'un de' lati all'altra bolgia tura.
Non corse mai sì tosto acqua per doccia
A volger ruota di mulin terragno,
Quand'ella più verso le pale approccia, &c.*

"The lov'd, the sole companion of her woe," but ill renders the line
Avendo più di lui, che di se cura.

Canto XXIV. The first fifteen lines in the Italian are extremely pleasing; but we fear we have already given too many extracts *.

Verse 18.

The phoenix thus, her *destin'd* period come,
Veil'd in a cloud of fragrance meets her doom,
Secure of fate, and feeds the spicy flame.
Fresh from her tomb the wondrous bird revives.
In vain the consummating day arrives,
And circling ages find her still the same.

Much more poetic than the original.—A number of other passages, both from the Italian text and the translation, might be selected, but that it would be exceeding all just bounds. Amongst the many excellences of the Italian poet, the vast variety and richness of his similes are very striking. The attempt to put him into an English dress was certainly a very difficult one. The merit of this version, as English poetry, is greater than its merit as a translation.—Mr. B. comes from the county of Derry. It was natural therefore for him to dedicate his work to the Great Man of that part of the country, a professed patron of literature, and especially Italian literature; but it has not as yet appeared that the eccentric patron has taken any notice of him. JULIO.

* The poet prettily describes a shepherd, early in the morning, the beginning of Spring, stepping out of his cottage, and grieved at seeing all the country white with hoar frost;—then, gladdened at its disappearing soon, he drives his cattle to pasture.—One of the Italian commentators makes a comical remark here. It was a foolish shepherd (says he) that could not distinguish between hoar frost and snow. Without presuming in the least to understand the language as well as the Italian annotator, we must say there is not the smallest pretence for his remark. The passage is most clearly expressed; and nothing in it can lead a plain reader to think the poet meant that the shepherd's vexation had proceeded from mistaking the whiteness of the hoar for that of snow.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 2.

IN some part of his "Biographical History of England," which I cannot at present refer to, Mr. Granger mentions a book, now lying before me, intitled, "Theatrum Virorum Eruditorum," by Freher, a German writer, printed at Nuremberg in 1688; it consists of 1562 pages, and is divided into two folio volumes; the number of portraits it contains are 1312, there being 82 plates and 16 portraits in each: of lives there appears to be at least 2000, most of them very short. Mr. Granger, I think, speaks of being only able to meet with it in the Bodleian Library, which accounts for his not sufficiently availing himself of its contents, but it is now by no means so scarce, there having been probably some copies imported from the continent in consequence of the manner in which he and Voght have noticed it. There occur to me two portraits and lives in Freher, which I cannot meet with in Mr. Granger's Index, though his plan required the insertion of them: the first, a writer well known in this country; the second, a civilian of a respectable family in Scotland. More diligent enquirers would probably make farther discoveries in Freher; English names Latinised being so disguised as frequently to escape a superficial search.

In plate 14, fig. 3, is the portrait of Parsons the jesuit, there called Robertus Personius; and, in p. 274, a few particulars of his life, taken from Ribadeneira, who informs us, that "he was born in Somersetshire; a man equally meritorious for learning, prudence, and integrity of life; who endured many difficulties in England from his attempts to support the Catholic faith. He laboured greatly to prevent the seminaries for the education of English youths at Rome and Rheims from falling to the ground; and took care to raise fresh seminaries in Seville, Valladolid in Spain, and St. Omers in the Low Countries, aided by the liberality of Philip the Second, in which seminaries noble youths, selected from all England, are grounded in the doctrines of the Catholic religion and polite literature; that, when they arrive at a maturer age, instructed in science, and initiated in the holy mysteries, they may return to their native land strong in spirit, and wage a severe war with the heretics, certain of being victorious at all events." Such are the encomiums which I translate from his contemporary biographer, Ribadeneira, who outlived him

him only one year, dying at Madrid in 1611, at the advanced age of 84; as did Parsons, according to Moreri, at Rome in 1610.

The portraits of W. Mac Dowall, here called Mackdowell, occurs in plate 50, fig. 11; and the account of him, extended to a much greater length, p. 1131, is taken from the lives of the Groningen Professors: the outlines are, that he was born in Scotland in 1590, went to school at seven years old under G. Nisbet at Musselberg; and, after receiving lectures on history one year from John Balfour, was entered at the university of St. Andrew's, where he took his master's degree in arts, previous to which he was appointed professor of philosophy, and continued in that post three years. In 1614, he was invited to Groningen, where he read philosophical lectures, and studied the civil law, took his doctor's degree in 1625, soon after which he was advanced to the post of judge-advocate to the army commanded by Ernestus Casimir, Count of Nassau. In 1629 and 1635 he was sent on two several embassies to Charles the First, King of Great Britain, at whose court he strenuously supported the doctrine of "mare liberum," then contending for by Grotius against Selden, principally with a view to the herring fishery. After his return to Holland, Charles the First appointed him one of the council for Scotland, which dignity was continued to him by Charles the Second, after he took possession of that kingdom (probably in 1650), with the additional title of his ambassador to the United States. Dr. Mac Dowall married two wives, both Dutch women, the last of whom he buried in 1652, and died himself at London, but in what year is not mentioned. L. L.

EPITAPH in St. George's, Hanover-square, Burying-ground.

Near this place lies the body of
The Rev. LAURENCE STERNE, A.M.
Died Sept. 18, 1768, aged 53 years.

"*Ab! molliter ossa quiescant!*"

If a sound head, warm heart, and breast humane,

Unfulfilled worth, and soul without a stain;
If mental powers could ever justly claim
The well-won tribute of immortal fame;
STERNE was the man, who, with gigantic stride,

Mow'd down luxuriant follies far and wide.
Yet what, though keenest knowledge of mankind

Unseal'd to him the springs that move the
What did it boot him? Ridicul'd, abus'd,
By fools insulted, and by prudes accus'd!

In his, mild reader, view thy future fate;
Like him despise what 'twere a sin to hate.

"This monumental stone was erected to the memory of the deceased by two Brother Masons; for although he did not live to be a member of their society, yet all his incomparable performances evidently prove him to have acted by rule and square; they rejoice in this opportunity of perpetuating his high and irreproachable character to after-ages."

Nothing surely so strongly marks the character of the present times as this flippant flattering epitaph, in which little more is predicated of L. Sterne than might be said of 20 other men of as easy virtue. The first line may be true of him; but does not the general course of his practice give the lie to the second? That he was a good satirist and reprover, as far as words go, is not disputed; and that he possessed, perhaps, a superior degree of penetration and acuteness of mind, is indisputable: that all who ridiculed and accused him were fools and prudes, is by no means true, though it may be true their censures were carried to lengths equal to abuse and insult. That he acted by rule and square, or would have been a credit to the purities and perfections of masonry, had he lived to be initiated in its mysteries, the single instance of his connection with Eliza confutes. But such is the easy candour of the modern English, that they cannot conceive it possible for a man's life to bely his writings: as if human nature was changed from that state and period when the highest authority on earth warned men against that inconsistency, saying, "the Scribes and Pharisees fit in Moses' seat. All therefore whatsoever they bid you observe, that observe and do: but do not ye after their works; for they say and do not."

The epitaph given in p. 808 is not liable perhaps to the above censure; but the erector of it has sadly undeceived the world as to his moral character. Let the south transept of Lichfield cathedral shew his ancestors were loved and honoured.
Yours, &c. P. Q.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 2.

A Constant reader informs me, that he has in his possession an elegant painting of William Hucks, esq. formerly a wholesale brewer in Bloomsbury*, London, and M.P. for Wallingford in the county of Bucks, in the reign of George I. and II. which he would with great freedom restore to any of that family now living. D.

* This gentleman, or one of his family, placed the statue of George I. upon Bloomsbury church. EDIT. MR.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 1.
YOUR correspondent D. H. in your Magazine for July last, p. 581, refers us to Bridges's History of Northamptonshire for a further account of the arms and monuments in Stean Chapel;—as that book is not yet published, and it being uncertain how long it may remain in that state, the following extract from a MS. which appears to have been written at the latter end of the last century, may be agreeable to your readers; and how far it may be the same as Bridges's account I shall not think myself answerable. Yours, &c. S. A.

HARL. MS. 6365. a quarto, containing inscriptions in several churches in Oxford, Berks, and Northamptonshires.

STEAN CHAPPEL. NORTHA.

On a monument of white marble, by the North wall, over the proportion of a man lying by his side, this inscription:

Thomas Crew, Miles, serviens D'ni Regis ad legem, Proloquutor Parliamentorum annis 21 Jacobi & 1^o Caroli 1 Feb. A. D. 1633. obiit ætatis suæ 68.

Peregrinus in patriam.

Temperance Crew the wife of Thomas Crew Esq and one of the daughters and coheirs of Reginald Bray¹ by Anne his wife daughter of Thomas Lord Vaux died in the Lord² 25 Oct. 1619 and in the year 28³ of her age and now rests⁴ from her labours and her works follow⁵ her.

A daughter of Abraham doth here⁵ lye

Returned to her dust

Whose life was hid in Christ with God

In whom was all her trust

Who wisely wrought whilst it was day

And in her spirit did watch and pray

To hear God's word attentive was her ear,

Her humble heart was full of holy fear

Her hand which had good blood in every vein

Yet was not dainty neither⁶ did disdain

Salve to apply to Lazarus' fore

And was enlarged to the poor

Like good⁷ Angels she honoured those

That taught his word and did his will disclose,

And persons⁸ vile her heart abhor'd,

But reverenc'd such as feared the Lord

A true temperance in deed and name
Now gone to heav'n from whence she came
Who with her lot was well contented
Who liv'd desir'd and dy'd lamented.
Præmissa non amissa, discessa non mortua.
Conjux casta, Parens felix, Matrona pudica,
Sacro viro, Mundo Martha, Maria Deo.

Upon the monument these arms:

Crew B. a lion rampant Arg. g. Gu. Semè de lis and fretty of 6 Or.

Crew impaling Bray, Arg. a chevron between 3 eagles' legs erased at the thigh, Sa.

Crew with the former quartering, impaling Bray, quartering Verry, Arg. and B. 3 bends Gu.

Over against this, another fair marble monument, by the South wall, with this inscription:

Here rest preserved under this marble arke, the pretious⁹ reliques of Temperance wife of John Browne Esq 3d daughter of Sir Thomas Crew Kt. the King's Serjant at Law a constant lover of best¹⁰, of a disposition amiable and chearful and a wit high and pleasant, her spirit of a divine¹¹ elevation and her discretion justly tempered, of a winning curtsie and of a conquering meekness, her faith that of the Church's, whose fruits were her daily charitys and¹² her saint-like patience in her sickness. This becomming mortall translated her into immortality¹³ 22.

1634 aged 25 years.

She left no other posterity but her fame and dear memory to which this is sacred¹⁴.

John } Christmas } fratres
Math } } fecerunt
1635.

The arms above it are:

Browne, viz. Or. a chevron Barré of 6 Arg. B. between 3 birds¹⁵ quartering Sa. 2 bars and a talbot in full course in chief Arg. impaling Crew¹⁶.

On the one side, Browne, with his quarterings.

On the side, Crew.

On the one side, under a death's head [Disce mori]—on the other side, under another death's head, crowned, [Mors mihi corona.]

In the East window, Crew impaling Arg. 2 bars Gu. Crew impaling Bray¹⁷.

VARIATIONS IN BRIDGES.

- | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| ¹ Esq. | ² the year of our Lord. | ³ 38. | ⁴ resteth. | ⁵ here doth. |
| ⁶ nor. | ⁷ God's. | ⁸ caitiffs. | ⁹ and dear. | ¹⁰ the best. |
| ¹¹ dainty. | ¹² the trial of her. | ¹³ Sept. | ¹⁴ Disce mori, mors mihi corona. | |
| ¹⁵ Omitted. | ¹⁶ Crest, a bird A. | | | |

¹⁷ Bridges adds, Arg. a chevron between 3 cinquefoils G. Crew impaling Waldegrave.

* This reminds me of a story I have read of a former Dr. Pitcairn, who being called to a bricklayer on whom a chimney which he had just erected had fallen, finding the man dead, he gravely turned round and repeated this sentence, Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labours and their works follow them. S. A.

In the windows of the dining-room in the house are these arms:

1. The arms of *England*.

Villars Duke of *Buckingham*, a martlet in dexter chief, quartering Sa. a fesse between 3 estoiles or cinquefoils Arg.—2. Sa. a chevron between 3 crosses crosslets Arg.—3. Per pale Gu. and Sa. a lion rampant Arg. *Bellers*.—4. B. a bend Arg. between 6 mullets of 6 points Or.—5. Arg. a cross between 2 annulets in the 1st and 4th.—[These with the garter, crest and supporters of *Villars*.]

Herbert Earl of *Pembroke*, with quarterings.

Sands. Arg. a cross raguled Sa. quartering, 1. Verry 3 bends Gu.—2. Arg. a chevron between 3 eagles' legs erased Sa. *Bray*.

Arg. 6 lions rampant Sa. quartering, 1. Arg. a pale fustilly Sa. *Savage*.—2. Arg. a fesse humett Sa.—3. quarterly, in the 2d and 3d a fret Or.

Or. a chevron B. on a canton B. an anchor Or. quartering, 1. B. a bend Arg. cotised between 6 martlets Or. *Delabere*.—2. on a bend 3 chapletts.

B. 2 bars Arg. on a canton Sa. a wolf's head erased Arg. *Wilbrabam*.

Arg. 2 bars Gu.

Crew impaling *Bray*.

Within the garter Barré of 8 Arg. and B. on 6 inescutcheons Sa. as many lions rampant Arg. *Cecil*, quartering, 1. B. a lion rampant Arg. holding a tree eradicated V.—2. Sa. 3 tents, in fesse point a bezant.—3. Arg. on a bend cotised Gu. 3 cinquefoils Arg.—4. Arg. a chevron between 3 chiefs rooks Erm.—5. as 1.

Vaux. Chequè Arg. and B. on a chevron Arg. 3 roses Gu. quartering,

1. *Tbirning*, Arg. a fesse between 2 pair of pincers and an annulet Gu.

2. *Green*, B. 3 flags tripping Or.

3. *Mabelthorp*, Gu. a chevron Or. between 3 crosses crosslets in chief a lion passant guardant Or.

4. *Harwedon*, Arg. on a chevron between 3 ravens heads erased Sa. 3 bezants.

5. *Lucy*, Gu. Semè de lis 3 lucies hauriant Or.

6. Arg. 3 chevrons Gu.

7. *Cheyney*, quartering Arg. Sa. over all a bend fustilly Gu.

8. *Mocket*, Gu. 3 martlets [qu. if not hawks?] Arg.

9. *Pabenham*, Arg. 2 bars [qu. if not Barré of 6?] B. over all a bend Gu. charged with 3 mullets Or.

10. *Engaine*, Gu. a fesse dancette between 6 crosses crosslets Or.

11. *Empson*, Arg. a chevron, and in the dexter canton a cinquefoil Sa.

12. *Beckering*, Chequè Arg. and Gu. a bend Sa.

13. *Burton*, Arg. on a bend B. 3 lozenges of the first, each charged with a saltire Gu. between 6 crosses crosslets Or.

Crest, a parrot's head Sa. beaked Or. on a wreath Arg. and Gu. Supporters, 2 falcons [griffins] Arg. armed Or.

[We have inserted this curious communication as it contains an account of the arms in the old mansion-house not noticed before, and some variations in the monuments, as expressed in the notes.]

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 6.

FOR the satisfaction of your correspondent J. N. I send you what to me seems a just illustration of the portable altar delineated in your last Magazine, p. 825.

The figures in the middle and principal compartment undoubtedly represent the Virgin Mother and her Son.

The upper compartments, on the right side, represent the Visitation; the Angel on the right, with a branch in one hand, and a scroll in the other; and, on the left, the Virgin.

In the compartments below these are the three Magi, each with an offering in his hand.

On the other side, in the left compartment, above, is the Virgin lying in the stable at Bethlehem, denoted by the heads of an ox and horse; and in the right, Joseph, with the new-born babe in his hands.

Beneath, on the right, is the Virgin with the Child in her arms, whom she is presenting, in the temple, to the Priest, on the left.

The subjects represented in the eight small compartments are, therefore, (to place them in their proper order,) 1. The Visitation; 2. The Nativity; 3. The Wise Men offering; 4. The Presentation in the Temple.

They are painted, as I suppose, on the inside of the *battants*, or folding-doors, which defend the principal figure. The hinges on which they turn are very visible in the plate.

Pieces of this kind are common in Popish countries.

B. B.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 7.

THOUGH, in your Magazine for September, p. 751, your correspondent O. has controverted with success a very

very prevailing mistaken notion concerning the use of the stone arched seats remaining on the South side of the communion-table in several cathedral and parochial churches, I cannot forbear subjoining to his remarks, there being two ancient ecclesiastical constitutions, one of Archbishop Reynolds, the other of Archbishop Sudbury, which clearly shew that these stalls could not have been erected for confessional chairs.—Johnson's translation of these constitutions is as follows:

“MCCCXXII—Reynolds—8. And let the priest chuse such a place in the church for hearing confessions as is open to the view of all; and never take the confession of any, especially of a woman, in secret, unless in case of necessity, or on account of the sickness of the penitent.

“MCCCLXXVIII—Sudbury—3. Let the confessions of a woman be made without the veil, and in an open place, so that she may be seen though not heard (by the people).”

Johnson has also observed, in a note, Lent was the common time of confession; and, during this season, a veil was hung before the chancel, which deprived the people of what was done there.

And in Picart's Religious Ceremonies, vol. II. p. 78, is the following direction: “The confessor must hear confession in the church, at that part of it which is farthest distant from the high altar, *i. e.* at the bottom of the nave, which is most exposed to the view of the people.

In the same Magazine, p. 734, *Brevis* mentions his having lately inspected, in the hands of an intelligent friend, a ring which, he was assured by him, had been worn by the last prior of the church of Rochester. A favour will be conferred upon more than one of your readers if the gentleman who owns this ring will be pleased to communicate to you what grounds he has for being so well satisfied that this curious ancient relic was the property of Walter Phillips, alias Walter de Boxley, the last prior, and the first dean, of that cathedral church.

W. & D.

P. S. In p. 771, col. 1, parag. 4, l. 6, for ‘591’ read ‘581.’—Col. 2, par. 2, l. 1, for ‘Waldham’ read ‘Wulldham.’—P. 804, par. 4, l. 1, for ‘Hertford’ read ‘Hereford.’—P. 810. In the account of the school of Sutton Valence, reference might have been made to volume LIII. p. 134, where Mr. Wil-

liam Lamb, a native of the parish, is mentioned to be the founder of the school.

W. & D.

MR. URBAN,

OCT. 17.

AN admirer of Jean Jacques Rousseau, p. 744, seems to long for fruit of the walnut-tree at Bossey. It would give me pleasure to accommodate him with a few nuts to set in his garden, could they possibly be obtained. I have read Jean Jacques with pleasure, and can do him justice as a writer of some merit; but my enthusiasm for this French author is not yet arrived to the same pitch with that of your correspondent. In his place I should have procured a master of the French language to compose a more correct advertisement. For, when it comes to land on the continent, so far from bringing intelligence, it will be itself unintelligible, and plain English, I am sure, would have been much better understood.—*Un allumeur* is, *Anglicè*, a lamp-lighter. The verb may be used metaphorically, but not the substantive. *S'il en reste, cet arbre, &c.* is nonsense. Emile smiles at the Anglicisms, and blushes for the diction *L'Eleve de Rousseau* would have expressed himself after this manner: *Ce grand homme ami de la liberté, a su allumer dans l'ame des sentiments les plus tendres, et les plus sublimes.* We cannot say, *C'est un peu ignorant homme*, but *Cet homme est un peu ignorant.* These are French *maculae*, which have crept into your page through oversight.—I hope C. L. will take no offence at these remarks. He shall have all the credit I can allow him in regard to a fondness for transmarine nuts; his French *Gai-matias* will certainly procure him none: and, if his good temper be not hurt, the following advice can do him no injury—*Etudier mieux votre grammaire, et avec le tems vous pourrez esperer des reliques du fameux Jean Jacques Rousseau.*—I have been frequently asked for acorns from the Boscobel oak. That tree seems barren, producing only leaves; it is, moreover, in a very declining state, unguarded, and exposed to every insult, from the negligence of the proprietor.—I cannot suppose it possible that your correspondent in French could have been present at the Stratford jubilee.—Shakespeare's mulberry tree, or the royal oak, bring to our remembrance more interesting subjects than any foreign walnut-tree.

Yours, &c. ENTRE NOUS.

MR.

MR. URBAN, O^Ct. 24.

AS you have introduced, in p. 756, the name of Tong, and mentioned some conjectures about the writer of the Life of Mr. Henry; I would endeavour to prevent biographic mistakes, by mentioning, that Mr. Tonge, the father of the late Mrs. Tonge of Hatton-garden, kept a boarding-school for youth at Cheshunt in Herts; his wife was not the person who kept the boarding-school in Hatton-garden; but his daughter Catherine, who had added to her other accomplishments in female education a considerable acquaintance with classical learning. She died unmarried. His name was always spelt with an *e*, and he was no relation of Mr. William Tong, an eminent dissenting minister in London, who was the writer of Mr. Henry's Life.

Yours, &c. A. B.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 3.

E. B. the author of a paper in the first page of your Magazine for November last, thinks himself obliged to his kind *unknown* vindicator, GRYPHON, for defending him, p. 745, in your last month's publication; but if G. had been as little offended with the ridiculous ERR as E. B. was, he would not have wasted his battle-powder on a tom-tit.

To be serious, if E. R. R. will but recollect the names of two or three only of the gentlemen who have elegant seats in view, passing between *Lauder* and *Edinburgh*, and a few others in *Ayrshire*, he will find sufficient to justify E. B. or to condemn his informants, the postillions on those roads.

E. B. would not have troubled Mr. Urban with this justification, but in gratitude to his volunteer, and very sensible defender, Gryphon.

MR. URBAN, Barnet, O^Ct. 10.

TO satisfy the inquiry of your correspondent D. S. I send him an explanation of the 14th verse of the 27th chapter of the Proverbs, "He that blesteth his friend with a loud voice, rising early in the morning, it shall be counted a curse unto him." By this Solomon plainly intimates, "that he who spends his whole time in extravagant praises of his benefactor, rather disparages than commends him, does him rather a disservice than a kindness."

So the great Lord Bacon has observed, that moderate and seasonable praises, uttered upon occasion, conduce both to men's fame and fortune; but immoderate,

rate, streperous, and unseasonable, poured out, do much prejudice.

Yours, &c. W.

MR. URBAN, O^Ct. 5.

A NOTE in your last, p. 747, says, that the three leopards or lions, now borne by the kings of England, are the arms of Normandy and Guienne. I wish to know what were the arms of Britain used in the times of the British kings, for I suppose they had some distinction of that kind. 2dly, I should be glad to be informed by some one of your learned correspondants, whether the historical poem on the life of our Saviour, that is said by B. Platina to have been written either by Proba, or the Empress Eudocia, is in existence; and whether any other author mentions it besides B. Platina. 3dly, I take the liberty of asking J. P. Andrews of Royston, whether there are any remains left of the chapel, said by Camden to have been erected on the spot where William Rufus was slain; and also what part of the New Forest the monument he has given us a drawing of stands in. The circumstance respecting the Purkess family is very remarkable indeed.

Yours, &c. GUIBERT.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 6.

YOUR friend T. Row, pp. 637, 638, had better not have proposed his emendation at all, if he could not have lighted on a better. He begins his profound criticism by informing us, that *usus olivi* is a periphrasis for *olivum*—very sagacious! Then tells us, that the oil used by the wealthy was medicated and perfumed—what? did he suppose they would besmear themselves with stinking train or linseed oil? At last he assures us, that *corrumpitur* cannot stand, because (as he supposes) the poet intended to have said that the oil was *improved*; and then proposes *componitur* or *confunditur* to be substituted in its stead, against the authority of all MSS. and against the authority of all common-sense and criticism. For I submit it to the judgement of all your readers, Mr. Urban, and even to the corrected opinion of Mr. T. Row himself, whether, in the whole Latin language, any word could have been selected, more strongly expressive of the poet's aversion to that abuse of the *pure liquid oil*; to heighten which, he even ventures to call it a *corruption*.

Yours, &c. R. W. Ma.

MR. URBAN,

OCT. 18.

A PRINTED paper was dispersed about the kingdom last Summer, mentioning a design to propose in Parliament a lowering the legal interest of money, as a benefit to the *landed interest*; and desiring gentlemen to consider and give their opinion of the proposal. But no place being mentioned to which such opinion should be sent, I here lay mine before the public.

My opinion differs very much from that of the Proposer, for I am against the design, and think it hurtful to the *land-owners* in general, for the following reasons. I distinguish them into three sorts. 1. *Land buyers*, who are increasing their landed property. 2. *Land-holders*, who neither buy nor sell. 3. *Land sellers*, who are diminishing it. To the two first I think it is plainly detrimental, and to the last good only in appearance.

1. As to the *Land buyers*, most people like to buy as cheap, and sell as dear as they can; they therefore will be against what will make land dearer. If such an one has 2500*l.* he can buy an hundred pounds a year, at twenty-five years purchase, but at thirty years only eighty-three. But, it may be said, this man is not strictly in the *Landed interest*; he is rather a mixture of land and money; and that his engrossing of estates is not for the good of the kingdom.

2. The second sort, the *Land-holders*, are more properly the *Landed interest* than either of the others, for their property is in land, and likely to continue so. To such, as to themselves only, the price of land is perfectly indifferent: for, by the supposition they neither buy nor sell, the rate of land is merely nominal to them, for they make no use of it. The real value of their estate is just what it brings them in annually, which is the same, whether it will sell for twenty or thirty years purchase. But whoever has a family, the lower interest is, the worse it will be for him. If such an one has 600*l.* a year, and three younger children, to whom he would give thirty pounds a year a-piece, that, at five per cent. must be 600*l.* or 1800*l.* to the three, but at three per cent. they will require 3000*l.* which will bond his estate the heavier; for though the interest in both cases is ninety pounds a year, yet more money must be saved to pay off the principal. If this man would

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leave his estate clear to his son, he must, at five per cent. live on 540*l.* a year, and save sixty: this in thirty years will raise 1800*l.* the sum wanted; but if interest is at three per cent. he must live on 500, and save 100, to raise 3000*l.* in the same time. And if he be not so provident as to save fortunes for his younger children, it will lie heavier on his heir, who will have ninety pounds a year interest to pay, beside saving sixty or an hundred pounds, to discharge the principal. So that he must live on 450*l.* at five per cent. or 410*l.* at three per cent. if he would get out of debt.

3. The last class, the *Land sellers*, are hardly to be called the *Landed interest*; for whatever part they sell, they cease to be so as to that part. If they sell the whole, they are no longer *Landed* at all; if they retain a part, they are so far in the state of *Land-holders*. I have acknowledged an appearance of benefit by low interest as to what they sell, for, as the price of land will be higher, they need not part with so much of it to raise a certain sum. If 3000*l.* be wanted, one hundred a year will raise that at thirty years purchase; but if he sells for twenty-five, it will require 120*l.* This benefit however is, as I said at first, only in appearance; for this is not properly the *Landed interest*, since he is *Landed* no longer in what he sells; and, as to what he keeps, he is a *Land-holder*, who are prejudiced by low interest, because childrens' portions, being necessarily larger, will load his estate the more. And this load will lie heavier on the *Land seller* than on the *Land-holder*, for as by his very name he is not a saver, this increasing burthen will soon oblige him to sell more land, till he has none left, and then there is an end of his *Landed interest*.

Yours, &c. A LAND-HOLDER.

MR. URBAN,

August 11.

MR. Necker, in his work upon the finances of France, hath given a short description of the several provinces of that kingdom, in which is inserted an estimate of the population of their principal towns and cities. When one considers the means of information which that great minister possessed, and his known accuracy, such an account must be deemed very curious and very authentic.

This hath induced me to reduce it into tables, to make it more useful; and

as I apprehend they may be of service in giving to an Englishman a just idea of the strength of our neighbour, I send them to you, in hopes that you will not deem them unworthy of a place in your valuable collection.

The first is an Alphabetical Table of the principal places, which amount to 68; to each of which is annexed a number, shewing its rank and importance in the state. By the alphabetical order, one may find at once whether any particular place one is enquiring after be in the list; and, if it be there, what is (if I may say so) its relative value. Thus one finds, that Bourdeaux is the 4th place in the kingdom, Montpellier the 19th, Dunkirk the 24th. &c.

The first table is a key to the second, which contains the above 68 places, ranked according to their population, which is annexed to each; and, by means of the same, one sees that Bourdeaux contains 84,000 inhabitants, Montpellier 32,000, Dunkirk 27,000, &c. Each table may be consulted by itself, or a reference made from the first to the second. But the use of them is so obvious, that it is useless to say more upon that subject.

Such a number of large and flourishing towns will naturally suggest many reflections to an intelligent reader. I hope you will indulge me so far as to allow me to make the following. I apprehend that it is universally granted, that Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, and Manchester, are the most considerable towns in England, after London; but how many are there in France which are equal? and how many more which are greatly superior to them? Secondly, the mention of Versailles, the usual residence of the French monarch, naturally recalls to an untravelled Englishman the idea of Windsor or Hampton Court: how much surprized will he be, to see that Versailles is superior by a great deal to any place in England, the capital ex-

cepted! Who will not join with me in wishing, that, instead of visionary schemes, which carry in themselves the seeds of their own destruction, the legislature would seriously consider what are the best means to encourage the population of the three kingdoms, and to secure its increase?

I once, Sir, entertained an idea to make similar tables for the British dominions, and I began to collect materials for such a work; but although I was at some trouble and expence to procure the necessary intelligence, the information I received was so contradictory for sundry places, and I felt so much the want of it for a great many more, that I gave up the attempt; this undertaking being, in my opinion, above the strength of one man, while in a private capacity.

I had too much respect for the public, who want real facts, to give them my conjectures without sufficient data; and I knew enough of logic to see, that it is exceedingly absurd, in an extensive country, to draw any general conclusion from the registers of some few parishes. Being equally indifferent to please the Ministry or the Opposition, I was not tempted either to increase the number of inhabitants, or to decrease it, above or below its real standard. In consequence of which I have destroyed the materials I had collected, finding them imperfect, and inadequate to the purpose.

I am however still of opinion, that such an account would be very useful and interesting, and not very difficult, for the Southern part of Great Britain at least: I wish therefore, the Lords Lieutenants of the counties, or the Justices at the Quarter Sessions, would give us something of the kind one might depend upon, as I apprehend they might easily procure sufficient information in their respective districts.

Yours, &c. F. V.

I. An Alphabetical Table of Sixty-eight principal Towns and Cities in France, with a Number to each, shewing its Rank in the State.

Abbeville	38	Besancon	26	Clermont	30
Aix	29	Blois	59	Colmar	58
Alençon	55	Bourdeaux	4	Dijon	34
Amiens	12	Bourges	27	Dieppe	43
Angers	22	Brest	20	Douay	36
Angoulême	57	Caen	18	Dunkirk	24
Arras	33	Cahors	64	Grenoble	28
Auch	67	Cambray	52	Havre de Grace	39
Barleduc	62	Carcaffone	50	Lille	6
Bayonne	61	Chalons sur Saone	60	Limoges	31

L'Orient	47	Nimes	10	Sedan	41
Luneville	45	Orleans	14	St. Etienne	25
Lyons	2	Paris	1	St. Malo	42
Macon	65	Pau	66	St. Quentin	63
Mans	56	Perpignan	51	Soissons	68
Marseilles	3	Poitiers	40	Straßbourg	11
Metz	13	Puy	44	Toulon	23
Montpellier	19	Rennes	15	Toulouse	9
Montauban	35	Rheims	21	Tours	32
Moulins	46	Riom	53	Troyes	17
Nancy	16	Rochefort	48	Valenciennes	37
Nantes	8	Rochelle	49	Verfailles	7
Nevers	54	Rouen	5		

Second Table, of Sixty-eight principal Towns and Cities in France, ranked according to the Number of their Inhabitants, which is annexed to each.

1 Paris	680,000	24 Dunkirk	27,000	47 L'Orient	16,500
2 Lyons	160,000	25 St. Etienne	27,000	48 Rochefort	16,000
3 Marseilles	90,000	26 Befancon	25,500	49 Rochelle	16,000
4 Bourdeaux	84,000	27 Bourges	25,000	50 Carcaffone	15,500
5 Rouen	72,000	28 Grenoble	24,300	51 Perpignan	15,200
6 Lille	67,000	29 Aix	24,000	52 Cambray	15,000
7 Verfailles	60,000	30 Clermont	24,000	53 Riom	14,800
8 Nantes	58,000	31 Limoges	22,000	54 Nevers	14,000
9 Toulouse	56,000	32 Tours	21,600	55 Alençon	13,500
10 Nimes	50,000	33 Arras	21,500	56 Mans	13,500
11 Straßbourg	46,000	34 Dijon	20,300	57 Angouleme	13,000
12 Amiens	43,500	35 Montaubon	20,000	58 Colmar	12,500
13 Metz	40,000	36 Douay	19,500	59 Blois	12,000
14 Orleans	39,500	37 Valenciennes	19,500	60 ChalonsfurSaone	12,000
15 Rennes	35,500	38 Abbeville	19,000	61 Bayonne	11,000
16 Nancy	34,000	39 Havre de Grace	18,000	62 Bar le Duc	10,800
17 Troyes	32,500	40 Poitiers	17,500	63 St. Quentin	10,500
18 Caen	32,000	41 Sedan	17,500	64 Cahors	10,000
19 Montpellier	32,000	42 St. Malo	17,500	65 Macon	9,000
20 Brest	31,000	43 Dieppe	17,000	66 Pau	9,000
21 Rheims	31,000	44 Puy	17,000	67 Auch	7,500
22 Angers	30,000	45 Luneville	16,500	68 Soissons	7,500
23 Toulon	28,000	46 Moulins	16,500		

MR. URBAN,
MR. Bacon, in his preface to the new edition of Ecton's Thesaurus, says: 'It may seem to some, that, by reason the Corporation (of Qu. Anne's Bounty) is yearly employing their money, not yet laid out in purchases of lands to be applied to each respective augmented living, at interest in the funds, they by that means are perpetually increasing their stock, by which increase of stock they may in time become too considerable. To these objections, by way of answer, it may be proper to take notice, that, *out of the interest arising from their money in the funds, there is yearly paid to each incumbent interest for their augmentation money, which serves the poor clergy for a present support and subsistence, till purchases (which, by the way, are very difficult to be found) can be made to answer the sum allotted to each par-*

ticular augmentation; by which means the increase of money supposed to be made by the Corporation is yearly exhausted.'*

Now, Mr. Urban, as it is well known that the governors pay the clergy no more than two per cent. till the money is laid out in a purchase of land, and as it is equally well known that, for many years, the funds have never paid less than three per cent. and for some years have paid four and five per cent., I, and many others, cannot understand how a payment of two per cent. to the Clergy can yearly exhaust an interest of three, four, or five per cent. received by the Corporation for the very money for which they allow two per cent. only.

Mr. Bacon is not very accurate in his language; but I have given his own

* See this charge answered, vol. LV. p. 1014. • EDIT.

words. In his preface he has made a whimsical mistake in quoting the title of Queen Anne's act, calling it, "An act for making more effectual her Majesty's gracious intentions for *the augmentation of the poor clergy*," instead of, *the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy*.

By the fifth rule for the governors, as stated by him, it seems that they are every year to publish in the Gazette *what sum* they have to distribute in the year. Query, whether this is done?

Yours, &c.

S. H.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 5.

TO rescue the fair fame of a worthy character, and to establish his proper precedence on the roll of Fame, whence Envy and Malevolence have vainly endeavoured to erase him, I have lately amused myself in collecting the poetical productions of LEONARD WELSTED; a task he was himself too indolent too perform; for though he gave the publick a small specimen of "Odes, Epistles, &c." in 1724, he was too indifferent about their fate to look for more than fell in his way without seeking, and appears, like Swift, to have taken no sort of care of his literary bantlings after they had fallen from his pen. Several poems which had been printed separately before the above period, and not a few that he published afterward, are now wholly unknown, though well worthy repeated perusal. That this ingenious Bard, who in his day was considered as a rival to Pope himself, is unjustly consigned to oblivion; and that his moral character and his verses are with equal injustice and malevolence attacked in the notes on the Dunciad; I doubt not of being able to demonstrate. Meantime, Mr. Urban, give me leave to solicit your friendly correspondents to assist me, by communicating copies of all or either of the following poems; which, though they are well authenticated, I have not yet been able to meet with.

1. An Imitation of Horace, Book I. Ode xv. 1714, addressed to Mr. Steele, under the title of "A Prophecy."

2. Verses by Mr. Wellsted to the Duke of Buckingham, on his "Essay on Poetry," are mentioned by Jacob, in his Lives of the Poets.

3. "A Hymn to the Creator; written by a Gentleman on Occasion of the Death of his only Daughter," published by J. Walthoe, Cornhill, Dec. 5, 1726, Price 6d.

"4. An Ode to the Right Honourable Lieut. Gen. Wade, on his disarming the Highlands; imitated from Horace. To which is added, the Fourth Ode translated from the Fourth Book of the same author." Qu. the date?

As Mr. Wellsted was a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, there may probably also be some poems of his among the Collections of that University between 1707 and 1730; for copies of any of which I should be thankful.

Mr. Wellsted died in 1746-7. Of his two wives, the first was daughter to the famous Harry Purcell; and died young. The second, who was sister to Sir Hoveden Walker, and to Dr. Robert Walker, the defender of Londonderry, survived her husband but a few months. If any epitaph exists to the memory of either of these ladies, or to the Poet, or his daughter, the communication would be esteemed a favour. If there are any monuments within the chapel of the Tower, perhaps some memorial might there be found, or in some of the churches in that neighbourhood. Or possibly there may be such a memorial at St. Alban's, where Wellsted had a few intimate friends.

Yours, &c.

J. N.

MR. URBAN,

PLEASE to make room for the following, and you will oblige your correspondent,

T. H. W.

Taxus baccata Linnæi; the Yew-tree; in Saxon *Iw*; in Welsh *Yw*.

"*Vasta comas nemorosaque brachia fundit*
"Taxus."

This tree, as the System of Linnæus stands at present, is *diœcious**; minute rudiments of the bloom appear on the female at the latter end of summer, and continue to enlarge through the winter into a berry of a singular construction, which does not ripen till the succeeding autumn. The blossoms of the male expand in the first mild weather in spring, and the *farina* is so plentiful in large trees, as to be dispersed in a considerable cloud, which may account for the perfect seed on solitary female trees. Yew is certainly poisonous to large cattle, though an unaccountable incredulity

* Scopoli, that accurate observer of the productions of nature, assents, in his *Deliciæ Floræ et Faunæ Insulæ Ticinæ*, Ticini, 1786, p. 20, to the objections which Thunberg, in the preface to his *Flora Japonica*, makes to this class, as well as to the classes Polygamia, Monœcia, and Gynandria.

prevails against this fact; we have seen several horses and kine who have been killed by it, and from whose maws the deadly branches have been taken; yet it should seem that sheep feed on it with impunity, as the lower part of this tree, in sheep-walks where the boughs come near the ground, are as much formed into shapes by their browsing as any other tree or shrub: it is however so common to find a sheep dead, that the cause is seldom enquired into. The berries are eaten by birds, after the haws are consumed, or destroyed by frost: in general this fruit is not detrimental to boys or swine, who are fond of it; but we remember a tree which was said to have been fatal to several hungry and greedy sows, who were supposed to have devoured large quantities. Next to the Box, the Yew is the best wood our country produces for handles to small tools; and the bodies of old trees are often beautifully veined, and are in great request for inlaying and veneering at Tunbridge and elsewhere. Neither should any part of this tree, when cut down, be consigned to the fire, as it makes posts and stakes of much superior duration to any other.

Though we have observed the Yew-tree growing wild in many parts of the kingdom, yet we can by no means allow it to have been originally a native, for had any indigenous tree, whose seeds are disseminated by birds like the Yew, been planted in almost every church-yard throughout the kingdom, been cultivated for archery, and introduced into every ornamented garden of former times, it would certainly have become one of our commonest trees; instead of which, the Yew, since bows have been laid aside and it hath been excluded gardens, is manifestly in a decreasing state; for very few young trees are to be found in proportion to the number of old, many of which are undoubtedly as ancient as archery. It is probable that the Yew was very early dispersed through Europe, as the Saxon and British names are the same, which, we believe, is observable in no others, that general and most useful tree the Apple excepted. Seeds and plants of the tree which would make bows much superior to any other, would be equally sought after in early times, and as precious, as iron to the inhabitants of the islands of the South Sea. The wood of this tree in warmer climates is superior to any which grows in this country, and therefore Spanish bows always bore a

much greater price here than our own; and this inferiority is no mean argument against its being a native, for we know of none of our undoubted indigenous trees whose timber is not equal in quality to any foreign. Virgil observes, that Yews love a Northern and cold situation; but in this country they thrive best in a warm and sheltered, provided it hath sufficient moisture, which should seem to shew that they are with us in a climate colder than their own.

It is difficult to discover what influenced our ancestors to place this tree so generally in church-yards; scarce any could be selected which is so ill adapted to be planted for protection, from the slowness of its growth and the horizontal direction of its branches, both of which circumstances prevent its rising high enough, even in a century, to shelter from storms a building of a moderate height; neither would one tree answer the purpose of supplying a whole parish with bows. It was probably on a superstitious account, which perhaps some of your correspondents in Wales may be able to explain, as that country retains many of its ancient usages. For we find that, in the tenth century, Howell Dda, in his code of laws, fixes the price of a wild Yew-tree (*Ywen coed*) at fifteen pence, but that of an *Ywen sant* (Holy Yew) was a pound. Wotton and Williams, the editors of these laws, remark, that the Holy Yew-trees were dedicated to some saint, and are now common in church-yards: but they produce no authority for this assertion.

To the honour of our country it may be observed, that it fitted out the first fleets which sailed with the benevolent and disinterested intention of enlarging science, and of distributing to mankind the conveniences of life; and we regret that they should return with so few plants which will bear our climate, especially as the navigators explored regions in the Southern hemisphere equally cold with our own. It was hoped that some evergreens might have been procured hardy enough to have been useful, or at least to have ornamented our naked plantations in Winter. What is bringing home tropical and tender plants for hot-houses, but crowding hospitals with sickly strangers? No person can look over the curious Flora which the celebrated Professor Thunberg, when he was at Japan, had the perseverance to carry to a considerable degree of perfection, notwithstanding the difficulties which

which the singular policy of that government threw in his way, but wishes for many of the trees there described*; for instance, the three other kinds of Yews, the *nucifera*, *macrophylla*, and *verticillata*, seven sorts of Hollies (*Ilex*), several evergreen Oaks (*Quercus*), and two Cypresses (*Cupressi*), all of them totally unknown to us, and some said to be of very peculiar construction, and eminently beautiful. That they would bear our climate there is great reason to expect, since the *Ginkgo biloba*, a native of Japan, stood the severity of December, 1784, full as well as many of our own plants. We must not always depend on the latitudes of distant countries to determine whether plants will thrive with us; for though Japan lies far more to the South, and extends from latitude forty to thirty, yet the winters are there very severe. China, situate on the Eastern side of the neighbouring continent, experiences a still greater degree of cold, as both Osbeck and Toreen mention that they saw frost and ice at Canton, which is on the tropic of Cancer. Whence it appears, that the Eastern coast of Asia is exposed to a much greater degree of cold than the Western side of the European continent; and we learn from the late navigators, that the climate on the western side of North America is much milder than the Eastern. Oporto and Boston in New England are nearly in the same latitude, yet how few of the plants of Oporto would survive one Winter at Boston! and though Berghen in Norway lies almost twenty degrees North of Boston, it is probable that the winter of the former place would destroy few of the natural plants of the latter.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 2.

I HOPE your correspondent Fidus, p. 761, with whom in the main I agree, will not think I bear too hard upon him in ascribing to *false delicacy* his wish to conceal the deaths of women in child-

* We may safely judge, from the Horti-
fici and the many plants and flowers which, Thunberg tells us, the Japanese cultivate in their gardens, that this nation is intelligent and civilized; and when they and the Chinese look round them, and see the horrid barbarities and devastations committed by the ENGLISH, Portuguese, Dutch, French, and Spaniards, wherever they have gained an ascendancy, who will not highly commend these Asiatics for their jealousy and prudent precautions?

bed. The impartiality and correctness of your excellent Obituary requires that it should record for posterity all the circumstances it can. If even suicide has its mark for warning, why should fever, gout, dropsy, and "All maladies," be withheld from the information of posterity! Were you to record that a lovely infant, the hopes and delight of its fond parents, fell a victim to inoculation, perhaps the surgeon-inoculator might bring an action against you, and so the public be deprived of the good or ill effects of that fashionable preventative, which not unfrequently intails as well as wards off diseases: or you might be told of the false delicacy of a certain brandy-merchant, who, when he turned biographer to a certain noble Lord, concealed the true cause of his death, for reasons best known to himself, for the fact was notorious as notoriety itself. But why the fair and tender sex should be more favoured in regard to a mode of dissolution which, the odds are, does not happen half so often as any of

Those painful passages how we may come
To death, and mix with our connatural dust,
While we pervert pure nature's healthful
rules;—

I confess I do not see.

Departing friends too often adopt a mode of taking a last leave of survivors, by saying they shall never see them more. What, Mr. Urban, does this mean? Is it off-hand discourse; or is it a conviction that they cannot meet in the same state after death? or is it a hopeless persuasion that death annihilates both soul and body? Should not Christians, as rational beings, be better taught?

NON INFIDUS.

MR. URBAN, Oct. 4.

AS you have admitted many censures on Mr. Heron's *Letters of Literature* into your Miscellany, it is hoped you will not refuse to hear a few words in defence of that work. Literary quarrels are of all others the most ridiculous; and have little need to be rendered still more so by heat and scurrility. He who is at a loss for arguments naturally grows peevish; and passion in such cases is a sure sign of the absence of reason. An author, conscious of truth and rectitude, will often express himself vehemently; but this vehemence, this *acer animi vis*, differs as widely from declamatory heat, as the warmth of the sun from that of a furnace. For these reasons, this short defence shall be

pro-

proposed with the utmost moderation; for what cannot be defended with the coolest ratiocination certainly deserves no defence. Much heat has often appeared in attacks on these Letters; and expressions so scorching as to singe the paper; but let us throw a little cold water upon them, Mr. Urban, and they will hiss, and be extinguished.

These Letters have nothing that can offend morality or science. Whence then these severe censures of them? From two causes. 1. That the author has spoken freely of some living persons, who thus take their revenge. 2. That he has criticised the favourite authors of others.

The former cause of enmity is, no doubt, a very strong one: but the revenge would be more manly, if the persons offended would use the sword of argument, instead of the pop-gun of invective. Had Mr. Heron regarded what is now called reputation, he would certainly have avoided offending people, who, as he doubtless knew, have great influence over the periodical dispensatories of fame, and, by them, over the public opinion. But he, questionless, thought this age and country too much enlightened to be long deceived by any misrepresentation; and hoped to be coolly heard, only after the clamour of this opposition had subsided. It has been observed by one critic, that the intent of these Letters seemed to be, to introduce a total revolution into literary opinions. To me they appear only to propose a reform, and not a revolution; for there are as many old opinions supported in them, as new ones advanced. But even a reform, if not quashed at once, must be a matter of long time, and gradual progress. A Huss, and a Jerome of Prague, may suffer persecution for it, before a more fortunate Luther arise. As the attacks in the periodical prints have mostly sprung from personal enmity, and not from any love of truth or science, they can have but a temporary influence upon a work which proposes to advance the cause of truth and science: and have indeed only served to attract unexpected notice upon what was evidently written for the thinking few, whose opinions prevail infallibly, but very slowly; and by centuries, not by years. This personal enmity must die with the author, and with his antagonists; but, if his work bears the signa-

ture of truth, it will live,—and, if not, the sooner it dies the better.

The second cause of enmity is as strong as the first. For weak men naturally idolize their favourite authors; and their zeal and rage, when they are criticised, equal those of savages when their idols are torn down. It is almost impossible, Mr. Urban, to conceive the fury of a man who has laid up a pretty little stock of ideas, and finds them turned topsy-turvy by some insolent intruder into his mental cabinet. For if he loses these ideas, where shall he get new ones? Strong minds, on the contrary, love new ideas, as they naturally produce them, and never regard a loss, which they can instantly repair; or rather a collision, by which they gain fresh sparks of knowledge and pleasure. It is well known that a great mark of insanity is the incapability of bearing contradiction: when you contradict a madman, you throw him into his fit; when you contradict a man of sense, he converses with you. De la Motte observes, that, "with the many, to differ from their opinion, seems a sign that you despise them; and their self-love hastens to avenge this groundless suspicion by hatred." This appears the real origin of that singular species of hatred arising from difference in opinion, which is the more violent, as it is totally unjust, and, as Tacitus remarks, *odius, quorum causæ acriores, quia iniquæ*. For this hatred rises solely from a false suspicion: and opposite opinions can never kindle it in enlightened minds. To quarrel with a person because he dissents from you, is surely as ludicrous as to quarrel with him because his cloaths are not of the same colour with your own.

Let me now proceed to answer a few such remarks on these Letters, as may seem to merit notice, with as much brevity as possible; for I have little time and paper to spare. The poor and weak scurrilities, which a few have employed against them, honour the work, by disgracing its enemies, and require no notice.

The attack on Virgil, as a mere abridger, and a very bad abridger, of Homer, has, as might be expected, excited much animadversion. But tho' abundant abuse and declamation have followed, yet it is strange, Mr. Urban, that not one argument has appeared against this degradation of Virgil. One critic

critic has argued a little, but unhappily only with sophisms. He says, Mr. Heron judges of ancient works by modern ideas; which he certainly does, because he often dissents from old ideas. Then tells us that, though the love of Æneas for Dido be now a gross error in chronology, it was not so anciently!—Your reason, Sir?—Because those old times were dark times, and chronology a mass of confusion. Thus unhappily falling under his own charge of judging by modern ideas; for in Virgil's time the period of Æneas was but 1200 years old, and that of Dido but 800: whereas now the former is near 3000, and the latter 2586; so that in Virgil's time the error was more manifest and inexcusable than now, because he lived so much nearer the periods he perverted; and must have known from Herodotus, Varro, and others, just as much about the real epochs of Æneas and Dido, as we do at present, if not more. But he wanted, in defiance of all chronology and common sense, to link the fates of Carthage and Rome, the celebrated rivals for the empire of the world.—This critic again accuses Mr. Heron of modern ideas upon ancient subjects, because he objects to Virgil's representing Cato as giving laws to the departed *pious* in Elysium,

Secretisque piis, his dantem jura Catonem.

Our critic says, that in Elysium the departed were not perfect, so might receive laws: and again falls under his own charge of judging ancient subjects by modern opinions, or rather by utter ignorance; for what ancient, or what modern, ever dreamed of the good, the *pii*, requiring laws for their conduct in Elysium; while, as an ancient said, the difference between the good and the wicked lay in this, that, were there no laws, the good would act as they did? Mr. Heron says nothing of the perfection or imperfection of the good in Elysium: he only says, *they were emancipated from possibility of crime; and there could be no laws where there was no punishment nor reward.* Can this be denied? Can even the most ignorant suppose that the ancients thought a good man might become a criminal in Elysium? Can any be so weak as to be imposed upon by such illiterate sophistry? The other remarks of this critic, on other parts of these Letters, are equally sophistic and fallacious with the above. Mr. Heron's

meaning constantly suffers by passing through such a strainer: and the critic fights with his own nonsense, being so kind as to murder himself for Mr. Heron's sake, who, I dare say, expected no such sacrifice, though he must doubtless suffer great mortification at having so weak an enemy.

A critic of a very different stamp, possessed both of talents and learning, says, that Mr. Heron accuses Virgil's Georgics because not intelligible by common farmers. But Mr. Heron blames Virgil for constantly addressing *old Latin* farmers (not our common farmers) in a work of such refined phrase and remote metaphor, as they could not in the least understand. Surely this is a perfect and palpable absurdity, unequalled in any other work ancient or modern, and to defend it would be to violate good sense. The cause of Virgil must therefore be desperate, when the ignorant defend him with sophistry and misrepresentation; and the learned only by mistaking the charge. As no other arguments have appeared in defence of Virgil, the whole other heavy censures alleged against him by Mr. Heron remain in full force.

I shall not encroach further on your patience at present, Mr. Urban, but remit the rest of this brief defence to one other epistle. But must, before I conclude, recommend some slight attention to common morality to Mr. Heron's opponents. They who could send *forged letters* in his name to the Reviewers, with a view to exasperate them against him, would certainly assassinate if they durst. But this very manœuvre must at once convince him, that their cowardice is equal to their villainy.

VINDEX.

MR. URBAN,

THE following inscription is taken from Plaxtole church-yard, Kent.

Mr. William Broad, of Calais Court, in the parish of Ryarsh, who departed this life Nov. 25, 1774, aged 77 years. He left issue, by Mary his wife, 3 children, viz. Mary, Frances, and Hester.

Also interred near this place eight of their children:

John died March 14, 1750, aged 14 years.

Sarah died March 11, 1750, aged 13.

William died March 14, 1750, aged 11.

Henry died March 14, 1750, aged 10.

Elizabeth died March 22, 1750, aged 7.

Margaret died March 14, 1750, aged 6.

Hester died March 14, 1750, aged 3.

Ann died July 7, 1746, aged 1 month.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 2.
I PERCEIVE I was mistaken in my explanation of "lac concretum vimine querno," which is not, as the construction would lead one to suppose, "milk curdled with oaken twigs;" but, referring to the word *fluere* understood, signifies, "curd pressed thro' a strainer of oaken twigs." But to proceed to the next article in my list.

I L E X.—The H O L M - O A K.

The Ilex is another glandiferous tree, differing, according to Pliny, from the Oak, in having leaves serrated, and like those of the Bay, and in bearing smaller acorns. Ovid peculiarly marks it as a glandiferous tree, and as being very fertile.

—————curvataque glandibus *ilex*.

Met. x. 94.

The holm-oak, bent with mast.

It appears to have been a very common species in Italy, and that of which woods and groves were chiefly composed. The poets usually add to it the epithet of *niger*, which corresponds with the dark hue common to all evergreens, of which this is one. Thus Virgil,

Ilice sub nigrâ pallentes ruminat herbas.

Ecl. vi. 54.

Chews the pale herbs beneath the dusky holm.

—————nigram

Ilicibus crebris sacrâ nemus ad cubet umbrâ.

Georg. iii. 334.

Or where the ilex-forest, dark and deep,
 Sheds holy horrors o'er the hanging steep.

PITT.

*Sylva fuit, late dumis atque ilice nigrâ
 Horrida.*

Æn. ix. 381.

Horrid the wood, wide-spread with tangled
 brakes

And ilex dark.

Horace adds to this quality, those of hardness and vigorous vegetation, and even selects it for a comparison with the noble character of the Roman people.

*Duris ut illex tonsa bipennibus
 Nigræ feraci frondis in Algido
 Perdamna, per cædes ab ipso
 Ducit opes animumque ferro.*

Carm. iv. 4.

As the black ilex, thorn by rigorous steel,
 Sprouts on the mountain's verdant side;
 From wounds, from deaths, no dread, no loss
 they feel,

But grow in strength, and rise in pride.

GENT. MAG. November, 1786.

It appears, however, that the wood of the Ilex was much subject to decay; for the epithet hollow is particularly applied to it by Virgil.

—————cava prædixit ab *ilice* cornix.
Ecl. i. 18.

With boding croaks the hollow ilex rung.

And this he confirms by the observation that bees frequently made their hives in its cavities.

—————apes examina condunt
 Corticibusque cavis, vitiosæque *ilicis* alvo.
Georg. ii. 452.

In hollow bark the bees their offspring hide,
 And in the mouldering holm-oak's vacant
 side.

This remark shews the propriety of particularising the Ilex in the two following passages.

Mella cavâ manant ex ilice. Hor. Epod. 16.
 Sweet honey from the hollow ilex flows.

Flavaque de viridi stillabant ilice mella.
Ovid Met. i. 112.

From the green ilex yellow honey flowed.

I confess, however, that these lines have the air of that poetical phraseology for which I have censured the modern poets.

This tree probably delighted in a rocky soil, and the neighbourhood of water; for Horace describes it as overshadowing the source of his sweet fountain Blandusia.

*Fies nobilium tu quoque fontium,
 Me dicente cavis impositam *ilicem*
 Saxi, unde loquaces*

Lymphæ defiliunt tux. Carm. iii. 13.

Soon shalt thou flow a noble spring,
 While in immortal verse I sing
 The trees which spread the rocks around—
 From whence thy prattling waters bound.

FRANCIS.

The peculiar species of tree is lost in this translation.

With respect to its œconomical uses, we learn from Virgil that troughs for water were made of the wood.

Currentem ilignis potare canalibus undam.
Georg. iii. 330.

From troughs of ilex made to drink the
 stream——

and that it was particularly used for the construction of funeral pyres.

Erecta ingenti [pyra] tædis atque ilice secta.
Æn. iv. 503.

A mighty pyre of cloven fir and holm.

We learn, moreover, from Horace, that the finest-flavoured wild boars were
 those

those fed on the acorns of the Ilex.

Umbra, et ilignâ nutritus glande, rotundas
Curvet aper lances carnem vitantis inertem.
Sat. ii. 4.

The boar from Umbria, fed with Ilex-mast,
Should load his dish who hates a vapid taste.

F A G U S.—The BEECH.

There is no doubt, from Pliny's description, but the *Fagus* of the Romans was our Beech; and few as the circumstances are which the poets have mentioned relative to this tree, they are yet sufficient to mark it with tolerable precision.

The thickness of its foliage, and wide spreading of its branches, which invited the shepherds of Italy to repose beneath its shade during the heats of noon, are twice introduced into the beautiful scenery of Virgil's Eclogues.

Tityre, tu patulæ recubans sub tegmine fagi,
Sylvestrem tenui musam meditaris avenâ.
Ecl. i. 1.

Beneath the shade which beechen boughs diffuse,

You, Tityrus, entertain your sylvan muse.

DRYDEN.

Tantum inter densas, umbrosa cacumina,
fagus

Affiduè veniebat.

Ecl. ii. 3.

'Midst shades of thickest beech he pin'd alone.

WARTON.

The use of its smooth and green bark for receiving inscriptions from the sylvan pen of lovers (as Thomson calls it) is noticed by the same poet.

Imo hæc, in viridi nuper quæ cortice fagi
Carmina descripsi, et modulans alterna notavi,

Experiar.

Ecl. v. 13.

Rather I'll try those verses to repeat

Which on a beech's verdant bark I writ :

I writ and sung between. WARTON.

Ovid refers to the same custom; and adds the beautiful thought of the name of the fair-one growing and spreading with the growth of the tree.

Incisæ servant a te mea nomina fagi,
Et legor, Ænone, falce notata tua.

Et quantum trunci, tantum mea nomina
crescunt :

Crescite, et in titulos surgite recta meos.

Ep. Oenon. Paridi, 21.

The beeches, faithful guardians of your flame,
Bear on their wounded trunks Ænone's name.
And as the trunks, so still the letters grow :
Spread on ; and fair aloft my titles throw.

The wood of the beech was used formerly, as at present, by the turner ; and vessels made of it were considered

as suited to the simplicity of the pastoral times.

—nec bella fuerunt,

Fagus adstabat cum scyphus ante dapes.

Tibul. i. 11.

—nor rag'd the sword,

When beechen bowls stood on the frugal board.

Yet this cheap material was capable of receiving a considerable value from the hand of the carver. Thus Virgil's shepherd stakes a cup of this sort as one of his most valuable possessions.

—pocula ponam

Fagina, cœlatum divini opus Alcimedontæ.

Ecl. iii. 36.

Two beauteous bowls of beechen wood are mine,

The sculpture of Alcimedon divine.

WARTON.

Beech timber, as we learn from Virgil, was likewise employed in the construction of ploughs ; and though the passage is not very clear, it would seem that the *stiva*, or plough-staff, was made of this wood.

Cæditur et tilia ante, jugo levis, altaque fagus,
Stivaque, quæ currus a tergo torqueat imos.

Georg. i. 173.

Light to the yoke the linden feels the wound,
And the tall beech lies stretch'd along the ground ;

They fall for staves that guide the plough-share's course. WARTON.

(To be continued.)

Yours, &c.

J. A.

MR. URBAN, *Burbach, Oct. 16.*

YOUR correspondent Gethlingus, p. 734, seems doubtful of the origin of the Nectarine as a primary fruit ; at the same time he rather inclines to think it a fortuitous variation of the Peach. I am not competent to decide in the matter, though it is my opinion there are peculiar marks and qualities which serve to distinguish it from the peach. Besides, he must permit me to tell him, that it is far from uncommon in many foreign parts, and called in French *Brignolle*, being raised there to a much greater perfection in the open air than in our climate. I remember seeing, in a garden of the Austrian Netherlands, a white Nectarine : this indeed was a variety, perhaps an accidental one ; but it adds no weight to the first supposition. For, on comparing the difference in taste between the two, especially with regard to the pleasant bitterness in the skin of the one,

and the disagreeable woolly covering of the other; it is natural to consider them of a distinct kind. It shall be allowed that a great similitude in the tree and leaf at first sight is striking: such an appearance, however, is not sufficient to constitute identity of species; it is from the production only we are to judge of the sort. And even this distant resemblance in the leaves is lost upon a closer inspection: the leaf of the Nectarine has the edges scoloped; those of the Peach are more sharp and indented: there is likewise some difference in the first show of the blossom; besides, the Nectarine blows later, and is last in maturity. By way of example, give me leave to introduce the Quince, that ambiguous production, which exhibits a mixture, a participation of the Pear and Apple. It continues to be classed as a primæval fruit; and it would be bold to assert it was a variety of either, notwithstanding it most certainly partakes of their double nature. In the next place I shall take the liberty to dissent from the position, that the stock contributes nothing towards the alteration of the graft or its produce. In proof of the contrary, some examples have been lately presented in your Miscellany: to which I shall add another instance, an Almond grafted on a Peach. The stock had so much influence, as to give unto the shell the precise hardness of the Peach-stone. This must have proceeded from the prevailing juices of the Peach; because it is notorious that the shell of the genuine Almond is tender, and may be easily broken by the hand; whereas, in the present case of the Peach-Almond, the stone is with difficulty broken by the hammer. That you may not doubt the force of this argument, it will be necessary to declare, that the tree here alluded to is now growing in my garden, remarkably healthful and fructiferous.

In the above comparative view there is another observation to be made. *Malus Persica*, the Peach-tree, or *Malum Persicum*, the fruit, are strong indications of its being a native of Persia: the French name hints at the same. May not the Nectarine originate from that country also? To consider it as the casual production of ours only, would be a vain compliment to this Northern latitude. Thus far I have been the opponent.

In one thing, however, Gethlingus

and myself will agree, that the Nectarine is a most delicious present from Nature, beautiful to the eye, and excellent in flavour; worthy of our attention in a more general cultivation; and which, being planted in a proper situation, will arrive to a sufficient maturity in common seasons. To conclude, I beg to be understood, and lay it down as a fundamental maxim, both now and at any future time, that, in the course of my reasoning, I only claim the same freedom of investigation which is equally due to others. Candour and politeness ought always to form the basis of anonymous communications. Upon such a principle, no reflections can be intended against the opinion of your correspondent. Congenial enquiries should promote knowledge and the acquisition of truth; they cannot destroy the rational delight of free discussion, even under difference of sentiment. Whether the subject be Natural History, Biography, Antiquity, or any other, the sum of our acquirements must be derived from experienced learning and accurate observation. Liberal disquisition becomes the ground-work of an intercourse which may sometimes amuse, if it does not always benefit the reader. This privilege gives your Magazine the title of pre-eminence above all others; and to your old motto, *e pluribus unum*, let me add, *ex concordia crescit*.

OBSERVATOR.

MR. URBAN, *Hinckley, Nov. 3.*

IN your late Magazines there are several papers on the science of grafting fruit-trees on stocks not commonly used in grafting, mostly theoretical and speculative, and chiefly without profit or advantage, being little more than mere curiosity. It is true that scions of fruit-trees, with skill and proper attention, will grow on some stocks that are not of so near affinity as those in common use. It is true also, that, under this disadvantage, they grow poorly, are long before they bear fruit, and then it is generally very defective. These trees are generally in a very low, sickly state, being dry in the bark, and apt to be cankered and mossy. Such invalids as these cannot be pleasing to the eye, and I am sure they will not bring profit to recommend them. In the early part of life, when I had perfected myself in the art of grafting, I made many experiments of this kind,

out

out of mere curiosity; and the success very much as above related. I grafted a fine Melting Summer Pear upon the Hawthorn or White thorn, a fine, young plant (for, when we try these experiments, both stock and scion ought to be in good condition, to insure the growth). The consequence was, it grew very slow, with a dry bark; and, when it came to bear fruit, the skin was very rough, the fruit very flinty, and much smaller than the usual size, having the defects from the Thorn on which it grew. This tree was grafted near the ground, and is now earthed up above the Thorn, that the Pear may shoot out roots from its own wood. Should this take place, and the plant remain in good condition, then I doubt not to restore it to the original purity, viz. by bearing away the earth sideways, and cutting off the Thorn, that the Pear may support itself from the earth without passing through the stock of the Thorn.

I will now give another experiment, which proved more successful. I had a young tree, in good condition, a Sweet Apple, being common fruit. This tree I devoted to experiment, and grafted on it a Costard, and upon the Costard I grafted the Broadin or Garden Apple. The fruit of this tree is excellent, and far exceeds in beauty, size, and flavour, any other trees of this kind. This tree is firm, sound, and healthy, and much inclined to bear fruit. From these examples I think we may safely conclude, that the stocks that fruit-trees are grafted upon may make the fruit better or worse. To raise a few trees in this way, being double or treble, &c. wrought by way of experiment, or, if they succeed, for choice table-fruit, requires a little more time and attention; but will easily be performed by a true son of art. Here is a large field for experiment; and, from the above example, it is reasonable to conclude, we may sometimes succeed. I know there are some who suppose that there can be no alteration; for they say, that the scion perfectly transmutes the juice it receives from the stock into its own nature, and gives its own fruit without alteration: but I cannot suppose that two such natural bodies as the stock and scion can grow together, without one influencing the other. This is no new opinion; for Lord Bacon asserts, in his *Natural History*, that grafting meliorates fruit. Besides, it is very

observable, that the stones and seeds of fruit are very much influenced and take after the stock: and can we suppose that the fruit is not also influenced thereby?

In the night between the 7th and 8th of October we had at Hinckley (see p. 902) tempestuous wind from the South, which blew the lead from the chancel on the South side; but I do not find that the other parts of the church have received much damage. It was said by some, that the steeple was so much injured, that the bells must not be rung: however our ringers gave a peal by way of experiment to try the steeple: I have examined it with the telescope, and it does not appear to have received any considerable damage. It was new pointed about seven years ago, and I see that the mortar is out of some of the joints near the top of the spire; so I hope that the damage is inconsiderable.

Yours, &c. J. R.

MR. URBAN, *Honiton, Nov. 4.*

AS it will ever give me pleasure to have it in my power to communicate to the public any thing that may be of service to my fellow-creatures, let me beg the favour of you to insert in your next Miscellany the underneath recipe for a Cancer, which has never been known to fail of a cure. It has been handed about this neighbourhood, with great success, by many gentlemen who have had the happiness of mankind at heart; and, I flatter myself, I shall not merit their disesteem by thus endeavouring to render this valuable discovery more extensively useful.

Yours, &c. JOHN FELTHAM.

A RECIPE FOR A CANCER,
OR ANY TUMOUR.

TAKE half a pint of the juice of bean-leaves when in blossom, of new cream a pint, and of the best honey half a pound.

Boil them, in a new, unglazed pipkin, very gently, till half is consumed.

Anoint the part affected twice or thrice a day.

MR. URBAN, *Nov. 5.*

IT is wished that some of your correspondents would assign a reason for that deviation from a direct line, between the East and West ends, which is observable in many English cathedrals:—a deviation which is too regular and constant to be the effect of accident.

A B.

MR.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 6.

DIPPING accidentally into the Antiquarian Repertory, III. p. 213, I found an account of the picture enquired after in p. 293. It is in the hands of Mr. Thane; and the whole of it is promised to be engraved and given in a future number. The portrait of Sir HENRY UNTON is engraved from it in the volume abovementioned. The inscription on it is as follows:

“This worthie and famous gentleman, Sir Henry Unton, was son unto Sir Edward Unton, knight. His grandfather was Sir Alexander Unton, and his greate grandfather was Sir Thomas Farrington; and also his mother the moste verteous Lady Ann Seimor, Countess Warwick, eldest daughter to the Lord Ed. Seimor, Duke of Somerset, ouncle to Kinge Edward, and soe protector of his persone and the realm. Her ouncles were Thomas and Henry Seimour, which Thomas was lord admiral of England, and married unto Catharine Parr, last wife of Kinge Henry the Eighth. Her mother was Duches of Somerset; her aunte was the Lady Jeine Seimor, Queen of England.”

See more of him in Milles's Cat. of Honour, p. 820; Wood, Ath. Ox. I. 246; Fuller's Worth. Berks, 110; Lloyd's State Worthies, p. 632; Rymer's Fœd. XVI. 284. His epitaph, which you have given, is printed as above in a most incorrect and slovenly manner. Yours, &c. H. D.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 6.

WHAT degree of credit is due to the vivacity or politesse of a Frenchman must be determined when the “Travels of the Marquis de Chastellux in North America in the years 1780, 1, 2,” make their appearance, as they are shortly to do, in an English dress. But I will venture to affirm, that no description of this vast tract of country, and the manners of its inhabitants, has been given in such striking and intelligible language as in these Travels, which, allowing for complaisance and national prejudice, shew the Marquis to be a man of observation and an accomplished mind.

Your readers will not be displeased at seeing a few extracts from a work which afforded me so much entertainment and information in my chimney-corner; for, believe me, Mr. Urban, I have not the least desire to run over such a country; no, not for all the

boasted advantages of liberty and property that are held out under its distracted government.

The Marquis landed at Newport, July 11, 1780, and, on Nov. 1, set out from thence, and, after visiting Stony-point, Philadelphia, Albany, Saratoga, and some other principal scenes of action in the late war, returned to Newport.

His rank and letters of recommendation introduced him to the principal men in the several states; and, in the intermediate stages, which were frequently very long, though generally every six miles, he took up his lodging at *taverns* kept by Irish, Scotch, or American officers or planters, where he paid for his entertainment according to the necessities or generosity of the owners. An Englishman would think his entertainment very formal among a people whose conversation turns entirely on legislation, or the revolutions of war, on which it is, or is to be, founded: for, like Dr. Johnson in the Highlands, the Marquis meets with books every where, and these too, of the classical, philosophic, and political kind, every where with *towdy* (toddy), punch, and whisky, tall men, handsome women, and occasional dancing. Yet music, drawing, public reading, needle-work, are resources unknown in America, and not a game at cards to relieve 15 or 20 people in a continued rain. But the Marquis hopes these will, in a little time, be introduced. “The American women take very little trouble either of body or mind; the care of their children, making of tea, and keeping the house clean, is their sole employ.” (I. 44.)

“Mr. Philips, who kept the inn at Lichfield, was an Irishman, transported into America, where he has already made a fortune. He seemed a clever shrewd fellow, spoke to strangers with precaution, as if he was afraid to open; but his character is more lively than that of the Americans, and somewhat of a small-talker; a character so little known in that hemisphere, that it has no more found a particular name than the different species of trees and birds.” Mr. P. not being at home, our traveller was received with indifference, which frequently happens in the American inns when not situated in frequented places; travellers are considered as people who bring more trouble than profit, the owners of these inns being all farmers

in easy circumstances, who do not want these small profits, though obliged by the law of the country to keep a public-house. (Ib. 45.) Mrs. P. on her husband's arrival, soon recovered her natural serenity. She is of an American family, a true *Yankee*, as her husband found, of a mild and agreeable figure, and her manners perfectly corresponding. (Ib. 47.) An inn in the oblong on Ten-miles river was kept by Col. Moorhouse: "for, in America, nothing is more common than to see a colonel keep an inn. These are mostly militia colonels, chosen by the militia themselves, who take care to give the command to the best and most creditable citizens." (Ib. 51.) "Old Mrs. Egremont's house at Fishkill had not the neatness usually to be found in America. But the greatest inconvenience was the want of many panes of glass in the windows; a difficult repair in a country where a glazier must be sent for at 20 miles distance, the houses are so scattered and distant." (Ib. 58.)

Col. Vanhorn's manor is described as a pretty situation, "surrounded with trees, and a green before it. If this green were better kept, it would appear more like the neighbourhood of London than of New-York. The Colonel is a tall stout man, near 60, but hearty, active, and chearful: he had served in the militia under the English government, but, some time before the war, resigned, and commenced merchant and planter, passing the winter at New-York, and the summer on his estate. But, since the war, he left that city entirely, and observed a kind of neutrality, having two sons in trade at Jamaica. His wife is an old lady, whose figure, dress, and manner, resembles a Vandyke figure. She does the honours of her house with all exactness, serves at table without speaking a word, and the rest of the time is like a family portrait. Her three daughters are not amiss. Mrs. Mayfield was six months gone with child; the youngest was but 12 years old; but the second marriageable. She seemed very familiar with one of the young officers who was in a studied undress, and might pass for a country squire at table; he cracked nuts for her, and frequently squeezed her hand. I imagined he paid his addresses to her; but the other officer, whom I talked with, told me he believed there was no such design. I mention these circumstances, to shew the very great

freedom that prevails in this country between the two sexes before marriage. It is no crime for a young woman to embrace a young man: but it would be one for a married woman barely to discover a desire to please. Mrs. Carter, a pretty young woman, whose husband is purveyor to the army, and was absent at Newport, told me, that going one morning into the office in an elegant French undress, a farmer of the state of Massachusetts, who was there on business, seemed surprized to see her, and asked who that lady was. They told him it was Mrs. C. Well, said he, loud enough for her to hear, *when one is married and has children, one does not go so well dress'd.*" (Ib. 132—134.)

"The inn at Bristol is kept by one Bennezet, of French extraction, and a family of consideration among the Quakers; but he has deserted that communion, is an Englishman, and has retained none of the principles of his brethren but that of making one pay dearer than other inn-keepers." (Ib. 150.)

"At Philadelphia, as at London, they dine at five o'clock, and frequently at six. A dinner given by the Chev. de Luzerne, the French minister, was served up in the English fashion, in two courses, the first consisting of roast and hot dishes, the second of pastry and sweetmeats. When this is removed, the cloth is taken away, and they set on apples, chesnuts, and nuts. Then they drink healths; and the coffee succeeding serves as a signal to rise from table. These healths or *toasts* are not inconvenient, and serve to prolong the conversation, which always grows more animated at the end of the entertainment. They do not oblige you to exceed in drinking, in which respect they differ much from the German healths, and those drunk in our garrisons and provinces. But an absurd and barbarous custom prevails, that at the beginning of the entertainment, and the first time you drink, you interrupt every individual by drinking his health. The actor of this farce is ready to die with thirst, while hunting round the table for the names of 25 or 30 people; and the poor people to whom he addresses himself are dying with impatience, for they cannot attend properly to what they eat, or to what is said to them, being perpetually called to on the right or left, or pulled by their cruelly-charitable neighbours, to make them take notice of the civility shewn them. The civiler Americans

ricans are not content with this general appeal; every time they drink they make a partial one to four or five persons at once. Another custom completely disconcerts strangers if ever so little absent or hungry. General and particular attacks end in absolute duels. They call to you from one end of the table to the other, *Sir, will you give me leave to drink a glass of wine with you?* The challenge is always accepted, and does not admit of the excuse, that you drink with nobody that you do not know. You must get the bottle to you, look at your antagonist, wait till he has filled his glass and taken it in his hand, and then drink with him with as long a face as a recruit when imitating the movements of his corporal. I must, however, do the Americans the justice to say, that they begin to feel the ridiculousness of these customs, which Old England taught them, and which it has since laid aside. They proposed to the Chevalier de Luzerne to dispense with them, knowing that his example would have great weight; but he chose to conform to them, and he has done well. The more the French have it in their power to introduce their manners among other nations, the more they should avoid appearing to alter those of America. Happy would it be for our nation, if its ambassadors and travellers had always such a happy turn, and kept this consideration in view, that of all men, the most indifferent about dress are the dancing-masters." (Ib. 158—161.)

Our traveller was introduced to "Mr. Reed, president of the state, a place answering to that of governor in the other provinces, but without the same authority; for the government of Pennsylvania is absolutely democratic, and consists solely of the General Assembly or House of Commons. They nominate an executive council of two members, with a very limited power, and accountable to the Assembly, in which they have no voice. Mr. R. was a general-officer in the American army, where he distinguished himself by his courage, and had a horse killed under him in a skirmish near Whitemarsh. It was he whom Gov. Johnstone endeavoured to corrupt, 1778, when England sent commissioners to treat with Congress: but this step consisted only in certain insinuations which one Mrs. Ferguson was commissioned to make. Mr. R. who is a man of spirit, a little intriguing, and particularly ambitious of popular

favour, published, and made the most of the offers made to him. As he was intimately connected with Gen. Washington, it was easy for him to justify the importance he sought to give himself. The complaints of Mrs. F. who had been drawn into a scrape, a public declaration from Gov. J. whose object was to deny the facts, but which served only to prove them, divers charges and refutations, printed and published, tended only to second the views of Mr. R. and bring about his aim, which was to act a principal part in his country. Unfortunately, his pretensions, or his interest, led him to declare himself the enemy of Mr. Franklin. When I was at Philadelphia, they thought of nothing but the recall of that respectable man: but the French party, or that of Gen. Washington, or, properly speaking, the true patriot party, prevented, and they contented themselves with sending to France an officer, commissioned to represent the bad condition of the army, and to ask for cloaths, tents, and money, which they were in great want of. The choice fell on Col. Lawrence. Mr. R. lives in a handsome house, well furnished in the English manner. I found with him Mrs. Washington, just come from Virginia, and going to her husband, as was usual with her at the end of every campaign. She is a woman between 40 and 45, rather fat, but fresh-coloured, and of an agreeable figure. We went next to visit Mr. Huntington, president of Congress. We found him in his closet with a single candle. This simplicity recalled to my mind that of Fabricius and Philopæmen. Mr. H. is an upright man, who espouses no party, and who may be depended on. He was born in Connecticut, and was one of the delegates of that state when he was chosen president." (Ib. 161—163.)

Mrs. Beech, daughter of Mr. Franklin, is simple in her manners as her respectable father. She possesses also his beneficence. She carried us into a room full of work lately done by the ladies of Philadelphia; not tambour, or netting, or gold embroidery, but shirts for the Pennsylvanian soldiers, which the ladies had bought out of their own incomes, and cut out and made with their own hands. On each shirt was marked the name of the married or single lady who made it, and they amounted to 2200. Mrs. P*** is the agreeable lady of Philadelphia, with a taste as de-

licate as her health; enthusiastically fond of all the French fashions; she waits only the end of this little revolution to introduce a more important one in the manners of her nation.—Mr. Morris is a very rich merchant, consequently a man of all countries, for commerce has the same character every where; free in monarchies, selfish in republics; stranger, or, if you please, citizen of the world, it excludes alike the virtues and the prejudices that oppose its interest. You would scarcely believe that, in the midst of the disasters of America, a citizen of a city scarce delivered from the English should possess a fortune of eight millions. Yet it is in the most distressing crisis that great fortunes are formed and raised. The happy return of several ships, the greater success of his privateers, have already increased his wealth beyond his expectation, if not beyond his wish. He is so accustomed to the success of his privateers, that when you see him on Sunday more than commonly serious, you would think he had not taken a prize in the week. He is a stout man, of plain manners, but of a shrewd and artful turn, and a good head, and as perfect master of public business as of his own. He may be considered as having the greatest influence in the revolution. He is a friend of Mr. Franklin, and sworn enemy to Mr. Reed. His house is handsome, and exactly like those in London. He lives without shew, but not without expence, for he spares nothing that can contribute to his happiness, and that of his lady, of whom he is very fond. Zealous republican, and Epicurean philosopher, he has always filled the first place at table and in business. He held three years the place of comptroller-general, which was made for him.” (Ib. 166—168.)

“Mr. Powel possesses a good fortune, without taking any part in the government, his attachment to the common cause having hitherto appeared a little equivocal (Ib. 155). He has travelled in Europe, and brought home a taste for the fine arts. His house is furnished with fine prints, and several good copies of Italian pictures. It would be difficult to separate him from his wife, having lived together 20 years in the tenderest union, not merely as man and wife, which in America would not convey the idea of a perfect equality, but as two friends, singularly well matched for sense, taste, and knowledge. Mrs. P.

has not travelled, but has read a great deal, and to purpose. It would not be fair, perhaps, to say, that she differs in this respect from the bulk of American ladies; but what distinguishes her most is her taste for conversation, and the truly European use which she thence makes of her understanding and knowledge.” (Ib. 169.)

“In a conversation which the Marquis had with Mr. Adams on the new form of government, expressing his doubts about the preservation of equality, Mr. A. replied, “I feel the force of your objections. We are not what we ought to be. We must work more for futurity than for the present moment. I build a country-house, and I have children under age. I ought certainly to prepare apartments for them against they come of age and marry. We have not neglected this precaution. First, I must tell you that this new constitution has been proposed and accepted in the most legal manner that ever was practised from the time of Lycurgus. A committee, chosen from among the members of the legislative body then existing, and which may be considered as a provisional government, was nominated, to frame new laws. When the plan was formed, each county or district was desired to name a committee to examine it, and return it, after a certain time, with their observations. These observations having been discussed by the committee, and the necessary alterations made, the plan was referred to every particular committee. When they had all approved it, they received orders to communicate it to the people *at large*, and ask their opinion. When 2-3ds of the voters had approved it, it acquired the force of a law, and was looked on as the work of the people themselves. They reckon 22,000 votes, of whom a far greater part than two-thirds were in favour of the new constitution. You see on what principles it was established. A state is not free while each citizen is bound by a law which he has not approved, by himself or his representatives; but in order to represent another man, you must have been chosen by him: consequently every citizen should have part in the elections. On the other hand, in vain would a people have a right to choose their representatives if confined to choose them from a particular class. It is therefore necessary not to require too great property to acquire the right of being a representative

tive of the people. Thus the House of Representatives, which form the legislative, and, strictly speaking, sovereign body, is the people themselves represented by their delegates. Hitherto, the government is purely democratic; but it is the permanent and well-informed will of the people that is to frame the laws, and not the passions and fallies to which they are too subject. It is necessary, to moderate their first movements, to force them to examination or reflection. This important office had been committed to the governor and council, who with us represent the negative power vested in the English House of Lords and the Crown, with this difference, that in our new constitution the governor and council may suspend the publication of a law, and require a new examination; but if these forms are complied with, and if, after this new examination, the people persist in their resolution, and there is not a bare majority of suffrages, but two-thirds in favour of the law, the governor and council are bound to give their assent. Thus this power moderates the authority of the people, without destroying it; and the organisation of our republic is such, that it prevents the springs from breaking by too quick a motion without totally stopping that motion. In this instance we have secured to property all its privileges. It is necessary to have a very considerable estate to elect a member of the council, and to be elected one requires still greater. Thus the democracy subsists pure and entire in the assembly which represents the sovereign, and the aristocracy, or, if you please, the optimacy resides only in the moderating power, where it is the more necessary, as it never watches more over the state than when its fate is connected with great interests. As to the power of commanding the army, it should not be vested in a great or a small number of men: consequently, the governor alone can employ the land and sea forces as necessity requires; but the land forces are composed entirely of militia, and, as this is made up of the people, it cannot act against the people. Such was the idea given me by Mr. A. of his own work, for he had the principal share in framing new laws. I am assured, that before he employed his credit in procuring them to be accepted, he was obliged to combat his own opinion,

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and recall it from systems in which he loved to wander, to schemes less sublime and more practicable. This otherwise very respectable citizen has been reproached with consulting his library more than real circumstances, and passing always through the Greeks and Romans to get at the Whigs and Tories. If this be true, I would say, that study has also its inconveniences; but that this is the least of all, since Samuel Adams, formerly an enemy to regular troops, and sworn friend to democracy, is now employing all his influence in support of an army, and in establishing a mixed government. I quitted this conversation with great satisfaction, having been interrupted in it only by a glass of Madeira, a dish of tea, and an old American gentleman, now a member of Congress, and who lodges with Mr. A." (Ib. 228—232.)

"Mr. Peter, secretary of the war department, gave the following account of the American army. He confessed, that formerly this army was unacquainted with discipline; and enlarged much on their obligations to Baron Stuban, inspector-general: then, launching out into the praises of all the French who had served in America in the late campaigns, he agreed that most of those who offered themselves at first, had not given so advantageous an idea of their nation, yet almost all of them had letters of recommendation from the governors or commanders of our colonies, for which I think them to blame. The weakness which prevents a person's refusing a letter of recommendation, or the desire of getting rid of a bad subject, perpetually prevail over justice and honour; we deceive and mislead our allies, but we still more betray the interests of our own nation, whose honour and character we thus prostitute." (255—256.)

"It were to be wished that paper currency should obtain a certain and permanent value, no matter what; for it is all one, whether the price of a sheep be represented by 150 dollars in paper, or by 2 dollars in money. This depreciation of paper is not even felt in places where it is always the same. But Philadelphia is, if I may so say, the great sewer, wherein all the stock-jobbing of America centres and is lost. Since the taking of Charlestown, the inhabitants of the South have been eager to sell their goods and provisions, and being paid only in paper, have brought to Philadelphia these capitals,

pitals, with which the place is overloaded. On the other hand, the Quakers and the Tories, with whom this province abounds, two classes of men equally dangerous, the one by their timidity, the other by their ill designs, are labouring to secure their fortunes, throwing away paper for a little gold and silver, wherewith they may remove to a place of safety; whence it follows, that paper is more and more cried down, not only because it is too common, but because gold and silver are too scarce, and too much sought after. In the midst of these convulsions, government is without strength, and it cannot be otherwise. A paper government can have no strength while the people are unsteady and wavering in their opinions; their leaders seeking to please, rather than to serve them,—obliged to gain their confidence before they have merited it, they flatter instead of instructing them, and, fearing to lose their favour as soon as obtained, they end with being slaves of the multitude whom they pretend to govern. Mr. Franklin has been blamed for having given his country too democratic a government; but it is not considered that his first step was to make them renounce a monarchic government, and that it was necessary to employ a kind of seduction to lead to independence a timid and covetous people, so divided in their opinions, that the partisans of liberty were hardly stronger than the other side. In such circumstances he acted like Solon. He gave Philadelphia not the best possible laws, but the best it was capable of receiving. Time will bring on perfection. When a man sues for the recovery of his estate, he first endeavours to recover possession, and then takes his measures to support his claim.” (Ib. 273—275.)

“All American conversation must end with politics. That of Mr. Thomas was a little equivocal. He was a large, good-looking man, a sportsman, dealer in horses, and disposed to talk, and kept an inn called after his name at Rhynbeck. He was too rich, and complained too much of the supplies of flour which he furnished the army with, to appear to me a staunch Whig. He, however, gave himself out for one; but I observed he was full of an opinion, which I found to prevail all through the state of New York,—that there is no expedition more profitable or easy than the conquest of Canada. It is not

to be conceived how ardently the Northern inhabitants long to resume this undertaking. The reason is, that their country is so fruitful, and so happily situate for trade, that they are sure of getting rich when once their apprehensions of the savages are removed. Now the savages are formidable, only because they are supported and set on foot by the English.” (Ib. 298—300.)

“At Shenectady the Marquis had a first sight of the *Savages*. The Indian village is nothing more than an assembly of some miserable huts, built in the wood along the road to Albany. Mr. Glen carried me into that of a savage of St. Louis’ Leap, who had lived a long time at Montreal, and spoke French tolerably. These huts are like the barracks which we make in war-time, or those set up in vineyards or orchards, when the fruit is ripe, and requires to be watched in the night-time. Two poles, and a third across, are all the carpentry; bundles of sticks form the roof, which, within, is well lined with bark. The area within is a little raised, about the level of the ground. The entrance is a little side door; in the centre is the fire-place, the smoke escaping by an opening left in the roof; on each side of the fire-place are two raised kind of benches, the whole length of the hut, serving as beds, covered with skins of beasts and bark. There were in this hut, besides the savage who spoke French, a *squah* (so they call the savage women), who was his second wife, and who was bringing up a child by her former marriage: two old men composed the rest of the family, which had the appearance of misery and poverty. The *squah* was hideous, as they all are, and her husband almost stupid. I learnt both from the Colonel and the Indians, that the state gives them an allowance of meat, and sometimes of flour. They also possess some land, where they sow maize, and they hunt for skins, which they exchange for rum. They are sometimes sent to war, and are commended for their bravery and fidelity. Though they are subjects to the Americans, they have their chiefs, to whom application is made for justice when an Indian has committed any crime. They submit to the punishment inflicted on them, but cannot comprehend how they ought to be punished with death, even for murder. Their number is at present 350, and continues to lessen as well as the *Five Nations*. These last cannot raise

4000 fighting men. The savages would not be so formidable of themselves if they were not supported by the English and the American Tories. As an advance-guard, they are formidable; as an army, they are nothing. But their cruelty seems to increase as their strength declines. It is such, that it is impossible the Americans can any longer consent to have them for neighbours; and a necessary consequence of the peace, if it is favourable to the Congress, will be their total destruction, or at least their exclusion from all the country on this side the lakes. Those who are attached to the Americans, and live under their laws, as the Mohawks round Shenectady, and part of the Oneidas, will at last be civilised and lost among them. This ought to be the wish of every sensible and reasonable man, who, preferring the interests of humanity to those of his own fame, will scorn this artifice, so often employed, and always with so much success, to extol ignorance and poverty, in order to get himself applauded in palaces and academies." (Ib. 331—334.)

"In passing the frozen Mohawks river on sledges, the horses of one sledge broke the ice and fell in. This is a common accident, and remedied two ways; first, by dragging out the horses by main force, and, if possible, by a lever, or plank, to raise them up; the other way is, by strangling them with a halter or strap: as soon as they lose their breath and motion, they float on the water; their fore-legs are lifted up, and they are hawled out on the ice; the halter is slackened, and they are let blood, and in a quarter of an hour put to again. Being a numerous party, we put the first method in practice, which is safest for the horses, and in five minutes got them out of the water. If it be asked, what becomes of the sledge, and how one ventures to approach the gaping gulph? I answer, that the horses being much heavier than the sledge, which rests only on four little bases, break the ice under their feet, without the sledge sinking, it being of itself lighter, and its weight supported by long pieces of wood, that serve as poles. Nor are the men in danger, because the ice is always thick enough to bear them. The horses easily keep themselves above water by their fore legs, and by resting their heads on the ice." (Ib. 337—338.)

Speaking of a young woman with a child, whose father had deserted her,

and who was taken into the family of the mistress of one of the inns, who was as fond of the child as if it had been her own, the Marquis goes on: "Such a behaviour proves how pure and respectable are the manners of the Americans. Among them, vice is so unknown, so rare, that example is not dangerous; a fault of this kind is looked on as an accidental illness, which ought to be cured without taking any measures to avoid the contagion of it. The acquisition of a citizen is so valuable in this country, that a young woman who brings up her child seems to expiate the weakness which gave it birth. Thus morality, which can never differ from the real interest of society, seems to be sometimes local, and regulated by times and circumstances. When a child without protection or property becomes a burden to the state, a being devoted to misfortune, indebted only to pity, and not to public utility, for its preservation, we shall see the mother humbled, perhaps punished; and this severity will be justified by all those austere rules which in this case are forgotten or neglected." (Ib. 379—380.)

This may be American morality, but is it founded in truth and right reason?

If these extracts find admission into your valuable Miscellany for this present month, you will encourage an OLD CORRESPONDENT to send you some from the second volume.

MR. URBAN,

IT affords me no small degree of pleasure to find your invaluable repository for last month ornamented with part of a Roman pavement and some altars.

I am sorry that Roman antiquities are not more sought for than they have been; but it is an unfortunate reflection on the present times, that a Roman vase or altar must give way to a Gothic or Saxon ring. Not that I contend but great information may be gained from trifling objects; yet it is detrimental to the honour of British history to *signalize* the actions of our Saxon ancestors, while the achievements of the Britons and Romans are suffered to be buried in oblivion, except, by chance, some *Barbarian* labourer brings to observation a relic that groans under the irreparable wound it sustains from his unmerciful pickax.

Our Scottish brethren, with a laudable ardour, have set us an excellent example by their Roman researches. Let us

not be behind them; for, upon examination, we have enough to engage a serious attention, and our history will be always uncertain till we proceed to ample enquiry of the British and Roman transactions in these realms.

Antoninus's Itinerary is still uncertainly known; and the Monk of Ravenna is more just in his positions than it may be supposed he is. His commentators, by illustrating, have not only obscured him more, but unfortunately are, by that means, a bad index to future investigators. At a future opportunity I may trouble you with some cursory thoughts on this subject.

It is a pity that the gentleman who sent the account of the pavement did not inclose a more particular account, as well as his idea of the pavement. But we must anxiously wait till the time he has promised us more information. It may not be improper to hint, that Mr. Hearne, in his "Observations on the Stunsfield Pavement," has very learnedly distinguished the difference of Roman pavements in general, which were of three sorts, and told their consequence by their ornaments. For instance, those that were ornamented with the image of some god were of the first degree, and the floors of the general's tent, or prætorium, were so ornamented; the floors of inferior officers were distinguished by the figures of their emperors, or perhaps birds, &c. Of this kind is that in Gale's Commentary upon Antoninus's Itinerary. I beg to offer an opinion, that I conceive the pavement found at Leicester, of which only the edge is given in your engraving, to be of the first description, for its construction seems of that excellent kind. A better opinion might have been suggested, perhaps, had your correspondent mentioned particularly the situation of the place where this valuable discovery was made: and perhaps intelligent friend Mr. Bickerstaffe may kindly supply this desideratum.

The four altars have evidently confirmed Mr. Baxter's idea of a Roman station at Tinmouth*.

There is nothing very singular in Flixborough steeple. Our Northern ancestors, I suppose, imagined steeples unnecessary ornaments to their churches. In Wales we shall find bells equally preposterous. At Llan-y-gon, in Brecknockshire, the parishioners are ushered into church by the clamorous sound of

three large bells, hung immediately over the door-way, within the porch.

Yours, &c. P. BRITANNICUS.

[P. 418, note, r. 'Greek music;' for 'Pergolese' r. 'Pergolese;' and for 'Examens' r. 'Examenos.']

MR. URBAN,

Nov 7.

THE portable altar, so called, which is exhibited in plate II. of last month's Magazine, appears to have four collateral folding-doors, whereon are represented, 1. the annunciation; 2. the nativity; 3. the offering of the Magi; and 4. the presentation: the central figure is sufficiently obvious. From its title in your table of contents we are told it is an ivory sculpture; but does the drawing convey the exact size of the original*? If so, permit me to say, the name of altar is erroneously applied; which has been the case more than once in similar descriptions of the kind. The figures 2, 3, 4, and 5, in the same plate, are indeed properly called altars, because we know an altar implies sacrifice, offering, or communion. Sculptures, either in wood, stone, or ivory, or paintings on board or canvas, ought not to be thus denominated, since none of these properties belong to them. In like manner the appellation of oratory has sometimes been given them with equal absurdity. An oratory is a small or private place for worship, not the moveable things contained therein. Any large or proportionate piece of painting, or fixed and ornamented sculpture, may with propriety be termed an altar-piece placed over the communion-table. Such are the paintings which may be found at this day in some particular churches of our own country. Folding-doors are frequently observed attached to old paintings and carvings. Their use was of great consequence in preserving them from dust and other accidental injuries. Even the celebrated Rubens painted on very thin pannels, and not unfrequently on both sides of the doors; whose performances are in such high estimation, that those over which his masterly pencil had actually ranged, or are supposed to have been retouched by him, have been carefully sawed and re-joined, so as to compose three distinct pictures, including the principal or front piece. Several instances of the kind are observable in Austrian Flanders and Brabant. One I particularly recollect in the ab-

* Answer, It does. EDIT.

* Gl. H. Antiq. Brit. p. 232.

bey-church of Coudenberg, belonging to the Augustine monks within the city of Bruxelles, where the fine execution, inimitable colouring, and majestic dignity of the figures, most undoubtedly merited this particular trouble and attention.

OBSERVATOR.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 8.

I SEND you a list of some curious pictures I have met with in a tour I lately made into some parts of England, and from which, I believe, no engravings have been taken.

At Lord Craven's, at Combe Abbey*, near Coventry:—The Duchess of Orleans, Charles the Second's sister, when twelve years old, by Vandyke.—Two of the sisters of the Electress Sophia, mother to George the First, painted by herself. This picture is not at all unworthy of a royal hand.—Two very fine heads by Titian.

At Bristol:—At Mr. Hicks's, the Bush Tavern in that city, the youngest portrait of Oliver Cromwell I have ever seen. It is done in crayons. There is a red fash over the armour.

At Mr. Norton's, a bookseller in Vine Street in that city:—A three-quarters portrait of Mrs. Desborough, sister to Oliver Cromwell, whom she resembles very much. It is painted with great force, and represents her as a woman of 60 years old, of a steady and determined countenance, meditating on what she had been reading in a Bible that is on her knee. This portrait is to be sold. Mr. Norton, however, with great liberality of mind, will permit a drawing to be made from it, by any one who will indemnify him in the picture's suffering by the carriage to town, or by neglect of any kind.—Mr. Norton has, besides this portrait, some very pretty Flemish cabinet pictures, and a good collection of English and foreign heads. He deals in pictures and prints as well as in books. From his extreme civility and fairness in dealing, I could wish he were known beyond the limits of a city where the main chance must be more attended to than any pursuit of elegance or literature.

At the Earl of Shaftesbury's, at St. Giles's, near Winbourn, Dorsetshire:—A portrait of Lord Shaftesbury, author of "The Characteristicks," and his brother, the Hon. Maurice Ashley,

whole-lengths. They are walking together, hand in hand; and in the distance is a temple, on the portal of which is a Greek inscription. There is great expression of sense and benevolence in the countenance of Lord Shaftesbury.—A portrait of the Hon. Mr. Hastings, brother to a Lord Huntington in Charles the Second's time. His character was drawn in a very masterly manner by the Chancellor Shaftesbury, and is inserted in one of the volumes of "The Connoisseur*."

At Colchester:—In a private house are two very fine whole-length portraits, by Vandyke, of a knight of the name of Jacques, and his lady.

Yours, &c. EICONOPHILUS.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 9.

DR. Withering, in his Botanical Arrangement, under the article *Buck-wheat*, or *Brank*, vol. I. p. 237, makes this observation: "That swine refuse to eat it." Now, as there are repeated instances to the contrary, and as I have myself been witness that they not only eat but prefer it to other food, I beg leave to relate what I saw.

During a short residence in Norfolk, about six years ago, I was called into a farm-yard, to observe a herd of swine which had broke into a field of ripe buckwheat, and, after feeding there several hours, had retired into a pond to quench the violent thirst which this food always occasions. The effect was, an immediate intoxication;—an intoxication so very ludicrous, that I was induced to repeat my visits till they were perfectly sober, which was not till the third day after they first became intoxicated. They were drawn to the sty by force the first night, not being able to walk, and did not rise from thence till the next noon, when they reeled out, and took a second draught, which gave them fresh spirits, and made them so pot (or rather pond) valiant, that they staggered into the kitchen, and seized the servants by the coat or apron, and exhibited, during that and the next day, various other tricks, unusual with them in a state of sobriety, and resembling those pranks which we too often see displayed on a festival by the highest (but at those times the lowest) order of beings.—Strange as this fact is, that an inebriated hog should thus nearly pour-

* On this fine old seat, and the pictures, see Mr. Pennant's Journey from Chester. Ed.

* This portrait has been engraved at the expence of Ralph Willet, Esq. EDIT.

tray the *human drunkard*; yet surely it is more strange

That man, that sovereign man, of form divine,
By drinking oft should stoop to play the
swine!

Yours, &c. A.

THE TRIFLER, N^o. XI.

*Sive opus in mores, in luxum, in prandia regum,
Dicere res grandes nostro dat musa poetæ.*

PERSIUS.

Yet shall the Muse to lofty strains aspire,
When vice provokes, and satire strings the
lyre;

Whether she choose in gayer mood to sport,
And paint the luxury of a shameless court;
Or, gravely zealous, point th' instructive page
To form the morals, and to mend the age. F.

IT is a general complaint among the moralists of almost every age and nation, that, by the depraved state of mankind, they have been deprived of those innocent enjoyments, and those excellent blessings, which were so deservedly appreciated by their uncorrupted ancestors. But perhaps this complaint is somewhat too general. The mind of man is, by nature, volatile and inconstant; it is prone to amusement, and impatient of restriction; it has the instability of a meteor, as well as its effulgence. To confine its exertions by systematic rules, to stifle its prejudices by studied argument, to conciliate its affection by dictatorial austerity, or to bound its views by exemplary rectitude, is a task which the narrow influence that one man enjoys over his neighbour has rarely been able to accomplish. Yet to this end many works have been written, and many lives have been spent. Books of morality have been multiplied without number. Declamation and sophistry have exhausted themselves in the attempt. Arts and sciences have been called in, and mathematical demonstration found necessary to assist the process. Philosophy has contributed to the undertaking through the media of a Newton, a Locke, a Bacon, and a Boyle. With the same laudable motive of reforming the morals of mankind, a mode of putting vice to shame, by ridiculing and sarcastically exposing its absurdity, was more successfully introduced. It is found by experience that the utmost rigour will fail, where a gentler and less serious usage has produced the desired effect.

The two Roman satirists, Horace and Juvenal, afford us excellent models of

the lively and the austere satire. The gaiety and luxury of the Augustan court, into which Horace was initiated by the common patron of learning, Mæcenas, was readily embraced by one who had been always a follower of the Epicurean philosophy. A man of gallantry, he disdained the practice of affectation and singularity to recommend his abilities. Young too as he was at his first ingress into high life, it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to withstand the temptations that were repeatedly presented to him in courts, at once so voluptuous and enlightened as were those of Augustus and one or two of his successors. It is no wonder then that he chose the familiar and the elegant style in preference to the serious and the dogmatic. These are the characteristic features of Juvenal and Persius. The former, though he flourished nearly a century and a half after Horace, was a great admirer, but no considerable imitator, of him. He was indeed advanced in life before he began to write; it is reported, that his first essay was not composed till the fortieth year of his age. To one who had surveyed the various stages of life with a fastidious perspicacity, and had turned away with contempt at the luxury which he could not taste, or the honours which he could not participate, the world must appear in a different degree of degeneracy to what it did to his courtly and applauded predecessor. The serious and the morose species of satire presented itself to him as the most efficacious method of putting vice to shame, and immorality to the blush. He began his task with eagerness and confidence. His writings are a mixture of Horace and Persius; but he is oftener gross and obscene with the latter, than witty and humorous with the former. At wit indeed he rarely aims; and, when he does, is still more rarely successful. When he soars to the figurative and the sublime, the pinions of an eagle are unequal to his flight. He has caught much of the fire and animation which so conspicuously glow through the few satires of Persius; and what tends particularly to recommend him to notice, is the wonderful improvement he has made upon Persius in perspicuity. It is the want of this that hath rendered the admirable works of the bard of Volterræ to be so little read. The perpetual terror of displeasing the most cruel monarch that ever swayed the rod of empire,

empire, diffused itself not less into the literary than the political world. Persius, when he evidently intended to satirize the unbounded lust and inhuman cruelty of Nero, endeavoured to avoid the suspicions of that Emperor, by the harshness of his style, and the ambiguity of his sentiments. But this scheme, though it might satisfy his temporary aim, was not likely to procure him the suffrage of posterity; nor can any apology whatever be offered adequate to the licentiousness and obscenity of some passages in his writings. They have given a sanction to succeeding writers to be immoral and indelicate, where they should have been serious and sublime. His satires are in general written conformable to the dignity and severity of the Stoic philosophy; but the style is too harsh perfectly to please, and he becomes every day more and more obsolete, notwithstanding the elaborate vindications of his advocate, Casaubon. Persius will instruct rather than please. Juvenal will reform those by his asperity whom he animates by his sublimity. Horace has exemplified his own maxims in his own writings. He has happily united the gift of pleasing with the power of instruction. To the manly and the elevated he has added the familiar and the insinuating.

It may be questioned which species of satire is the most conducive to accomplish its end of reforming the morals of mankind. To those who have formed themselves after the model of the poet of Aquinum, much deference is due; but it is probable that more veneration will be paid to their abilities than compliance to their precepts. With the votaries of Venusium all is sweetness, all is courtesy. While we read, they insensibly sooth us into a settled fondness for virtue, rather than a turbulent detestation of vice. The venerable and austere majesty of Juvenal will deter many from his presence; those who wish to partake of his bounty will be warded off by his manner of bestowing it. The open and amiable condescension of Horace will entice strangers to participate the emanation of his all-bounteous, all-captivating eloquence. Before he enlightens the understandings, or reforms the hearts of his visitors, he takes care to court and conciliate their affections. Notwithstanding, however, the blunt manner of Juvenal seems to be more suited to the homely rudeness of the British constitution.

But, if my opinion were to be asked concerning the efficacy of the Horatian or Juvenalian satire, I should not hesitate to give my vote in favour of the former. But whether it be immediately owing to the opposite choice that the British nation has arrived at so great a degree of perfection in the satirical departments of literature, I shall neither pretend to determine, or enquire. Be this as it may, it is certain that none of our modern continental neighbours can put themselves in competition with the Drydens, the Popes, the Youngs, and the Churchills, of our own country. Perhaps France has produced fewer satirists than almost any nation which pretends to the same literary honours. Boileau, Regnier, and Voltaire, are the chief that have succeeded in this kind of writing. It has been said of the former, that he is the only modern who has happily blended the *curiosa felicitas* of Horace with the *vivax indignatio* of Juvenal. But there is a monotony in the French cadence which does not please a good ear, accustomed to the harmony of English versification, and which is the chief reason that the French Poets have succeeded so poorly in their invocations to the Muses. To the Italians satire has been indebted for no considerable improvement. Notwithstanding few people have made such repeated attempts at the serious and the jocose, yet they have seldom succeeded. The few, out of such a number, that have excelled, are Danté and Ariosto in the former, and Berni and Casa in the latter. It is remarkable what a groupe of minor satirists have appeared among this effeminate people; but one Pope, or one Oldham, of our own, is worth all the Aretines, the Mauros, and the Bentivoglios, of the Italian bench.

It must be long (if ever) before we can hope to see the inimitable Don Quixote of Cervantes put on a level with any other modern production. This single writer has alone stamped an honour on the Spanish nation, which gives it the precedence to all others in satirical composition. The best imitations that I recollect of him, are the Catholicon of Spain, the Moriae Encomium of Erasmus, the Advertisements from Parnassus of Boccacini, the Tale of a Tub by Swift, and the Memoirs of Scriblerus by Arbuthnot and his associates.

If we turn to our own country, we shall

shall find it replete with all the multifarious productions of genius and learning. It has carried satire to the highest perfection. The first English satirist, to whom any encomiums can be paid, was Sir Thomas Wyatt, of Allington castle in Kent*. He was a great favourite of Henry VIII. and beheaded in the reign of Queen Mary for taking up arms, in conjunction with the Duke of Suffolk and Sir Peter Carew, against the Roman-catholic interest. The satires of Hall abound with much wit and modesty. "His writings (says Monf. Bayle) are filled with fine thoughts, excellent morality, and a great deal of piety." His *Virgidemiarum* were published before he had passed his twenty-third year; wherein he says mistakenly,

I first adventure, follow me who list,

And be the *second* English satirist.

His versification is much more smooth and harmonious than that of Donne, his contemporary. But this is no considerable addition to his merit, as it would have been almost impossible to produce any thing more harsh and unpoetical than the satires of Dr. Donne. The whole of Hall's works have been published in five volumes folio; which may be compared to a large garden abounding with fine fruit, but over-run with weeds and thistles. The excellence to which Dryden hath wrought his *Mac Flecnœ*, and his *Absolam* and *Achitophel*, makes us lament that this father of English poetry should have wasted so much of his time in composing wretched dramas for a subsistence. The neglect and indifference which were shewn to this venerable bard must never be mentioned in the republic of letters but with horror and regret; nor indeed can those, who pretend to decry the selfishness of their predecessors, pride themselves on a more liberal or generous spirit, as long as the fate of a Chatterton is enrolled among the memorials of a Dryden, an Otway, a Butler, or a Savage.

It has been observed of the satires of Young, that they abound with too much wit, and that the reader is often cloyed before he can go through a single satire. This censure will admit of a very considerable limitation. Few, I will venture to assert, have taken up this admirable work, but will confess to have found themselves improved by the perusal. It is indeed the only fault that

* See a judicious "Essay on Pope" by the very ingenious and learned Warden of Winchester.

can be alledged against him, that he is too epigrammatic. But let it repress the severity of criticism to observe, that this is the fault of an Ovid, a Seneca, and a Cowley! That *good-nature*, which Young has recommended and observed throughout the most poignant of his satires, is almost sufficient to entitle him to respect, independent of his happy versification and beautiful sentiments.

Were it not repugnant to my plan, I would willingly refer the reader for a highly-finished character of Pope to the excellent Essay above noticed. Let it then suffice to observe, that, of all this poet's writings, there is nothing which entitles him more to the claim of immortality than the character of *Sporus* in the Epistle to Arbuthnot. It was intended for the dissolute Lord H——y, and is at once bitter, poignant, and animated; but I believe it has been said, that the portrait partakes rather too much of the caricature.

The antipathy which subsisted between Johnson and Churchill has greatly contributed to hasten the writings of the latter to an unmerited oblivion. If such an opinion be worth noticing, I think an elegant and correct edition of his Poems would revive his merit, and secure his reputation. These two eccentric geniuses may be resembled to the versatile Horace and the stern Juvenal.

Notwithstanding the authority of these illustrious models, Satire seems to be now considerably on her decline. She has long since passed her zenith, and the few votaries that remain of her are only the outcasts and reptiles of genius. The popularity of writings of this nature, and the repute they are held in, make us lament that they should be so much neglected. I cannot, however, omit this opportunity of noticing the ingenious and poignant writings penned by the author of the "New Bath Guide." The character of living merit must be drawn with trembling caution; I hope, nevertheless, to escape the charge of interested adulation, if I assert, that to his established reputation of a successful satirist, may be added the meritorious privilege of being almost the only modern who has written Latin verse with Augustan purity.

In N^o IX. p. 759, col. 1, l. 24, for 'though equally fastidious,' r. 'though *she* was equally fastidious;' and, p. 759, col. 2, l. 20, for 'Tom Brown and Roderic Random,' read 'Tom Brown and Joe Miller.'

MR.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 16.

A HINT is given in your Mag. for October, p. 821, which, in my opinion, is capable of being improved to very great advantage; and you will be sensible, as soon as it is mentioned, that the sooner it is taken and prosecuted the better.

It is there suggested, that on the dissolution of the convents on the continent, a large number of valuable articles is at this time dispersed over the country, MSS. plate, pictures, painted glass, &c. many of which, if the favourable opportunity were taken, might be purchased, no doubt, at a reasonable rate. You remember, I am sure, what treasures Archbishop Parker, and after him Sir Rob. Cotton, amassed here, on a similar occasion, in the single article of MSS. and therefore it would be great pity, that proper use should not be made of the present conjuncture.

What I would propose in this state of things is, that some of our people, with purses well filled with money, or

their pocket-books competently stored with bills, should immediately cross the channel and try their fortune: and connoisseurs, I should hope, would hardly miss of success. If they were *dealers*, one can scarce doubt, supposing them to be tolerably qualified as judges, but they would purchase the respective articles at such an easy price as to gain sufficiently by them; and even this would in some measure answer our purpose, *viz.* by importing a good cargo of MSS. or other valuables, into this island.

But the best would be, for some gentlemen of science, fortune, and inclination, *amateurs*, to make the trip, and to take different routes. These, however, should be persons of liberal and communicative minds, no hoarders, but ready and willing to impart the use of what they may happen to meet with and acquire abroad unto others; since, otherwise, their acquisitions might just as well remain where now they are, and so be entirely lost to us.

Yours, &c. T. Row.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. III.

Debates in the Third Session of Parliament, continued from p. 868.

Monday, June 12.

PASSED the militia bill.

In a committee on ways and means, came to the following resolutions:

That an additional duty of 6s. be levied on every barrel of sweets made for sale.

That the said duties be subject to the duties of 5l. *per cent.* 5l. *per cent.* and 5l. $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* pursuant to three acts of his Majesty, under the management of the commissioners of customs and excise.

In a committee of supply, voted two millions to his Majesty, for paying off and discharging Exchequer bills.

Passed the bill for regulating places for slaughtering horses.

The House proceeding to the consideration of the bill respecting the lottery,

Lord Surrey wished that some regulation might be adopted for rescuing those who bought shares of tickets from the risk of losing their proportion in prizes. At present, recourse, after a limited time, could be had by the purchasers of shares to the venders of them only, which was a very precarious security. He thought therefore that, as the exigencies of government induced them to invite men to game, they were

bound by honour, and even policy, to see that they had fair-play. Perhaps, said his Lordship, obliging the office-keepers to deposit the whole ticket until the shares are paid, may remedy the evil complained of.

Mr. Rose saw no objection, at the moment, to the adopting of any measure which would give perfect security to the purchasers of shares, as well as of whole tickets.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill for better securing the rights of voters at elections.

Mr. Powys reprobated the bill, and asserted, that it had a direct tendency to make bad votes good, and good ones bad. He mentioned also the hardships to which it exposed churchwardens. Would it not, he asked, be singularly hard for a peer, if churchwarden of St. George's, to which parish he belonged, to be compelled to attend the beck of every petty voter in Westminster during an election? He therefore moved, that the consideration of the business be put off for three months.

Mr. Wilberforce declared himself no enemy to the bill, though he was not averse to the consideration of its being postponed for a few days, in order to promote a candid enquiry regarding it.

With

GENT. MAG. November, 1786.

With respect to the hypothetical case of a peer being churchwarden of a particular parish, it had no weight with him. If a peer be liable by law to take that office upon him, he must certainly be liable to the consequences, and he should perform the duties of it to the best of his abilities.

Lord *Surrey* supported the bill, and insisted, that good voters would assert their rights, while bad ones would be deterred, by the checks in it, from attempting imposition.

Several others spoke in favour of, and against it; after which the House divided on the motion for postponing the bill for three months.

Ayes 10. Noes 32. Majority 22.

The House then proceeded to the immediate consideration of the business.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, June 13.

The House resolved itself into a committee for the further consideration of the charges of impeachment against *Warren Hastings, esq.* And, after a very long debate on a motion by *Mr. Fox*, which was carried, the House was resumed, and adjourned, at two o'clock in the morning, to

Thursday, June 15.

Passed the lottery, the Newcastle church, and the Duffield inclosure bills.

The order of the day for the second reading of the *St. Eustatius* bill having been called for, and read, the counsel who attended in behalf of those who prayed that the bill might pass into a law, as well as the counsel for the petitioners against it, were called to the bar, and heard in behalf of their respective clients. When they had withdrawn,

Sir George Howard said, he would take notice of one observation made by a learned counsel at the bar (*Mr. R. Burke*) against the bill, which was, that only one brigadier and two subaltern officers of the land-forces, and a few lieutenants of the navy, had petitioned the House in favour of the bill; while seven captains of the navy, and many other gentlemen, had signed another petition, requesting that the money might not be taken out of the hands of the present agents, with whose security they were perfectly satisfied. He could assure the House, that though few had signed the petition in favour of the bill, hundreds were waiting in anxious expectation for its success; and it would be hard indeed that such a bill should meet with opposition, which had no other object than

the securing of the prize-money for those brave fellows who should appear to be entitled to it.

Mr. Popham thought the bill totally unnecessary, because the courts of Admiralty and Chancery were already vested with sufficient powers to call in the money from the agents, and place it in the funds, if application for that purpose was made to those courts, on a suspicion of its not being secure in the hands of the present holders: and so far was he from thinking that the distribution of it would be expedited by this bill, he was apprehensive that, on the determination of the suits actually pending, there would not be a single shilling to divide.

Admiral Hood said, he was authorised by a noble relation of his (*Lord Hood*), who was deeply interested in the captures at *St. Eustatius*, to say, that he, for one, was very well satisfied with the security of those in whose hands the money was at present lodged, and did not wish to have it transferred to others. Those who espoused the bill, under the idea that it would expedite the distribution of the prize-money, knew little of the matter; for his part, he believed three generations would pass away before there was a dividend of one shilling.

The *Secretary at War*, and *Lord Beauchamp*, supported the bill. They said, the sum in the hands of the agents was immense, for they were informed it exceeded *two millions!* though it might have been diminished by the recapture of *St. Eustatius*. Such a sum ought not to be left in the hands of agents for their own benefit, but should be put out to interest for the advantage of the captors.

Mr. Sheridan was clear, from the wording of the bill, that a distribution would not take place a day sooner if the bill should pass, than it would had it never been proposed.

The *Attorney-General* entertained the same sentiments, and was therefore no friend to the bill. He would willingly support a proposition, the object of which was, to place the money in a fund that would make it fructify for the benefit of the claimants; but he did not see that the present bill would have that effect.

Mr. Bearcroft thought differently; in his opinion, the principle of the present bill was to place the money not only in a *secure*, but also a *productive*, fund; and it was the duty of the House to take care of the concerns of the most gallant, but

but most careless, mortals in the universe.

Sir John Farvis was also an advocate for the bill. He said, that the poor, though brave, fellows, who were intitled to shares of the St. Eustatius prize-money, were in the utmost distress; and so much disgusted at the delays thrown in their way, when they strove to recover their money, that many of them had declared, in his presence, that, treated with so much indifference as they had been by those who ought to have protected them, *they would see the country sink to perdition before they would draw a sword in defence of it.*

Lord Adam Gordon, and Mr. Wilberforce, spoke in favour of the bill. After which the question for the second reading was put, and carried without a division; it was then ordered, *unâ voce*, to be committed, and the House adjourned.

Friday, June 16.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole House on the bill for regulating the registering of ships, several amendments were made, and some new clauses brought up.

Sir Grey Cooper observed, that there was one thing which seemed to have been overlooked in the bill; and that was the danger which was to be apprehended from the Americans, who might settle in any of our remaining colonies for the purpose of building vessels. It is well known that, when we possessed America, this country had suffered much from ships built there, owing to the cheapness of the materials; he wished, therefore, that some restraint might be imposed on a privilege injurious to the mother-country.

Mr. Jenkinson agreed with the Hon. Baronet in his ideas, and thought it would be proper to impose a small duty on the tonnage of every American-built ship brought here for sale. But he did not conceive that this was the proper time for introducing a clause for that purpose.

Lord Beauchamp contended, that it was necessary to insert a clause in the present bill for preventing the evil to be apprehended.

Mr. Ald. Watson was of the same opinion.

Mr. Pitt thought some regulation should be made to meet the ideas of the Hon. Baronet; he presumed, however, that, as the subject was a delicate one, it would be proper to wave it for the present. The committee then went through

the bill, and it was ordered to be read a third time.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented a message from his Majesty, which the Speaker read from the chair, the members being uncovered. It stated, that it was his Majesty's desire that the House should take into consideration the business of the crown-lands, forests, &c. and that some steps should be taken, in consequence thereof, for the advantage of the public.

Mr. Pitt then moved, that the House do, on Monday next, resolve itself into a committee on his Majesty's message; which was agreed to.

After some conversation relative to the business respecting Mr. Hastings,

Mr. Sawbridge made his annual motion for shortening the duration of parliament; on which the House immediately divided, when 20 appeared for the motion, and 53 against it.

The House then went into a committee on the bill for prohibiting the illicit exportation of wool, worsted, fullers-earth, &c. to the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, and Man.

Mr. Phelps moved several resolutions to prevent the fraudulent exportation of wool, which were agreed to, after some opposition from Ald. Le Mesurier, who said, that he believed the smuggling of wool did not exist in so great a degree as the resolutions stated.

In a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the report from the committee on the British fisheries,

Mr. Beaufoy moved several resolutions, which were agreed to, and reported; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, the House adjourned till

Monday, June 19.

Mr. Dundas informed the House, that, since his appointment to the treasurer'ship of the navy, he had discovered many abuses in the payment of seamen's wages. One was, that when they were turned over from one ship to another, they could not receive the wages due on account of service in the former till she was paid off, which sometimes did not happen for years after: another was relative to the appointment of prize agents; but, as that was generally within the department of the captains, he would not propose any thing on that head till those gentlemen should have time to turn the matter in their minds. With respect to the turning of men over from one ship to another, he had not as yet been able to devise any satisfactory remedy: all, therefore,

fore, that he would trouble the House with at present related to another object, which called for immediate attention: it was a matter of notoriety, that a great number of forgeries of seamen's wills had been committed, and that the relations and heirs of others had frequently been personated by wicked persons, in order that they might take out probates of such forged wills, and procure administration, by the commission of perjury, in the name of the heirs of intestate seamen, and thus defraud the lawful owners of their right. He intended to bring in a bill, with the leave of the House, to prevent those frauds as much as possible, which he proposed to do by causing all wills and powers of seamen to be signed by the officers of the ports; whose signatures appearing frequently at the Navy-office would of course be well known. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill, and obtained it without opposition.

The King's message relative to the crown-lands was, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, read by the Speaker to the House, the members sitting bare-headed.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then said, as he was not going to propose any measure that would call for the decision of the House on so important a subject as was that of disposing of the crown-lands to the best advantage, it was not necessary that he should, on this occasion, expatiate much on that head. It might hereafter be a matter of discussion, whether the crown-lands, remaining still in the possession of the crown, might not be improved in such a manner, as to be rendered of much greater national advantage than they are at present. Or whether the total alienation of them, an adequate compensation being made to the crown in lieu of them, might not be attended with more salutary effects to the public. But, before so important a question could with propriety be determined, or even discussed by parliament, it was fit that the state, extent, and value of those lands, should be previously ascertained. Some progress had already been made in that work by an enquiry, set on foot under the authority of the executive government; but that authority could not effect the purpose in view, without the assistance of the legislature; and, to procure that assistance, was all he looked for this session. He begged leave to caution gentlemen against being very sanguine in their expectations of

any great *immediate* benefit from those lands; from the nature of the thing, it must necessarily be *gradual*, or the measure would defeat its own object by proving injurious to public credit. If the lands were still to be retained by the crown, then the benefit must arise from *improvement*, which would be the work of *time*. Should they be alienated, they must be sold by *degrees*; for the value of all the other lands, and of every other species of property in the kingdom, would be affected and lowered, if such large tracts of land as those which belong to the crown should be set up to sale in the same year. However, let the intended measures respecting those lands be placed in whatever point of view they might, the public must necessarily be benefited, either by an increase of revenue, or by the extension of agriculture, which would find employment for additional hands, and consequently increase the population and industry of the kingdom at large. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill for appointing commissioners to enquire into the state and extent of the crown-lands, and make a report to his Majesty, and to both Houses of Parliament. Leave was given without a word of debate.

The report from the committee of the whole House, relative to the Scotch fisheries, was then brought up. Of 15 resolutions, of which the report consisted, the following was the only one that met any opposition: "That as, by the duty on coals carried coastways, the inhabitants of many of the districts of Scotland are deprived of the benefit which the abundance of this article in the neighbouring districts would otherwise afford, it would, in the opinion of this committee, be highly expedient that the inhabitants of those districts in Scotland, in which the said duty is paid, should, for a term of years, be permitted annually to raise, by assessment, or other mode of commutation, a sum equal to that which, on an average of the last five years, those districts have annually contributed to the said duty, and should, on that condition, be liberated from this troublesome impost."

Sir *Joseph Marbey* objected to this resolution, and was answered by Mr. *Hawkins Browne*; after which, and a few words from Mr. *Brett*, the question was put on this and the other resolutions: the House agreed to them without a division, and adjourned immediately.

Tuesday,

Tuesday, June 20.

Went through, in committee, the East Smithfield land-tax bill; also the bill for transferring certain duties; the Scotch distillery bill; and the charitable donations bill, severally, with amendments.

Read a second time the bill for appointing commissioners to enquire into the fees, gratuities, perquisites, &c. received in the several public offices; also the bill to explain and amend the act relating to hackney-coaches; the bill to continue the act relating to pawnbrokers; the bill for appointing commissioners to enquire into American losses; and the bill for securing the duties on paper painted, stained, or dyed, in Great-Britain.

The House having resolved itself into a committee on the duties on coals, Sir Harry Houghton in the chair,

Mr. *Beaufoy* made a motion for a certain exemption of the duty on coals carried coastways; which, after a short conversation, was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, June 21.

Passed the Exchequer fees bill, and the charitable donations bill.

The India loan bill was, according to order, read a second time; and Mr. *Dundas* moved, that it be committed on Friday next.

Mr. *Hussey* objected to the bill for two reasons; first, because he did not think the East-India Company stood in need of the loan to the amount proposed in the bill; and next, because he thought the terms of the loan were not such as would be most beneficial to the Company, with the least detriment to the public. He said, the Company had a right to dispose of, by sale, those annuities which were to be the security for the interest and principal of the loan. He then went into a discussion of the commutation act; and said, that this country could never derive the advantages which were expected from that act, unless the trade to China was thrown open.

Mr. *Dundas* could not conceive that the loan was too large, as there would be bills drawn in India, and sent over to England, between this and the year 1790, which, added to those already accepted, would make the whole sum, to be paid for bills during that period, amount to six millions.

Mr. *Hussey* contended, that the present loan exceeded the wants of the Company, and this he would at all times be ready to prove.

Mr. *Sheridan* also objected to the terms of the loan, which he conceived to be the worst that could possibly be devised both for the Company and the public; and this he would undertake to prove on Friday, when this bill was again to come under the discussion of the House.

After a few words more from Mr. *Dundas* and Mr. *Hussey*, the question was put on the motion, which was carried without a division.

Mr. *Hamilton* then moved, "that this House be called over on this day fortnight."

This motion, after a short conversation, was negatived, on a division, by a majority of 69. Ayes 30. Noes 99.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of impeachment; and, after having examined Mr. Williams and Mr. Middleton, it was resumed, and adjourned.

Thursday, June 22.

Passed the Exchequer fees bill.

Several bills having been read, some a first, and others a second time; and reports agreed to, on which there was no debate;

Mr. Ald. *Sawbridge* made a motion for an enquiry into the ordinary expenditure of the Ordnance office; which was negatived. And, there being no other business of a public nature, the House immediately adjourned.

Friday, June 23.

Passed the commissioners of fees; stamp-duty; American commissioners; and the hackney-coach duty bills.

Received and read a petition from the occupiers of several madhouses, praying relief. Ordered to lie on the table.

Agreed to the amendments made by the Lords to the militia bill.

On the third reading of the county election bill being moved, pursuant to the order of the day,

Sir *George Yonge* declared, that even in the present stage he would not suffer it to pass with only a silent negative. In mentioning his grounds of objection to it, he recounted various arguments which he would take occasion hereafter to lay before the public. He reprobated the encouragement it would afford to unprincipled persons to perjure themselves, and the difficulties which the registering would impose on honest freeholders, both in point of expence, and delicacy under doubts. After condemning, at the same time, the inefficacy of the register itself to produce any good effect, he concluded with saying, that he would take the

sense

sense of the House upon the motion.

No farther debate taking place, the House divided on the motion, when the numbers were, For the bill 38. Against it 16. Majority 22.

On a motion being made for the second reading of a bill to continue the appointment of commissioners to inspect the state of the public accounts,

Mr. *Hussey* observed, that, in the course of the present session, only one report had been made from the commissioners, and in that the balance of money remaining in the hands of the sub-accountants was omitted. On a former occasion it appeared that no less a sum than 500,000*l.* had remained in the Treasury, applicable to whatever purpose might arise, and of which the country had no knowledge whatever. He, therefore, wished that the commissioners might be instructed to give an account of the money now remaining in the hands of the sub-accountants, and to take care that returns should in future be made annually of such sums as remained unapplied.

Mr. *Pitt* said, that the report made by the commissioners contained a mass of information, in the collecting of which much time and attention must have been employed. They had gone through all the duties in the port of London in their late report, and had now nearly digested another report, containing the state and situation of the different out-ports. An investigation from which he should be sorry to divert them, as their decision thereon would be so much required on a subject which he intended to bring forward early next session, namely, the consolidation of the customs. Besides, the business recommended to them by the Hon. Gentleman had been already committed by parliament to the commissioners for auditing the public accounts.

Mr. *Hussey* would not be displeased if the business rested with the latter commissioners, provided they made regular reports thereon to parliament.

Mr. *Pitt* replied, that they were already directed to do so. The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Mr. *Wilberforce* moved, that it be an instruction to the committee, appointed to propose a bill for the disposal of the bodies of convicts after execution, to insert a clause for altering the punishment of females convicted of petty treason; which was agreed to.

Mr. *Dempster*, after a few introductory words, brought up a petition, sign-

ed by upwards of 400 British residents in Fort St. George, against the late bill for the government of India, stating, that they had left England, entitled to all the privileges of British subjects, and praying the repeal of that bill by which they were deprived of them. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Pitt* then stated, that, by Mr. Burke's bill, his Majesty was restrained from granting pensions on the civil-list beyond the amount of 300*l.* in consequence of which persons were now prevented from receiving pensions which they had been promised, and to which they were well entitled. One of this description, when mentioned, would surely meet the approbation of the House. He meant Sir Guy Carleton; to whom a pension had been promised for his military services in America. For this, and one other, he intended to move on Monday next.

The House having resolved itself into a committee, Mr. Rose in the chair, on the bill for enabling the East-India Company to make use of their credit in extending their capital to four millions,

Mr. *Hussey* renewed his former objections to the public being committed to the annuitants for the payment of the 36,000*l.* which should be sold by the Company. He argued, from the 31st of Geo. II. of which this was only a continuance, that it must be so understood.

Mr. *Dundas*, Mr. *Cornewall* (the Speaker), Mr. *Pitt*, and Mr. *Baring*, contended that the nation was no further pledged by the act of Geo. II. or by the present, than to take care that the Company should apply the money paid them on the annuity, not to the current purposes of the year, but specifically to the annuitants for whom it was appropriated.

A long and irregular conversation ensued on this subject, after which the committee went through the several clauses; and the House being resumed, adjourned to

Monday, June 26.

Passed the lottery-office regulation bill, and the Scotch distillery bill.

Several bills were reported, and ordered to be engrossed; and several orders of the day were deferred.

On the report of the bill for granting the sum of 55,000*l.* as a temporary relief to the American loyalists,

Mr. *Dempster* said, that there were several points relating to those unfortunate persons, concerning which queries had been submitted to him, which he wished

very

very much to have answered. The first was respecting those who had been sufferers by the war, but who, during its continuance, had resided in England; was it intended, he asked, to pay any attention to the claims of men of this description? He wished also to be informed, whether professional gentlemen, who had been injured by their attachment to us, were to receive any compensation; and also how far those persons, who received the present allowance, were finally to be considered in proportion to their claims?

Mr. Pitt replied, that, respecting the two first points, it was impossible for him to give a decisive answer. The claims of those persons had not been yet considered; and he could not at present say how far they may be ultimately found deserving of attention. The third particular, whenever it came to be discussed, would be determined by the peculiar circumstances of the respective claimants.

Mr. Hussey thought that the compensation to the loyalists, in which the honour of the nation was so far concerned, should be settled on something of a firmer basis; and that a lottery may be voted for as many years as would be necessary for the payment of their demands.—The bill was ordered to be read a third time.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought up two messages from his Majesty, respectively recommending to the House to provide for the payment of two pensions: the one, of 1000*l. per annum*, to Sir Guy Carleton, for his own life, with the remainder to Lady Carleton, and her two sons. The other, of 500*l. per annum*, to Brook Watson, esq. for his services as Commissary general in America during the late war.—Ordered to be taken into consideration the next day.

On the report of the bill for granting relief to the East-India Company, by permitting them to enlarge their capital,

Mr. Sheridan observed, that every succeeding dispatch from India contained less of reality, and more of expectation. The letters which had been written in October last conveyed a promise, that the remittances from Bengal to China for this year should amount to 22 lacks of rupees, or near 250,000*l.* Their next advices speak of but 12 lacks; and the dispatch, dated the 31st of December, mentions only some very sanguine hopes of being able to send three lacks, or somewhat more than 30,000*l.* Yet the Directors appeared to be contented with this kind of information from their servants, and expected that the House of Commons would be equally satisfied with

such contradictory impositions. There was something still more offensive in these accounts: to make up for this deficiency of remittances, they rely on the credit of the Company with the merchants of Canton; and observe, that the amount of their remittances has been always magnified by report. They conclude, therefore, that this credulity must be attended with the most beneficial effects; and cast themselves confidently on fiction and untruth, as the last support of their expiring credit. He contended that this relief was unequal to the necessities of the Company. In reply to that part of the accounts which mentioned a surplus of revenue, amounting to 1,400,000*l.* exclusive of the annual remittance to China of 250,000*l.* and the various aids which the other presidencies must occasionally require, he quoted the opinion of Mr. Hastings, who said, that 1,200,000*l. per annum* was the most that could be drawn from that province without precipitating its ruin. With respect to the question, “how far the credit of the nation was pledged to the creditors of the Company,” it was, he said, an idea of too much importance to be suffered to hang loosely on the minds of the people: he, therefore, concluded with moving a clause, by way of rider, for the purpose of declaring, that, under no circumstances, the credit of the nation should be implicated with the securities offered by the Company.

Mr. Dundas, in reply, entered very largely into the whole of the business and situation of the Company. From a variety of complicated calculations, he asserted, that the Company's affairs were infinitely more prosperous than had been represented; that the remittances to China would be regularly made in future, and made in a still more advantageous manner to the Company, as, instead of bullion, British manufactures, with cotton and opium from Bengal, would make up the greater part of its amount. He also said, that the extension of the trade would be peculiarly advantageous, as it would enable the servants of the Company to remit their acquisitions in goods to Europe, for which they would receive bills payable here. Thus the Company and the nation would have the advantage of employing those sums which were now remitted home in a clandestine manner, or else added to the capitals of foreign companies in India.

Mr. Sheridan ridiculed very strongly the idea of paying 275,000*l. per annum*, with

with opium, which was a commodity only smuggled into China.

Mr. *Francis* condemned also the idea of exporting cotton to China, which was the raw material of the staple manufacture of Hindostan. To export British manufactures to the same quarter, he insisted, was impossible. He then entered into a variety of calculations in reply to those of the Treasurer of the Navy.

Mr. *Grenville*, Mr. *Dempster*, Mr. *Hufsey*, Mr. *Baring*, and Sir *Grey Cooper*, made several miscellaneous observations; but not a word was said respecting the clause proposed.

Major *Scott* also made a few observations, which he concluded with a narrative concerning the diamond which was conveyed by Mr. *Hastings* to his Majesty.

After a few words interchanged between Mr. *Fox* and Mr. *Pitt*, respecting the commutation act, and how far it was connected with the present bill, the clause was negatived without a division.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, OCT. 24.

THE miscellaneous observations of your correspondent C. T. O. p. 486, recalls to my mind a letter I wrote to a friend in Hampshire, respecting an idea of Milton's, beautifully expressed in his *Il Penseroso*.—"Being at Winton, I went into the cathedral in the afternoon at service-time, and was struck with a pleasing kind of melancholy, arising from the venerable appearance with which I was surrounded: the organ assisting the choir, and the sun-beams endeavouring to strike through the windows, half-closed by the small Gothic workmanship of arches and divisions, whilst the painted glass added a mellowness to the tinge, and admitted a dim light to penetrate only, which gave the whole a gloom very striking.

"And storied windows richly dight
Casting a dim, religious light,
There let the pealing organ blow
To the full-voiced choir below."

"And bring all heaven before mine eyes."

My friend in his reply says: "Milton's ideas in *Il Penseroso* have certainly nothing to do with politics; but they are to be wondered at, because diametrically opposite to his religious professions, cathedrals and organs at that time of day being held in the utmost detestation by those of his persuasion."

Query, Does not the effect which it has on the mind prove the beauty and justness of the service, against even a warped imagination? VIATOR.

MR. URBAN, NOV. 14.

THE present very slovenly state of country-churches in general reflects much discredit on our clergy. Your correspondent W. H. in your Magazine for September last, has very justly noticed the shameful condition of *Harrow* church in particular; and I hope the Bishop of the diocese will, in consequence, interfere.

I could name several churches (and very near our universities too) which are not only very much neglected with respect to repairs, but scandalously dirty; particularly one, where the communion-table was covered with *owls' dung half-an-inch deep*; but, as the incumbent is a very worthy man, I flatter myself this HINT will have the wished effect.

I will, at a future opportunity, trouble you with some further particulars on this subject. In the mean time only beg leave to ask, *Why, in most parishes in London, the poor are buried without even the shadow of a ceremony?*

Yours, &c. RUSTICUS.

MR. URBAN, NOV. 15.

THE medal, vol. LV. p. 1028, represents Charles Edward, commonly called Count of Albany, and his brother Henry Benedict, cardinal. It was common in the days of Jacobitism.

From internal evidence, the account of Picardy, vol. LVI. p. 128, may be safely pronounced a mere fiction. It is the Bailly or Judge of the Lordship, and not the Feudatory himself, that administers justice. The markets in Picardy are as much frequented as those of any other province in France; nor are the Picards more in a state of nature, though reputed a duller race, than the Garçons or Provençals. The climate of this province is far from being esteemed of superior salubrity. The rest of the narrative belongs to that species of travel-writing which began by a minickry of Sterne.

There is certainly no order of ladies in France termed *les spirituelles*; perhaps he means *precieuses*.

P. 180. It should be Cardinal de Solis; that was the name of the historiographer. Salis is a Swiss family.

P. 301, 391, 538. The nine of diamonds is called the Curse of Scotland because it is the great winning card at Comette, which was a game introduced into Scotland by the French attendants of Mary of Lorraine, queen of James V. to the ruin of many Scottish families.

Yours, &c. P. C.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN ARTICLE.

127. *The History of Herodotus, translated from the Greek [into French]. With Historical and Critical Remarks, an Essay on the Chronology of Herodotus, and a Map. By M. Larcher, Member of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and Honorary Member of the Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres at Dijon. Paris, 1786. 7 Vols. 8vo.*

THE father of profane history had appeared in his original language in 12 different editions, in one Latin translation, besides the correction of the same translation annexed to some of the Greek editions, in 3 French, 3 Italian, and 2 English versions, when a new French translation was made of his valuable work by Abbé Bellenger, who was prevented by death from putting the finishing hand to it. The bookseller into whose hands it fell offered it to several persons, and at last to M. Larcher, who thought it more adviseable to make a present of it to the king's library, and undertake an entire new translation. To this purpose he set about reading Herodotus, and most of the ancient writers, from whom he has extracted every hint that could throw light on his author; at the same time comparing all the different editions, of which that of Henry Stephens was the foundation, and all the manuscripts, particularly three in the King of France's library, and consulting all the corrections suggested by learned critics and commentators.—Among these stand foremost Gronovius, Valkenaer, Wesseling, Brunck, Bouhier, and Geinoz. At the end of each book is subjoined a copious collection of notes referred to in the text, illustrating the chronology, geography, and history of the author, as well as a variety of lesser matters.—The larger part of the VIth volume is taken up with an Essay on the Chronology of Herodotus, and the whole of vol. VII is, a Geographical Dictionary and an Index to all the rest. To the whole is prefixed, a Life of Herodotus, compiled from Wesseling's Preface and Bouhier's Dissertations on Herodotus; and this is followed by an Index of the editions of the different authors consulted on this occasion.

When it is added, that this translation was the work of 20 years of a translator already known to the literary world by his translation of "The Loves of Chæreas and Callirhoe," in 2 vols, 12mo, 1763, we need not enter-

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tain a doubt of its meeting with a favourable reception from the lovers of history and of classical literature; and it may be unnecessary for us to express a hope that it will not escape the notice of our countryman Mr. Lempriere, who meditates a new translation of this ancient author into our own language.

The oldest translation of Herodotus was into Latin, by Laurentius Valla, printed at Venice 1474, which, corrected and supplied by Heresbach, H. Stephens, and others, is retained in most editions.

The first edition of the original Greek was that by Aldus, 1502, fol.; the two next by Camerarius, at Basil, 1541 and 1557. H. Stephens corrected Valla's translation 1556, and republished Aldus's Greek edition 1570, and again, with Valla's Latin, 1592. This his second edition was reprinted at Francfort 1608, by Jungerman, and again at Geneva 1618, and by Tho. Gale at London 1679. As this last edition was much improved from an excellent MS. of Archbp. Sancroft, so was the subsequent edition by James Gronovius at Leyden 1715 supposed to be from one in the Medicean Library, and copied in a neat edition from the Glasgow press 1761, in 9 vols, 12mo. The labours of these editors, and of other critics on this historian, were united and improved by Wesseling, in a splendid edition in folio, Amsterdam, 1763. The chief MSS of which he had the use were, three in the King of France's library, one belonging to Dr. Askew, one in Card. Passionei's library; besides collations with others in different libraries. But of all these assistances our readers may consult Wesseling's Preface.

Of these 12 editions only eleven are noticed by Dr. Harwood, in his third edition, 1782, he having omitted that at Geneva 1618. In T. Osborne's Catalogue of the Harleian Library is mentioned a second edition of Valla's translation at Rome, by Arn. Pannartz 1475, and another at Cologne 1526.

"The famous History of Herodotus,
"conteyning the Discourse of dyvers
"Countries, the Succession of theyr
"Kyngs: the Actes and Exploites at-
"chieved by them, the Lawes and Cus-
"tomes of every Nation, with the De-
"scription and Antiquitie of the same.
"Devided into Nine Bookes entituled
"with the Names of the Nine Muses."
Only the two first books are here print-
ed.

ed. It was translated into English by B. R. whom Mr. Herbert supposes to be *Barnabe Rich**, and printed by Tho. Marsh 1584; and with this version England was content till Isaac Littlebury put forth his, in 2 vols, 1709, which went through several editions, the third being in 1723, and a fourth in 1737. This translator died 1710, and was buried in the chancel at Sutton near Epsom †.

Herodotus was first translated into French by Saliat, whose translation was printed at Paris 1556, 8vo, and 1580, fol.; again by Du Ryer, in 3 vols, 1713, with maps:—into Italian, by Count Matteo Maria Bojardo, at the desire of Hercules I. of Este, second Duke of Ferrara, who patronised men of letters, and under whose auspices several of the Greek historians were translated. This was printed at Venice 1533 and 1565, and is much valued, though not strictly Tuscan, full of obsolete words and very literal. Porcacchi mentions another by Remegio Florentino; but this is doubted ‡. Another translation was made by Giulio Cesare Beccelli, in 2 vols, 4to, printed at Verona 1733.

128. *La Vie de Voltaire. Par M***. A Geneve, 1786. 8vo.*

OF this work we shall content ourselves with giving a brief account. It is a laboured panegyric on Voltaire, whom the writer represents as the first of poets, of philosophers, and historians. Of the death of his hero he gives a relation which nothing can reconcile with the authenticated account that we find in the following work. This may with reason induce us to suspect his fidelity; and the comparison which he makes between Don Quixote and Candide, and the decided preference he gives to the latter, will surely authorise us to question his knowledge and his taste.

129. *Historical and Critical Memoirs of the Life and Writings of M. de Voltaire: interspersed with numerous Anecdotes, Poetical Pieces, Epigrams, and Ben Mots, little known, and never before published in English, relative to the Literati of France. Particularly the Life of the celebrated J. B. Rousseau, as written by Voltaire; and the History of the famous*

Libellous Couplets. From the French of Dom Chaudon. 8vo.

THERE is not, perhaps, in the whole department of literature, any particular species of writing that is received with more satisfaction, or read with more advantage, than the biography of private persons, who have raised themselves to eminence by the power of their abilities; and of these, the subject of this work is an illustrious example. By the brilliancy of his talents, and the vigour of his mind, Voltaire lifted himself from the mass of the people, not only to receive the favour and protection, but to share the friendship, and sometimes the authority, of princes and kings. But, though at the court of Berlin the situation of Voltaire was eminently splendid, he lived in more real dignity at Ferney. Under his patronage colonies were established, agriculture introduced, and manufactures raised, in a barren and depopulated land;—thither resorted the learned and the great, the oppressed and the poor.—The generous asylum afforded to the daughter of Corneille, and the glorious triumph obtained over the parliament of Toulouse, form, certainly, the best, and perhaps the most lasting, eulogy of Voltaire.

Never was any man so avaricious of fame, or so jealous of its preservation; to sustain his literary character, and to avenge its traducers, he spared not to exercise that persecution which he so much condemned in others, and with which he continually reproached the ministers of religion. But in the persecutor of Travenol, a poor innocent old man, whose son had assisted in the circulation of some papers that ridiculed Voltaire, the scrutinising eye searches in vain for the defender of Calas and Sirvens.

An amiable and an excellent writer has compared the powers of Voltaire to those of Dr. Johnson; but, in the anecdotes which we find in these Memoirs, and which other means of information have presented, we perceive not that energy of expression, and that explosion of wit, which characterised the conversation and the style of the English Biographer.

To the various works of Voltaire the praise of extraordinary genius and extensive erudition cannot be denied. He has been continually accused of plagiarism, and not, we believe, entirely with-

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* Vol. II. p. 870.

† See Aubrey's *Surrey*, II. 128.

‡ See Baretti's *Italian Library*, 195.

out foundation; but he stole chiefly from himself. His "Henriade," notwithstanding some great and glaring defects, which no ingenuity can palliate or excuse, is a great and glorious performance. His historical works possess, we think, more merit than the critics of the present day seem disposed to allow them. But in these he may claim one great and peculiar excellence. It was he who first turned the attention of the readers and the writers of history from towns and treaties, from sieges and battles, to contemplate the manners and the mind. Though the style of Voltaire has a thousand charms, it is not, we think, suited to history; it is a splendid tissue of epigrammatic turns and witty allusions, which ill accord with the grave dignity of the Historic Muse. It is on his tragic pieces that Voltaire must found his surest pretensions to fame. An unhappy and an impious cause gives him, however, a more certain passport to posterity; we mean that spirit of profaneness and irreligion which, like a subtle poison, pervades almost the whole of his writings, and which idly induced the foolish and the wicked to distinguish him by the appellation of The Philosopher of Ferney. Never was any one more undeserving of that title. If Voltaire, in imitation of some ancient sages who lived before the light of the gospel, had formed in his own mind any system of religion, he wanted fortitude to confess and support it; and surely no one can entertain an advantageous opinion of that system when it was sacrificed to the mean consideration of residing on a particular spot. If, in Prussia, the caprice or vanity of Frederick might sometimes endanger personal liberty, he might have found there the most complete toleration, and the *philosophic* court, like ancient Rome, would have kindly received the new religion into its bosom. But Voltaire had no new system to produce. There is, we fear, little doubt but that he lived and died without having formed any certain and permanent idea of religion; and it is more evident, that from this cause he lived in continual disquietude, and died in bitterness and terror.

"Grant me an honest fame, or grant me
"none."

Never was there any wish more rational or more worthy of imitation.

The infidelity of Voltaire will contribute more to the preservation of his

fame than his Tragedies, his Histories, or his *Henriade*. The temple of Fame is crowded with a motley groupe of characters that have been eminently conspicuous for their virtues or their crimes; and she preserves, with equal care and undistinguishing hand, the names of Howard and Cromwell, of Trajan and Catiline.

These Memoirs are the work of a priest; they are executed with candour, taste, and perspicuity; the translation, with some few exceptions in the poetical parts, is well and neatly written:—and, having received considerable amusement and information in the perusal of this work, we recommend it with much pleasure to the attention of our readers.

The following anecdotes will exhibit ample specimens of the style and manner of this work:

"Notwithstanding the various poetical descriptions which have represented Ferney as a palace built by fairies, it was no more than a neat, agreeable country-house; convenient, but not spacious, since it had but seven windows in front. Every thing there had more the appearance of the commodious retreat of a person of moderate fortune than the sumptuous dwelling of an opulent unmarried man. This has been said of it by the Marquis de Luchet. Some neat furniture, servants modestly habited, a table well supplied, but unexpensive, gardens adorned by Nature alone, and a park, kept in no great order, compose the whole description of Ferney.—The church, which Voltaire pulled down and rebuilt in another place, to enlarge the prospect from his house, is a small and simple edifice.—The theatres, which have been so frequently mentioned, presented no very brilliant decorations. The side-scenes were ornamented with leaf brags and paper flowers. The perspective consisted of arcades cut to form a kind of piazza. The curtain, instead of baize, was a cloth, on which was painted, in cinnamon colour, an immense sun. On such a theatre were *Zaire*, *Alzire*, and *Merope* acted.".....

"The correctness of Boileau, and the pathetic elegance of Racine, had rendered Voltaire no great admirer of any of the English poets. Being asked, one day, what he thought of the genius of Milton, 'The ancients (replied he) recommended us to sacrifice to the 'Graces, but Milton sacrificed to the Devil.' Milton, however, studied the graceful as intimately as the sublime of poetry; as numberless passages prove.".....

"Discouraging of the History of England, 'The hangman (said he) should be their historian, for he has usually settled their disputes.'—Yet he was fond of speaking English,

lish, and conversed in that language with Dr. Franklin, the Lycurgus of America. Madame Denis being present, said, 'She should be glad if they would speak French, that she might understand and improve by their discourse.' "Niece (replied Voltaire) "I own I am proud of being able to speak the language of a Franklin."....

"Voltaire was much dissatisfied at never having seen Rome. That city, he would frequently say, has always been the capital of Europe; but his extreme licentiousness in speaking and thinking, which was his ruling passion in the latter years of his life, neither permitted him to go to Venice, where he would have been watched by the inquisitors of the state, nor to Rome, where he would have been in danger from those of the Holy-office. He dared not even trust himself in Savoy. He had for more than twenty years desired to take the benefit of the waters of Aix, and had asked permission of the Court of Turin; but received for answer, from the King of Sardinia, that his dominions were open to all who had been guilty of no crime, and that he had therefore only to examine his conscience. It is well known, however, that orders had been given to arrest him. This prince, whom he called the Gaoler of the Alps, would have taken sufficient care to provide for his security. Voltaire, therefore, did not dare to expose himself to the resentment of so religious a monarch, who had often complained he was already but too near his territories."....

"Voltaire often repeated, *Qui bene latuit bene vixit*; but this maxim had no place in his heart. No person was more jealous of his fame, or less avoided malignity and envy, by silence and retirement. "I (he would sometimes say) am like the husband of a coquette, whom every one enjoys more than himself."....

"We cannot always perform ourselves, said Voltaire, what we advise our friends; and there are people hardy and vain enough to undertake any thing. A man of letters having altered some verses in the tragedy of *Irene*, shewed them to the poet. M. Perro-neau, who built the magnificent bridge of Neuville, was present. "Ah! Monsieur Perro-neau," said Voltaire, "how unfortunate it is you are not acquainted with this gentleman; he would have added another arch to your bridge."....

"If we find, in the *Henriade*, comparisons more new and ingenious, it is because Voltaire, coming after Fenelon, could not repeat the same images. Besides, he has copied many of his similes from the Italian and English poets; a circumstance he did not always conceal. He looked on every thing as imitation. The most original writers, said he, borrowed one from another. Boyardo has imitated Pulci, and Ariosto Boyardo.—The instruction we find in books is like fire;

we fetch it from our neighbour, kindle it at home, communicate it to others, and it becomes the property of all."....

"Several authors, who have attacked the errors of M. de Voltaire, have written, 'That, at the approach of death, he expressed the greatest fear and remorse.' Certainly, nothing is more probable; yet M. Luchet pretends, that his regret at leaving life has been construed into a dread of futurity and repentance of the past; that, when he was ill in 1765, he took measure for a tomb, to be placed near his church at Ferney, saying, 'At least, I will not be reproached as destitute of foresight;' and that in this illness he was very merry, and repeated, to those about him, verses from *Hudibras*, in ridicule of physicians.—These anecdotes may be true; but if Voltaire did not lose his usual gaiety, it must be because he did not believe his illness would prove mortal. On other occasions, when the grave seemed open before him, he was certainly extremely alarmed. When he was ill at Paris, in 1745, he confessed, and submitted to every reparation his confessor required, to expiate the dangerous pieces he had published. He was absolutely in an agony, as we have been assured by M. Tronchin, his physician, and other persons worthy of credit.—Besides, lively imaginations are naturally inclined to religion, especially if they have early imbibed the principles of piety. This reflection alone is sufficient to prevent our believing that Voltaire expected his last moments with all that tranquillity and indifference some of his admirers have pretended; though others confess that, at such times, he suffered the most violent agitations."

130. *The Ears of Lord Chesterfield and Parson Goodman*; translated from Voltaire. Bern. 8vo.

FROM the title of this little jeu d'esprit it is not possible to form any idea of its contents. It bears a very slender relation to Lord Chesterfield, and has nothing to do with his works and opinions. It is a dialogue between a clergyman, a physician, and a surgeon, on the nature of the soul, on the doctrine of fatality, and on the Supreme Being. It has that liveliness and licentiousness which characterise the works of Voltaire. Most of the ideas he has used before, in his other writings. In this, however, they are somewhat amplified and extended.

131. *Review of some interesting Periods of Irish History*. 8vo.

THE three great events which are the principal subjects of this essay are, the establishment of the Reformation, by

by Elizabeth — the state of Ireland under the Stuarts — and the final victory of Protestantism under the auspices of King William. The first of these events is condemned as impolitic and unjust; the tyranny of the Stuarts is with more justice reprobated; and much praise is given to the conduct of William towards the Irish. — This essay is, with some few exceptions, well and vigorously written. To some opinions of this author we cannot, however, entirely subscribe; nor can we think that “the temper and moderation which the present royal family has so eminently shewn, have allayed the demons of faction and discord in Ireland.”

132. *Monasticon Hibernicum; or, An History of the Abbies, Priories, and other Religious Houses in Ireland; interspersed with Memoirs of their several Founders and Benefactors, Abbots, and other Superiors, to the Time of the final Suppression; an Account of the Manner in which their Possessions were disposed of, and the present State of their Ruins. Collected from English, Irish, and Foreign Historians, Records, and other authentic Documents, and from many curious and valuable MSS.; with Engravings of the several Religious and Military Habits, and a Map illustrating the History.* By Mervyn Archdall, A. M. Member of the Royal Irish Academy, and Chaplain to the Right Honourable Francis Pierpoint Lord Conyngham. 4to.

IT would be a sufficient recommendation of this thick volume of 850 pages to say that the late learned Dr. Pococke, bishop of Ossory and of Meath, to whom the author was domestic chaplain, pointed out the method here adopted, procured many necessary documents, and had the goodness to encourage the author with solid favours; and that the Earls of Clanbrassil and Roden permitted the treasures of their respective offices of chief-remembrancer and auditor-general to be explored, and the fruits of his researches to be offered to the world, connected with his other collections.

The monastic history of Ireland has been little attended to. Sir Ja. Ware had neither time nor leisure to complete his outlines, and his collections were dispersed before Mr. Harris could make any use of them. The subject would fill at least two volumes folio, and exceed the abilities of a private fortune.

Mr. A. has followed the alphabetical order of counties, and of religious foundations in them; has annexed lists of their superiors, wherever to be found,

with some particulars of their history, and the present state of the ruins. — One omission we cannot help noting, that of the registers and records of each religious house, which might have been recited after the plan of Bp. Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*; as, on the other hand, we could have wished the bishop, or his re-publisher, had adopted Mr. A's idea of describing the present state of the several ruins. — The Addenda consist of Inquisitions taken in the reigns of Henry VIII, Elizabeth, and James I. of the possessions of certain houses.

We sincerely congratulate the sister kingdom on such a compilation, and hope Mr. A. has met with encouragement equal to his arduous undertaking.

133. *The History and Antiquities of the several Colleges and Halls in the University of Oxford.* By Anthony Wood, A. M. Now first published in English, from the Original Manuscript in the Bodleian Library; with a Continuation to the present Time, by the Editor, John Gutch, A. M. Chaplain of All Souls College. Oxf. 1786. 4to.

ANTHONY WOOD's Work was published in Latin, under the title of “*Historia & Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis*,” in two volumes folio, at the expence of the University, 1674; the first volume containing the Antiquities of the University, in chronological order, to 1646; the second, those of the Colleges. It was written in English, beginning 1646, and completed 1668. The first part contains a History of the University in general, from its earliest institution to 1649; the second, a History of the ancient and present Schools, Theatre, Lectureships, Offices of Public Orator and Keeper of the Archives and Public Library, and a History of the several Colleges and Halls, from their foundation to 1668. To the whole was subjoined an Appendix, called “*Fasti Oxonienses; or A Commentarie on the Supreme Magistrates of the University of Oxford, namely, of the Chancellours, Commissaries, Pro-chancellours or Vice-chancellours, and Proctors, also of the High Stewards and Parliamentarie Burgeses of the University.*” — In 1670 the delegates of the press purchased this valuable work of the author for 100l. with a design that it should be published in a Latin translation; but Bishop Fell employed Richard Peers, student of Christ Church,

Church, and ——— Reeve, student of Trinity, to translate it into Latin, and was also at the expence of printing it, when it could not be done by subscription.—Wood, in several passages of the “*Athenæ*,” complains of the great liberty taken in this translation, in which the Bishop new modelled the original. Mr. Warton, who had examined the English MS. in the school-tower, laments this version was ever made;—whereas, in the plain, natural dress of its artless but accurate author, it would have been infinitely more pleasing. (See Warton’s *Life of Bathurst*, p. 146.)—To vindicate himself from these mis-translations, Wood, after a careful and diligent revival, began, in August 1676, fairly to transcribe the whole of the English copy, with a continuation of the general history, or first part, to 1660, and other insertions and improvements. The History of the Colleges and Halls, in the second part, was also enlarged and continued, almost to the year of his death, 1697, omitting, however, the writers of each college and hall, which never entered into his original plan, and was very properly reserved for his great work, the “*Athenæ Oxonienses*.” He certainly entertained hopes that this MS. which he left with every preparation for the press, would one day see the light. He bequeathed it, on his death-bed, to the University; and it is now deposited in the Bodleian Library, in two very ample volumes in folio. The second article of the second part of this MS. or the History of the Colleges and Halls, is here published by the industrious Editor of the two octavo volumes of “*Collectanea Curiosa*.” He has continued it to the present time, with corrections and additions distinguished from the text by crotchets.—Mr. G. intended to have annexed the “*Fasti Oxonienses*” before mentioned, but reserves them, with their continuation to the present time, and an index to both publications; and if this specimen should be favourably received, (which, if we may judge from the handsome list of subscribers, upwards of 300, we may venture to promise him it will be,) he proposes to publish all that remains of the author’s original MS.

134. *The Gentleman Angler*. 12mo.

THIS little book seems to contain a very complete system of angling, and has the appearance of describing, with plainness and accuracy, every thing of

which an angler can desire to be informed. We are inclined to think it the work of a man well acquainted with his subject. It is very wisely written without any literary ostentation; and the language is such as all sorts of anglers may comprehend. Of the actual merit and utility of the work those who have never seen fish, or desire to see them, but in the market or on the table, cannot pretend to determine. It has, however, the appearance of merit and utility; and we recommend it to the attention of anglers; but we would not recommend to our readers the laborious art of angling; for them we hope that the unremitted toil and industry which it requires, and the danger and hazard that it continually presents, which are properly placed at the beginning of this treatise, will not be placed in vain:

“*Vestibulum ante ipsum, primisque in
“faucibus.”*——

“He that will be an expert angler must be endowed with the following qualifications:

Patience, Diligence, Resolution.

Patient to endure the disappointments that attend an angler, who cannot promise to himself at all times the desired success;—diligent in following such instructions as shall be communicated to him, observing the various seasons of the year, and various dispositions of fish;—resolute to rise early and pursue his sport, whether it be hot or cold, in winter or in summer.”

135. *Dialogues of Lucian*. Translated from the Greek. By J. Carr. Vol. III. 8vo.

OF this III^d volume of the translation of Lucian we entertain the same favourable sentiments which we have before expressed of the two former volumes*; and we find in this additional cause for commendation and praise.—We give with pleasure the following extracts to our readers; one of them throws a faint, indeed, but pleasing, light on the character of the translator; and the other will convey no inadequate idea of the spirit and elegance of the translation.

“Some nods of approbation (says our author in his Preface), which were more than my weakness could resist, have led me astray from my intention, and I no longer pretend to say where I may stop; perhaps not till I have gone through every page of Lucian, excepting only “such reading as is never “read,” and such reading as no sober man will write. In ages far remote from the present, men of wit were sometimes very

* See our vol. XLIX. p. 508.

dull, and sometimes wanted prudence. To creep after dullness can only serve to benumb the senses; and to revive the language of riot is not the most decent attempt. Several drowsy discourses, with a competent allotment of ribaldry, have been attributed to Lucian by his editors, the omission of which would have done his memory no manner of harm. Of this the reader may judge for himself. Long dissertations, nearly akin to the former, may be met with in almost any great book; and the latter is repeated every evening, with modern improvements, in the emphatical English of Broad St. Giles's.

"This continuation, as has been already hinted, owes its appearance to the flattering requests of two or three persons whose opinion in literary matters is generally acknowledged of some weight. I do not assert, that they have not been too partial to me. I am sure they are better pleased with me than I am with myself; which, perhaps, is more than every scribbler can say of his abettors. The reader will not, I hope, be so uncharitable as to suppose that this is my usual way of spending my time. If he knew me better, he would never fancy that I have nothing else to do, nobody in this world, besides Lucian, to attend to. Duties far different from conversing with wits, have been annexed to my life.

Quicquid agunt animo votum, timor, ira, voluptas,

Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago diei.

"I have translated Lucian in an evening, when I was not in a temper to face a graver author, and wished to forget every unwelcome occurrence of the day. It seemed not difficult, or it would not have been done. For, though "easy writing is not always "easy reading," I will venture to affirm, that a translator, who finds much difficulty in assuming the spirit of his author, will hardly ever succeed. *Sudet multum, frustra-que laboret.* Learning and labour can indeed do wonderful things; they can write down the summer's sun, but their high-dried dialogues are not Dialogues of Lucian, any more than the alternate roaring of a midnight club.

"Boisterous mirth, like dram-drinking, enervates while it pretends to invigorate.—But Lucian is not one of those obstreperous spirits who break down all the boundaries of order. He has, in his satire, a certain gentle air, which, where there are faculties to enjoy it, will beget good humour, which promotes health; and, without health, what is learning, or how is it to be acquired?"

"TRITON, AMYMON, and NEPTUNE.

Triton. There is a young woman, who comes every day to Lerna, to fetch water; a very pretty body:—I do not know that I have ever seen a finer girl in my life.

Neptune. A gentlewoman? or only a servant to fetch water?

Triton. No servant, Neptune, believe me. She is one of the fifty daughters of Danaus; her name is Amymon. I have enquired into the particulars. Danaus, I hear, is very strict with his daughters, and brings them all up to work. He sends them to fetch water, and employs them in any other business which he thinks will make them notable.

Neptune. Does she come alone? It is a long way from Argi to Lerna.

Triton. All alone. The soil of the Argives, you know, is very dry; so that they are continually in want of water.

Neptune. You have put me all into a flutter by what you have said. Let us go to her.

Triton. With all my heart; this is her time of coming, and I suppose her to be now about half way to Lerna.

Neptune. Make haste with the chariot. Stay; it will be some time before you can put to the horses, and have the carriage in proper order. Rather get me a dolphin, one of the swiftest, that I may go in a trice!

Triton. Here he is; the very dolphin you wish for.

Neptune. Very well; then let us be gone. You can swim by my side; and, when we come to Lerna, I shall be upon the watch. Do you mind when she comes.

Triton. Here she is!

Neptune. A very beautiful young woman, indeed! She must not escape.

Amymon. Do you mean to kidnap me, Sir? You are an emissary, I suppose, of my uncle Ægyptus. But I will call my father.

Triton. Be easy, Amymon; hold your tongue; this is Neptune.

Amymon. And pray what is Neptune to me?—Hold off your hands, Sir. Dear me, you will drag me into the water! I shall be drowned in the sea!

Neptune. Never fear; you shall not come to any harm. I will strike this rock with my trident just by where you see the pool, and cause a fountain to spring up, which fountain shall be called by your name. You will be very happy; and not obliged, like the rest of your sisters, to carry water after you are dead."

136. *The Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy.* By William Paley, M. A. Archdeacon of Carlisle. 4to.

A GREAT writer, who claims much merit for having fixed the true grounds of morality, speaking of the absurdity and the mischief of attempting to erect a scheme of duty independent of religion, says*, that "of late years a de-

* Divine Legation of Moses, vol. I.

"Iuge

“ luge of moral systems hath overflowed
 “ the learned world, in which either the
 “ *moral sense*, or the *essential difference*,
 “ rides alone triumphant, which, like
 “ the chorus of clouds in Aristophanes,
 “ the *αενααι νεφελαι*, the ETERNAL
 “ RELATIONS, are introduced into the
 “ scene, with a gaudy outbide, to sup-
 “ plant Jupiter, and to teach the arts of
 “ fraud and sophistry; but in a little
 “ time betray themselves to be empty,
 “ obscure, noisy, impious nothings.”

Whatever may be the justice with which this heavy censure was passed upon the theories of Lord Shaftesbury, Dr. Clarke, and their respective adherents, it cannot be applied to the system of Mr. Paley, who, far from separating morality from religion, defines *virtue* to be “the doing good to mankind in obedience to the will of GOD, and for the sake of everlasting happiness;” and who has, upon each article of human duty, combined with the conclusions of reason the declarations of scripture, when they are to be had, as of co-ordinate authority, and as both terminating with the same sanctions.

“Moral philosophy is that science which teaches men their duty, and the reasons of it.—The use of such a study depends upon this: that, without it, the rules of life, by which men are ordinarily governed, oftentimes mislead them, through a defect either in the rule or in the application.—These rules are, the law of honour, the law of the land, and the scriptures.”

Having shewn that the *first* of these is a very fallacious rule, that the *second* labours under many defects, and that even the *scriptures* supersede not the use of the science of ethics, our author proceeds to enquire into the existence of those instincts which compose what is called the *moral sense*, and which, according to many philosophers of great name, are the natural judges of human conduct, pronouncing, uniformly and without deliberation, of *some* actions, that they are *just* and *right*, and of *others*, that they are *unjust* and *wrong*. The arguments on each side of this celebrated question Mr. Paley states with great impartiality, shews the difficulty of distinguishing such instincts, if real, from prejudices and habits; and then asks this very pertinent question: “But, suppose we admit their *existence*, what is their *authority*?”—“No man, you say, can act in deliberate opposition

“to them without a secret remorse of conscience. But this remorse may be borne with;—and if the sinner *choose* to bear with it, for the sake of the pleasure or profit which he expects from his wickedness, or finds the pleasure of the sin to exceed the remorse of conscience, of which he alone is the judge, and concerning which, when he feels them both together, he can hardly be mistaken, the moral-instinct-man, so far as I can understand, has nothing more to offer. For if he alledge, that these instincts are so many indications of the will of GOD, and consequently presages of what we are to look for hereafter, this, I answer, is to resort to a rule and a motive ulterior to the instincts themselves, and at which rule and motive we shall by and by arrive by a surer road.”—Into that road, after a concise, though masterly, inquiry into the nature of human happiness, the author introduces himself and his reader, by considering the question, “Why am I obliged to keep my word?”—“Because it is right, says one. Because it is agreeable to the fitness of things, says another. Because it is conformable to reason and nature, says a third. Because it is conformable to truth, says a fourth. Because it promotes the public good, says a fifth. Because it is required by the will of GOD, concludes a sixth.”—Upon which different answers it is to be observed (he says) that they all ultimately coincide, and likewise that they all leave the matter short; “for the enquirer may turn round upon his teacher with a second question, in which he will expect to be satisfied, namely, *Why* am I obliged to do what is right; to act agreeably to the fitness of things; to conform to reason, nature, or truth; to promote the public good; or to obey the will of GOD?”

“The proper method of conducting the enquiry (we are told) is, FIRST, to examine what we mean when we say a man is *obliged* to do any thing, and THEN to shew why he is obliged to do the thing which we have proposed as an example, namely, “to keep his word.”—“A man is said to be *obliged*, when he is urged by a *violent motive* resulting from the command of another. Whence it follows, that we can be obliged to no thing but what we ourselves are to gain

“gain or lose something by; for nothing else can be “a violent motive” to us. As we should not be obliged to obey the laws or the magistrate, unless rewards or punishments, pleasure or pain, some how or other depended upon our obedience, so neither should we, without the same reason, be obliged to do what is right, to practise virtue, or to obey the commands of God.”—“Let it then be asked, Why am I obliged to keep my word? and the answer will be, Because I am urged to do so by a violent motive, (namely, the expectation of being after this life rewarded, if I do, or punished for it, if I do not), resulting from the command of another (namely of God).”—“This solution (says our author) goes to the bottom of the subject, as no further question can reasonably be asked. Therefore, private happiness is our motive, and the will of God our rule.”—“Those (he observes) who would establish a system of morality independent of a future state, must look out for some different idea of moral obligation; unless they can shew that virtue conducts the possessor to certain happiness in this life, or to a much greater share of it than he could attain by a different behaviour.”—“To us (continues he) there are two questions: 1. Will there be, after this life, any distribution of rewards and punishments at all? 2. If there be, what actions will be rewarded, and what will be punished?”—“The first question comprises the credibility of the Christian religion, together with the presumptive proofs of a future retribution from the light of nature;” and, though confessed to be the foundation upon which the whole fabric rests, it is in this work taken for granted.—The second question our author answers by referring us to the declarations of scripture, which are conclusive (he says) on every point on which they are to be had; by demonstrating, in a very perspicuous manner, the benevolence of the Deity, from his designs and disposition, as they appear in his works; and by shewing that the actions of men must be agreeable or disagreeable to him in proportion as they tend to increase or to diminish the sum of human happiness.—“Whatever is expedient, we are taught, is right; but then it must be expedient upon the whole, at the long run, in all its effects, collateral

GENT. MAG. November, 1786.

“and remote, as well as in those which are immediate and direct; and it must be estimated by its natural tendency, if generally practised, and not by the consequences which, in a particular instance, it may accidentally produce.”

Such is the foundation upon which the Archdeacon of Carlisle has raised the most complete system of ethics which we have ever seen; and, in our opinion, it is the only foundation which can be laid of sufficient stability to bear the weight of such a superstructure. The very existence of a moral sense is doubtful; the authority of that which is taken for it is different in different men; the fitness of things (if it be not said for what they are fit) is a phrase not very intelligible; but every one understands the meaning, and feels the force, of these sayings: “Do this, and you shall be rewarded;”—“Refrain from that, or you shall be punished.”—To this theory we can think of but one objection. By those philosophers who know it to be their duty to obey God only because their conscience tells them so, it will probably be said, that in our author’s system duty is confounded with prudence; that the most beneficent actions, performed upon his principles, are the off-spring of selfishness; and, in one word, that he rests obligation upon the footing of interest. But, whatever be the force of this objection, it militates, more or less, against every system which has yet been framed. Even the advocates for moral instincts tell us, that, in yielding to the internal impulse which urges them to the practice of virtue, “they feel joy and self-approbation—are conscious of an inviolable harmony between their nature and their duty, and think themselves entitled to the applause of every impartial spectator of their conduct.”—Their system, therefore, is a selfish system, as well as that under consideration; and all the difference between them and our author is, that they practise virtue for the sake of a present enjoyment, he to obtain a future reward.

(To be continued.)

137. Sermon by Samuel Glaspe, D.D. 4to.

TO shew the piety, wisdom, and policy of promoting Sunday-schools is the object of this elegant discourse, which does great credit to the head and heart of the writer. The arguments are judicious, conclusive, and liberal; and he describes

describes with much energy and truth the situation of the uninstructed and uncivilised poor.

The Sermon was preached at Painf-wick, in the county of Gloucester, in which parish we are told that the Sunday-school consists of upwards of 330 children. The number so taught throughout England (says Dr. G.) is estimated at two hundred thousand.

138. *An Estimate of the Comparative Strength of Great Britain during the present and Four preceding Reigns, &c. &c. &c.* By George Chalmers.

MR. CHALMERS has given a very flattering account of the prosperous condition of this country. We hope it is true, and rejoice at it. We think most of Mr. C.'s facts seem convincing; and we have no doubt of Dr. Price being mistaken when he fancies that we have not increased in population since the Revolution. We have no doubt of this, and of the amazingly increased commerce of this kingdom. And we are of Mr. C.'s opinion, that the American Revolution was matter of rejoicing to this country, rather than otherwise; though both we and our enemies, during the contest, were of a very different mind. Had it been brought about without that enormous expence which it cost this country, it would indeed have been a blessing. But, in spite of this, we are much better off than if we had still been at an annual charge of garrisoning and defending so large a continent. In the prosperity of Old England we rejoice with Mr. C.; but we have our doubts (not a little strengthened by that able political writer Dr. A. Smith) whether that prosperity be not *in spite* of our debt rather than in consequence of it; and whether, without that enormous burden, the prosperity would not have been infinitely greater.—Mr. C. says, that the debt may be discharged in 27 years, by the minister's scheme of paying off a million a year. But, without saying that we do not perfectly understand that scheme (which is, however, the case), has not Mr. C. here made a slight trip? In 27 years, by the accumulated compound interest of a million annually, the debt might be discharged; but if the million be paid off, the publick only gains the interest upon that sum, which, surely, will not be adequate to the working of such mighty wonders. Mr. C.'s pamphlet is evidently but *one* side of the question; but as it is the

cheerful side, we confess ourselves better pleased with it; yet we fear something might be said on the other side.—Mr. Neckar thinks it better to ease the present generation of taxes than to accumulate in order to discharge old debts. Mr. C. is not of this opinion. But our limits will not permit us to enlarge any farther on the present subject.

139. *A Letter to the Committee of the Court of Common Council, appointed to consider of the high Price of Provisions, on the Effects of the Excess of Copper Money now in Circulation, and the disproportional Value that is set upon it.* By B. Merriman. 8vo.

MR. M. considers the copiousness, he says the superabundance, of halfpence and farthings, genuine and counterfeit, circulating freely at a rate set upon them by authority, out of all sort of just proportion to their intrinsic value, as a considerable cause of the high price of provisions. In the course of this ingenious argument, which he manages very ably, the author states some curious facts, and mentions a variety of circumstances that deserve serious consideration. Within the limits to which our plan confines us we cannot pretend to do justice to Mr. Merriman's reasoning; and it is proper that the judges to whom it is addressed should be left free to decide upon it.—We will only mention, that Mr. M. assumes it as a principle, "That an increase in the quantity of any kind of coin decreases its value, and occasions an advance in the price of every commodity which is purchased with such coin." He admits that our gold and silver coins are so fairly estimated that they find their way, by the justness of their estimation, through most parts of the world at the rates of their currency in the empire; but he complains that our copper money, in which the poor are principally interested, has not an equitable rate, and cannot make its way abroad at its denominated value; that, though genuine king's coin, it is not current, in many cases, at home; that it is not a legal tender of payments to any great amount; and that it is not so well defended as our gold and silver coins are, from forgers and fraudulent utterers; and he thinks it a reproach to our coinage and our laws, that we cannot prevent an adulterated piece of copper, not worth half a farthing, from passing current as an halfpenny. He goes on to say, that the coiners of the king's copper have an enormous profit

of more than 180 per cent.; that 7 shillings' worth of copper makes more than 20 shillings' worth of halfpence and farthings. He supposes the copper for coinage delivered at the Mint as the India Company buys it for exportation, at a trifle more than 8 pence per pound; and, as the expence of coining is paid by the publick at large, the copper coin issued from the Mint, at 2 shillings per pound, makes the clear profit above-mentioned. He says, it was lately decided in one of our courts of justice, that a contract for some tobacco, to be paid for partly with *counterfeit halfpence*, was a good and lawful contract. His remarks on the case of a poor wretch who was executed in June last, for counterfeiting halfpence, merit attention. He thinks it would be expedient and advantageous to the kingdom, to put a *legal* estimate on all the copper coin now in circulation at the rate of farthings and half-farthings, though above their worth, and to appoint a new coinage of halfpence only, at their intrinsic value. He contends, and apparently with propriety, that, as copper is the native production of this kingdom, it would be politic and beneficial to export it in this manufactured state, as a medium of commerce. He urges, as examples of the good effects of fairly-rated copper coins, the coinage of this metal current in Russia and Sweden, and endeavours to obviate the objections that occur to the inconvenient sizes of such truly-rated copper money. We have only to add, that, very probably, the countermarks on the Roman brass and copper pieces might have originated from the same or similar principles of good policy, and might have been used for some such purposes as this author wishes to subserve. It is credible, however, that their large brass and copper pieces, on which such marks are most observable, were not intended originally for common coins, and that they did not pass as coins till such *countermarks* established their rates and their currency. It is likewise certain, that both the Romans and the Greeks had very many brass and copper coins much smaller than any now in circulation in this kingdom. Hundreds of them, in entire preservation, lie now upon our table, of which it would puzzle Mr. M. to estimate their intrinsic value, or rather insignificance; and yet they are still so common to be met with every where, that there can be no doubt

but that the Roman empire had them in very great abundance. It is but justice to add, that the subjects of that state passed them through the world on the points of their swords.

140. *An Historical Narrative of the Discovery of New Holland and New South Wales. Containing an Account of the Inhabitants, Soil, Animals, and other Productions of those Countries, and including a particular Description of Botany Bay. Illustrated with a Chart of New Holland, New South Wales, Botany Bay, and the New-Discovered Islands in the North and South Pacific Ocean, from 30 Degrees N. to 50 Degrees S. Latitude, and from 90 to 225 Degrees Longitude, East, from the Meridian of Greenwich.* 4to.

THE subject of this pamphlet is of essential consequence, and requires the maturest deliberation. In our September Magazine, p. 807, we hazarded some objections to the plan, on account of the prodigious difficulties attending it; and in the beginning of the present month, p. 915, have endeavoured to convey some idea of the situation of the country.

The principal purpose of this writer appears to have been, to answer the very natural question, "What national benefit can arise from such an establishment?"

"It is apprehended," he says, "that, by drawing into one view a faithful narrative of the progressive discoveries that have been made of the coasts of that extensive country where the settlement is proposed to be made, with some account of its productions, and a view of its relative situation to those other important discoveries of our late indefatigable circumnavigator, will tend, not merely to answer the enquiries of the speculatist, but to prove its utility, in extending the commerce of the British nation through those extensive tracts of population which the industry of the present age has explored."

According to this narrative, the earliest account which we have of this country is in a memorial delivered to the Court of Spain by Don Pedro Fernandez de Quiros, in 1609.

141. *A Serious Admonition to the Publick on the intended Thief Colony at Botany Bay.* 8vo.

THIS is a violent attack on the Ministry, for what the author calls "a rash and unadvised plan;" and is grounded on "a letter addressed to the Court of Directors of the East India Company by Mr. A. Dalrymple, a gentleman whom, from his long experience and knowledge of the Company's affairs, the Directors thought proper to consult."

CATA-

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N. N. seems very much dissatisfied with our Objections (see p. 700) to the general Tenour of his Letter, in which he charges *the whole Body* "of modern Dissenters with a settled *Aversion* to the Ecclesiastical Establishment of England;" declaring, at the same Time, that, *in his Opinion*, they have "ABUNDANTLY PROVED, that all Establishments hitherto formed in the Christian World have been almost totally opposite to the Genius of that Religion which they were intended to support." And, moreover, "That the many Imperfections conspicuous in that of our own Country, its present corrupt State, its PERNICIOUS TENDENCY, and glaring Inconsistencies, they [the modern Dissenters] have eloquently described, and exposed to the View of all." That such Sentiments as these should not be "so fortunate as to meet our [full] Approbation," will neither "excite Surprise nor Astonishment" in N. N. when he recollects, what he afterwards adds, "That candid Dissenters have granted that our Establishment is the best that has hitherto been formed." Such pointed Charges, and qualifying Concessions, is a Kind of loose Writing [for close was obviously an Error of the Press] which, on so serious a Subject, is neither decent in "a young Writer," nor would be pardonable in us to obtrude upon the Publick. Were N. N. who seems to be engaged in a laudable Pursuit of Truth, possessed of better Authorities than *Palmer's Catechism*, he would have known that the Puritans were not the "ANCHETORS" of the present modern Dissenters. We, however, do not wish to discourage Young Writers, but to guard them against hasty and positive Decisions on Subjects that require much Reading and a thorough Investigation.—A Lover of all Men, who is afraid that the increasing Opinion of the final Restitution among Christians of all Denominations should tend to make the glorious Prospect of boundless Mercy a Cloak for Sin and a Security for a sensual Life, fervently exhorts the Favourers of this Doctrine not to rest in imaginary Salvation and imputed Holiness, but to become meek, humble, and resigned Servants of GOD; in which we most sincerely join; and at the same Time recommend his pious Ejaculations as more proper for the Pulpit than for a periodical Work, in which Information rather than Instruction is the professed Design.—The Collector of the ELIZABETHAN PROGRESSES informs us, that his Materials have grown upon his Hands to the Extent of nearly Two Quarto Volumes, of which a great Part is already printed; and renews his Request to the Curious, to furnish him with a Copy of *Churchyard's* Account of the Queen's Entertainment at Sir Thomas Gresham's at Austerley; or of any other Visit, the Memorial of which may remain recorded either in Corporation Books or in Parish Registers. Of the latter Kind, he is told, there are some Traces at Marlow.—HERALDICUS wishes for an Explanation of the following Canting Arms: Azure, a Chevron, between Three Owls, Argent, on a Chief Or, a Bee volant erect proper. He knows the Arms are intended to allude to the Name of Bowles; but, Query, according to the established Rules of Blazon, is the above Owles, Bee, or Bee, Owles?—If A. B. (who sent a Note addressed to Y. Z.) will call on the Printer, he will receive a written Answer from Y. Z. or it will be delivered to any Messenger he sends with a Note in the same Hand-writing.—The Offers of A. E. (from the Salopian) and of W. B. are thankfully received.—W. L. will do well to buy the Books he mentions.—A LOYAL COCKNEY wishes to know what is become of the Equestrian Statue of King Charles II. formerly standing in Stocks Market.—J. J. inquires after the best "Scheme for keeping an Account of Timber growing." Such an one has formerly appeared in Print.—We thank M. W. for his Hints.—Those of PL—T are always agreeable.—NEOPHANES is truly obliging. We shall avail ourselves of his Caution.—To X. Y. we cannot give a more satisfactory Answer than that the Book he asks after is, and is NOT, what he expects it to be. The Ground-work only is original.—J. RABINOL will find a Life of HOWELL in the "Biographical Dictionary;" we know not who was the Editor of the particular Edition enquired after (the 9th), but an 11th was published in 1754.—The Coin sent by BRITANNICUS is one of the common Representations of Rome, which are so various and so common as to require no Description.—Our respected Friends R. C. and S. W. with R. B. CLIO, W. TURTON, OMEGA, M. M. and many others, which we should gladly have inserted earlier, shall have Place in our next.—The Lover of Modern Entertainment might have amused himself after his own Fancy without putting us to the Expence of Postage, which is now a serious Article; and the more so, as the Letters for which the heaviest Postage is paid are usually of the least Merit.

GENT. MAG. November, 1786.

TO

T O L Y D I A.

FROM HORACE, BOOK I. ODE VIII.

BY ANNA SEWARD.

O LYDIA! I conjure thee, tell
Why dost thou, with persisting zeal,
employ

The strongest power of amorous spell
On Sybaris, belov'd so well,
Wounding his fame amid voluptuous joy?

Why does he shun the noon-tide glare,
Inur'd to whirling dust and scorching heat?
Why cease the warrior-vest to wear,
In which he us'd, with graceful air,
On his proud steed the rival youth to meet?

And why no longer takes he pride
To rein its ardent force with agile arm?
With new-strung sinews to divide
The yellow Tyber's angry tide
When the tempestuous showers its rage alarm?

Why shuns he, as the viper's gore,
The wrestler's oil that supples every vein?
Why do we see his arms no more
With livid bruises sprinkled o'er,
Of manly sports the honourable stain?

'Twas his to whirl, with matchless skill,
The glancing quoit, th' unerring javelin
throw,

While crowds with acclamation shrill
The lofty Circus joy'd to fill,
And all the honors of the day bestow.

Such fond seclusion why desire?—
Thus Thetis' care her blooming son conceal'd,
Ere yet commenc'd that contest dire,
When mournful blaz'd the funeral pyre,
Thro' ten long years on Ilium's purple plain.

In vain the female vest he wore,
That love maternal might avert his fate;
Left his spear drink the Lycian gore,
Left sinking Troy his force deplore,
And DEATH, with GLORY, meet him at her gate.

P. 790, l. 30, for 'Muse's,' read 'mimic.'

D E C E M B E R.

A PASTORAL POEM.

*See Winter comes, to rule the varied year
Sullen and sad, with all his rising train,
Vapours and clouds and storms.*

THOMSON.

VEGETATION, disrob'd of her charms,
In verdure no longer is dress'd;
The sun has deserted her arms,
And mantles no more on her breast:
But the ever-green frowning and rude,
In foliage deep-darken'd I spy,
And the mosses with fruitage endued
Give pleasure to Botany's eye.

The bat, in this season of gloom,
In death-like torpidity lost,
Immur'd in her membranous tomb,
Defies the return of the frost.

From yonder old ivy-bound pile
The red-breast, last friend to the plain,
The desolate day to beguile,
Pays his lone but enlivening strain.

Untouch'd and unblest were my mind,
Mid sullen dark shades of the eve,
Could I not some circumstance find,
When dirgeful the cricket shall grieve.
Then come, Contemplation, explore
Our toils and our vanities too,
False pleasures, which ebb from the shore
As we the gay phantoms pursue.

Soft Nurse of Reflection, thy power
Can dissipate solitude's shade,
And brighten December's dark hour,
By nature's obituary made.
Thy whispers, sobriety's queen,
Are hymns to the ear of my mind;
Delightfully fair is thy mien,
By wisdom and reason refin'd.

Advanc'd desolations appear;
December, how cheerless thy frown!
The knell of the fast-flowing year
Depresses both village and town.
Meditation, O come from thy cell,
Tho' nature seems prone to decay,
Thy presence her fears shall dispel,
And lengthen the short-living day.

Emotions which flow from thy song,
Most welcome and pang-soothing guest,
The blessings of hope shall prolong,
The mind of depressions divest.
What tho' the pale season denies
Those beauties which brighten the spring,
On pinions borne down from the skies
'Tis thine pure contentment to bring.

When odours replenish the gale,
The streamlets run purling along,
The Zephyrs diffusive prevail,
And Philomel issues her song.
The music of nature display'd
In notes unambitiously wild,
The fawns skip and bound in the glade,
And all is most placid and mild.

When Flora awakens the flowers,
Her children of purest perfume,
Descend in refreshment the showers,
To nurture the innocent bloom:
Ætherial mildness around
Revives with congenial ray,
Enamels the spring-garnish'd ground,
And pleasure leads forward the day.

When the landscape with transport de-
scried

Bright summer presents to the view,
In robes too expressive of pride,
Tho' the mirror of nature is true;
When autumn hard labour repays,
And plenty diffuses her crops,
Wide scatters her silver-soft rays
Thro' gardens thick-cluster'd with hops.

When summer, or autumn, or spring,
Their treasures alternate dispense,

Vicissitudes pleasing you bring,
The grateful remembrance of sense.
But winter, tho' wrapt in a cloud,
A gratitude warmer excites;
All nature proclaims it aloud,
December is fraught with delights.

To earth shall some seraphs of love
In tide of full harmony pour
His mandates commission'd above
The race of mankind to restore.
On pinions of rapture he brings
The mercies of unbounded space,
As stream from empyreal strings
His missions of peace and of grace.

Devotion, elate at the sound,
Her incense prepares for the morn,
When tidings of gladness around
Proclaim a Messiah was born;
Superlative news to the breast
Replete with this knowledge divine,
Where thy virtues, dear Innocence, rest,
And Religion's best triumphs are thine.

Let warm acclamations ascend,
Festivity, reason, be near,
And charity, Virtue's own friend,
The head of pale sorrow uprear!
Let Wealth all her scorn lay aside,
To Poverty's residence go,
And practise the soul-lifting pride,
In robbing distress of a woe.
Malling, Oct. 31.

The COUNTRY CLERGYMAN.

In Imitation of Dr. Goldsmith.

NEAR yonder gate, the entrance to a
wood,
"The village preacher's modest mansion stood.
A man he was" who own'd religion's sway;
Unlike the pastors of the present day.
No worldly gain was he e'er taught to prize;
His motive virtue, and his aim the skies.
With doctrines sound his audience' souls he
reach'd; [preach'd."
"And, strange to tell, he practis'd what he
When the poor beggar for assistance pray'd,
His friendly arm their wretched wanderings
staid.
No suppliant's prayer e'er pass'd unheeded by:
Tear answer'd tear, and sigh succeeded sigh.
Altho' no lover of the strolling race,
As pity call'd he heard each dubious case;
If false dismiss'd them from his grateful fare,
Since Misery only gain'd admittance there.
But if their story, told devoid of art,
Without a colouring reach'd the tender heart,
Then with what love, what eagerness, what
zeal,
He strove their sorrows, sicknesses to heal;
Declar'd the means to bear affliction's rod,
And taught subjection to the will of God.
Whene'er his parish from their duty swerv'd,
Their passions, vices, inclinations serv'd,
He with a care paternal urg'd reclaim,
In just proportion to his generous aim;

Argued from Reason's, then from Scripture's
A great defender of a greater cause! [laws;
When sickness rag'd, from door to door he
went,

His aid to all with equal pleasure lent:
With love benign administer'd relief,
And truly joy'd to mitigate their grief.
As to these duties, so to others true,—
His every action like the notic'd few,
Free from ambition, envy, pride, or strife,
He pass'd in solitude—a godly life:
Till Death approaching led his soul away
From dreary regions—to eternal day.

The CHERRY-TREE.

Written at WRITTLE-HALL, in ESSEX.

By Mr. PRATT,

Author of the TRIUMPH of BENEVOLENCE.
[Not in his Works.]

ALL kneel to Shakspeare's Mulberry!
I bow to thee, blest Cherry Tree!
For tho' no Muses deck thy shrine,
Nor planted by the Bard divine;
Yet oft within thy verdant bound
The social sound and lay went round;
And oft the hospitable board
With all thy ruddy gifts was stor'd;
Friendship, and worth, and decent wit,
Beneath thy branches oft would meet,
And Zephyr, heaven-descended guest,
Attended fair Pomona's feast;
And hither too has Flora stray'd,
To breathe her fragrance o'er the shade;
While Pity meek, and Frolick gay,
Or wept or smil'd the hours away:
But sweet the smile, and sweet the tear,
That Mirth and Pity mingled here.
'Twas joy sincere gave this to glow,
And sabled grief bade that to flow;
The moving lay, or tender tale,
Where all the charities prevail!
Oh, long may those, blest Cherry-Tree,
Whose generous hearts incircle thee,
A destiny so partial share,
As actual bliss and fancied care!
And long as these fair woodbines twine
Around this russet coat of thine,
May I to all thy friends be join'd
In fondest union of the mind;
Firm as this rosy pair, which twin
Appear, than brothers more a-kin;
And every summer may I see
My favourites of the Cherry-Tree!
Then flourish long, thou genial shade,
For pleasure, love, and friendship made!
Still may thy social foliage grow,
To guard the feast that smiles below!
So shalt thou share, dear Cherry-Tree,
The homage of the Mulberry.

On the DEATH of the Rev. Mr. JAMES.

[See p. 911.]

A FEEBLE Muse, made feebler still by
pain,
Can write what friends alone may not disdain.

Yet will I, in these broken, tear-stain'd lays,
Sketch some faint outlines of this good man's
praise.

His great and various learning well might
claim

The fairest eulogies bestow'd by fame :
For deepest sciences enrich'd his mind,
With all politer lit'rature combin'd.
But poor the praise which knowledge can im-
part,

Compar'd with that resulting from the heart !
'Twas here he shone. Learning, in his wise
plan,

Serv'd but to make him still a better man.

Speak, ye dark souls (if such there be),
who pine

When Virtue gains her tributary line ;
Did e'er a vice—avaunt the term !—did e'er
aught wrong,

(Save that, so fit to live, he liv'd not long,)
Cost once one friend a tear ? O, no ! and sure,
So good he was, that now 'midst spirits pure,
He scarce is chang'd ; or, chang'd, 'tis but in
this,

T' enjoy unmingled and unfading bliss.

Weep not, ye friends ; weep not, thou
much-lov'd wife !

'Tis wronging him to mourn his scanty life.
For what to him could added years bestow,
Save the sweet power of doing good below ?
His virtues count, and, short as was his span,
He died at twenty-seven a good old man.

J. B.

A TRANSLATION
FROM THE ANTHOLOGE, p. 78.

WHY will ye tear me, cruel swains,
away

From my dear solitude, the dewy spray !
Me, the Cicada *, who, in sultry hours,
Chant to the nymphs that haunt the hills and
bowers.

See how the greedy thrush infests your fields ;
He rifles all the stores that Autumn yields :
Let this destroyer feel the vengeance due ;
But why grudge me a leaf, a drop of dew ?

Shropshire, Oct. 14th, 1786. T. M.

ORATIO DOMINICA

SAPPHICIS EXPRESSA NUMERIS.

AUCTOR ô nostri generis, parensque,
Exhibes qui te Superis in aulâ
Splendidâ cœli, tibi verus esto

Cultus ubique.

Solus in terris, citus atque regnes ;

A piis infrâ tibi pareatur

* The Cicada is an insect of the chafer kind. Their usual abode is among the branches of trees, from whence, in the Summer, they make an incessant noise, from the time the sun grows hot till it sets. The ancients supposed, that they fed on the morning dew. They are very numerous in hot countries ; but are not found on this side the Alps of Cevennes.

Sicut in cœlis, hodie diurnum

Suffice panem.

Quamque nos olim dedimus nocenti
Hanc dabis rursus veniam ; inferorum
Arceas ictus varios, et artes

Mitte nocendi.

Te penes namque est ditio, et potestas,
Lausque, majestasque, decusque summum ;
Nec tibi æqualis viget, aut vigebit

Omne per ævum.

OXONIENSIS.

OFFERED TO THE MONUMENT OF
MISS THICKNESSE*.

READER, if youth should sparkle in
thine eye,

If on thy cheek the flower of beauty flows ;
Here shed the tear, and heave the pensive sigh,
Where beauty, youth, and innocence re-
pose.

Doth wit adorn thy mind ? doth science pour
Its ripen'd bounties on thy vernal year ?
Behold where death has cropp'd the plenteous
store, [tear.

And heave the sigh, and shed the pensive

Do music's dulcet notes speak on thy tongue ?
And do thy fingers sweep the sounding
lyre ?

Behold, where low she lies, who sweetly sung
The melting strains a cherub might in-
spire.

Of youth, of beauty then, be vain no more,
Of music's power, of wit and learning's
prize ;

For while you read those charms may all be
o'er, [lies.
And ask to share the grave where Anna

TO THE RIVER ISIS.

WRITTEN DURING ILLNESS.

FAIR Isis, thy marge, as despairing I lie,
Thy Muse-haunted wave with wild flo-
rets confin'd,

Make me grieve when I think that the time
draweth nigh, [behind.

When for ever, I fear, I must leave thee

May thy bosom, with quivering shadows im-
press'd [thy shore,

From the silver-green willow that graces
With regret miss the step of a death-stricken
guest,

And Echo list oft for the sound of his oar.

Tho' her lover is fallen,—thy copses among,
When Philomel warbles at close of the day,

* Miss Thicknesse, a young woman of rare endowments, is buried behind a rude Gothic arch erected to the memory of the unfortunate youth Thomas Chatterton, at St. Catherine's Hermitage, near Bath ; over which is cut, in dome relief, a profile head of Chatterton, from a design of Miss Thicknesse's.

May

May no friend be wanting to catch her lorn
song,

And welcome the gentlest herald of May !

May the suns that I've seen, and the cloud-
less blue skies, [lands around,

The soft-breathing meads, and the wood-
Still, still feed with raptures a thousand fond
eyes, [ground.

Though I be far distant, and cold in the

Why dwell on the thought then ? sad fancy
depart, [rous spell,

And charm me no more with thy treache-
The first of past joys I dismiss from my heart,
When thee, O sweet Isis, I once bid fare-
well. C. T. O.

MR. URBAN.

THE following is a translation from
Paulus Jovius's *Illustrium Virorum E-*
logiæ, fol. Florent. 1551, p. 139, on Ga-
leas Sfortia, Duke of Milan, assassinated in
the church of St. Stephen, at thirty-two
years of age, as he was celebrating the fes-
tival of Christmas, 1476 ; written in prison
by Jerome Olgiatus, one of the murderers, a
little before his execution.

UNDAUNTED chief, who oft, with mar-
tial pride,

Secure th' embattled phalanx had defied,
In manhood's prime see Galeas Sfortia slain !
Vain were his guards, his realms, his trea-
sures vain ;

A man of private station laid him low,
And taught the mighty, by his fall, to know
What frail prosperity is theirs who trust
In earthly pomp, the cruel and unjust.

L. L.

HORACE, BOOK II. ODE III.

IMITATED.

Æquam memento rebus in arduis.

O FRIEND, amid this transient scene
Of intermingled joy and woe,
Still learn to keep a soul serene,
Nor swell too high, nor sink too low.

Whether involv'd in thought you sit,
And pensive muse the hours away ;
Or, 'midst the flow of wine and wit,
At ease indulge the festal day ;

Within your favourite bower reclin'd,
Around where freshest odours breathe,
Where varied shades aloft are twin'd,
And limpid waters purl beneath ;

Here be the sparkling goblet crown'd,
The liberal board with garlands dress'd ;
Be short-lived roses scatter'd round,
While Fate permits you to be blest.

Too soon your villa's stately pride,
And all the useless wealth you spare,
Your spreading lawns, and meadows wide,
Shall go to glut some unknown heir.

All mortal-born, alike our doom ;
The prince, the peasant, and the slave,

Alike all journey to the tomb ;
In dust all mingle in the grave.

J. A.

L I N E S

*Written in the Window of an Inn in the
Bath Road.*

LOOK back upon the minutes that are
gone,
And all in point of time appears as one.
Your thoughts upon the day to come now cast :
That day shews longer than a year that's
past.

ON SEEING THE
REMAINS OF A DOVE,

IN LEIGH-WOOD, NEAR BRISTOL.

A DOVE had lost his tender mate,
And, fluttering to and fro,
To hills and valleys told his fate,
His hard ill-destin'd woe !

Low drooping oft he skimm'd the green,
In sorrow sought the grove,
And search'd each dell and bush between,
To find his absent love.

But vain, alas ! was all his care,
In vain each heart-felt moan ;
No brightening gleams of hope appear,
No longer blest'd at home.

Depriv'd of strength, to poplar's shade
He wing'd his feeble way,
And, mourning to the listening glade,
To death he fell a prey.

A bird more true to wedded love
The Dryads ne'er had seen ;
For him a wreath of sweets they wove,
The purest of the green.

The Satyrs, gathering round his shrine,
Lament his hapless doom,
And Fairies on his grave recline,
T' inscribe his sylvan tomb.

" Beneath this sod a dove is laid,
" Return'd to kindred clay ;
" His partner lost, he sought this glade,
" And pin'd his soul away."

IN MOLIERUM COMOEDUM.

ROSCIUS hîc situs est tristi Molierus in
urnâ,
Cui genus humanum ludere ludus erat :
Dum ludit mortem, mors indignata jocantem
Corripit, et minium fingere sæva negat.

AD AUCTOREM

LINEARUM QUARUNDAM * AD THOMAM
VIVIANUM DE EXPLICATIONE
APOCALYPSEOS †.

SPIRITUS Sancti meditans profunda
Galliæ regi dare præpotenti
Quod suum est audet, metuens JEHOVAM
Omnipotentem.

* Gent Mag. July.

† Crit. Rev. February.

F O-

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TWO very interesting victories have lately been gained in favour of the Turkish interest, which probably will tend to prolong the peace in that part of Europe where war was daily expected to break forth.

The rejoicings at Constantinople on account of the victory over the Egyptian Beys have however met with a sudden check by the appearance of those fugitives in Upper Egypt in full force. As soon as this news had reached Cairo, three other Beys who had done homage to the Grand Signior went off to join their chiefs, under whose banner they are said to have enlisted.

Of the victory gained by that gallant veteran the Captain Pacha, over the insurgents in Egypt, we have already given an account (see p. 895); and undoubted intelligence has been received at the Russian court of the defeat of their army by the Cuban Tartars. Prince Potemkin, their commander, is recalled for suffering himself to be surprised, and all the officers of the regiments stationed on the frontiers of the Crimea are ordered to join their respective corps without delay. The last defeat will tend greatly to embarrass the Russians, as regular troops can do but little against the incursions of nations who march through unknown ways, and, having gained an advantage or suffered a defeat, retire to the mountains, where none dare to follow them.

Late advices from Egypt speak of the return of the two Beys in force, and of the defection of others who had done homage to the Grand Signior.

The Emperor has lately divided the Austrian Netherlands into nine circles, in the same manner as Bohemia and the other hereditary Estates, and has appointed a governor over each circle, with a salary of 4000 florins a year; the circles are, Brabant, Limburgh, and the quarter of Ruremond; Marquisate of Antwerp and Ldp. of Melines; Duchy of Luxemburg; Province of Namur, Dornick, &c.; Bruges and Ostend; Ghent and the rest of Flanders; and Hainault. He has also divided Austrian Lombardy into eight circles or provinces, viz. Milan, Mantua, Pavia, Cremona, Como, Lodi, Bozolo, and Gallarate, in each of which is erected a municipal tribunal, who have power to distribute justice: but letters of a later date say, that strong representations are made against this division.

Though there was much rioting at the election of the Dietine in Poland (see p. 899), the dyet has continued with less disturbance than usual upon like occasion; one serious interruption happened in the course of their proceeding, in consequence of the Polish grandees refusing to admit the prince of Nassau into the assembly of the diet, his highness appeared in the environs of the palace at the head of 200 men. The nobles attempted to repulse the corps, but they were

defeated, and the prince marched in triumph into the assembly, having his guard at the door. His highness has embraced the royal party, which he means to support with the greatest attachment and utmost vigour.

The storm that was gathering in the North between the Swedes and Russians seems to be blown over. The scarcity of corn, which was the cause, has lately been plentifully supplied from Dantzick and other ports.

The Danes, who have cautiously avoided embroiling themselves with their neighbours, are notwithstanding upon the point of breaking with the Barbary powers; those incorrigible pirates, against whose depredations there is no guarding. The Dey of Algiers has already signified to the Danish consul his dissatisfaction at several northern vessels sheltering themselves under the Danish flag, and had given orders to his officers to make prizes of all vessels they should meet with belonging to Hamburgh, Dantzick, and Lubeck; in consequence of which, nine corsairs, from 18 to 34 guns, had sailed from Algiers to levy contributions upon the ships belonging to the above states. He at the same time rejected the Danish presents, consisting of gold watches, bales of cloth, jewels of great value, and would listen to nothing but cannon, warlike stores, gun-powder, and ammunition.

It was said in our last, p. 896, that we are soon to be surprised with some very extraordinary efforts to put an immediate stop to all the present commotions in Holland; and it has since been added, that in consequence of what has passed in the course of a month, between the courts of Versailles and Berlin, a plan of conciliation has been laid, by which all parties will be satisfied, and good order restored.—If the report be true, that the Stadtholder is once more returned to the Hague, some credit may be given to this intelligence, which is rather to be wished than speedily expected, as it is now said, that the respective rights of the sovereign, the Stadtholder, and the citizens, will undergo a legal disquisition, before a commissary tribunal to be composed of proper representatives from the different provinces of the republic. From them, it is to be hoped, will result a settled plan, calculated to remedy all former abuses.

EAST INDIA NEWS.

In our last, p. 899, it was said that the country powers were at war with one another, in great force, since which the news has been confirmed; and that the Mahrattah army, and that of Tippoo Sultan, were within a short distance of each other. It is not easy for people unacquainted with the country to understand the different interests and connections of the country powers. Some news of importance may soon be expected from that quarter.

In the beginning of the present year some rumours that had been in circulation concerning the Cato were confirmed by the arrival of a French packet-boat at Ceylon; the crew of which related, that a Maldivé boat put off to them to barter cocoa-nuts for brandy; and that one of the officers, perceiving a pistol in the hand of the chief of the Maldivé vessel, desired to examine it. Perceiving it to be uncommonly well mounted, he enquired how they came by it; when they informed him, by means of a Moorish interpreter, who spoke tolerable French, that an English man of war had some time before been cast away on one of the islands named Santa Maria, and that the sailors wanted to take their wives and daughters from them; whereupon their king resolved that they should die; and accordingly he artfully prevailed on them to remove to another island, pretending that he was uneasy at having so many strangers near him. This proposal met the approbation of the Cato's officers and crew, and particularly as they depended upon being furnished with a Maldivé vessel of burthen sufficient to carry them to one of the nearest English settlements. Upon the crew being arrived on this island, a number of natives from the different islands, who had been treacherously concealed in a large cave, rushed upon the unhappy English, armed with European and other weapons; and, having overpowered them, threw them from a rocky precipice into a deep cavern, and those who were not killed by the fall were crushed by heavy stones thrown on them.

A very important discovery has lately been made at Calcutta respecting the influence of the moon in fevers and other diseases incident to the human race. Dr. Balfour, who has lived at Bengal upwards of 14 years, has observed the influence of that planet to shew itself with respect to fevers in a very remarkable manner, and has found from repeated experience—1st, That, in Bengal, a constant and particular attention to the revolution of the moon is of the greatest consequence in the cure and prevention of fevers—2d, That the influence of the moon in fevers prevails, in a similar manner, in every inhabited part of the globe; and, consequently, that a similar attention to it is a matter of general importance in the practice of medicine.

The society lately established by Sir William Jones and others for the encouragement of Oriental literature is said to be in a very flourishing state, and that a communication had been opened with some chiefs in the kingdoms of Asam and Jepera, who had transmitted from thence several valuable natural and artificial curiosities, which had been deposited in the museum of Calcutta.

WEST INDIES.

About the beginning of August, a most

violent storm laid almost waste the southern coast of Hispaniola, and had driven out to sea all the shipping from the port of St. Eustatius, and destroyed most of the small craft in that harbour.

And by advices from Guadeloupe a most terrible hurricane destroyed a great part of the plantations on that island, and three ships that lay in the harbour were totally lost. This hurricane happened on the 10th of September, and it is feared has done a great deal of damage on other islands.

On the 12th of July the brig Jamaica Packet, capt. Hayhurst, from Jamaica for Bristol, was struck with lightning about eighteen leagues to the westward of the Grand Caymanas, which totally dismasted her, setting fire to the cotton between decks, and soon communicated to the rum. The crew took to their boats, and were fortunately taken up by the Amity, and afterwards distributed on board the Cyclops, Loyalist, and another ship in company.

His majesty's packet Prince William Henry, in her way to Jamaica, spoke with an American brig that had been 100 days at sea, during which she had lost the captain, mate, and 70 slaves: she was bound from the Gold Coast to Charles town, and was destitute of almost every necessary of life. Capt. Cowle of the packet spared them as much provisions as his small stores would admit, and learned from them, that a few days before they left the coast a number of French transports had arrived, and landed 1000 men near Anamaboe, who instantly began to raise fortifications: this has alarmed the English traders on the coast, and the commodore dispatched a vessel with the account to the admiralty. (See p. 890.)

The king of Spain has declared Domingo a free port, and granted permission to all nations to import negroes to it for ten years, with encouragement for strangers to settle there, and cultivate the lands. A more ample grant has not been made to negroes and others of freedom and protection by any nation; such is the liberality of sentiment that now begins to take place in the most despotic and arbitrary governments, since the present emperor has laid the way.

By an advice-boat letters have been received from the island of St. Bartholomew, that the governor of Antigua had sent to that island (which was lately declared a free port by the king of Sweden) to demand a number of delinquents (probably smugglers) who had fled from England, and had taken refuge in that island; and that the governor had sent dispatches to his Swedish majesty, to know what answer to return.

On Saturday the second of Sept. a most alarming hurricane threw the whole island of Barbadoes into the utmost consternation. About eleven at night, when the storm was at its height, a ball of fire, of a very terrifying and luminous appearance, was observed in the

the S. E. issuing from a dark cloud, and spreading its diverging rays to a vast circumference, and continuing with unabated splendour near 40 minutes. In the morning of the 3d Carlisle-bay exhibited the most shocking picture of desolation that could be conceived, not a vessel having rode out the storm. And in the country, had the hurricane continued a little longer, it is thought that universal desolation must have ensued. The buildings on many estates have suffered, and great damage has been done to the fruits of the earth, plantane walks, corn, cotton, and canes. The negroe houses are mostly blown down, and many of their inhabitants killed. In short, nothing can be represented more deplorable.

List of Ships in the Bay.

Ships Brathwaite, Hibernia, Generous Planter, and Brathwaite, ashore and lost.

Brigs, Bridgetown, Isabella, and William.—No account of brig Sally.

Ships, Three Brothers, Polly and Charlotte, snow Stonehouse, and brig Barbadoes, went out in the storm, and have since returned. Capt. Gilbard and two lads perished in endeavouring to get on board the Polly and Charlotte, and the Steward of the Brathwaite was found dead in the morning.

Vessels driven within the Pier-head.

Brig Speedwell, sloop Industry (those have been got off with little injury), Schooners, Bermuda Packet, Toney, Adventure. Sloops Mary-Jane and Porgey.

AMERICA.

The disorders in America increase to a degree of licentiousness and contempt of all legal government. In Worcester county, in the province of Massachusetts, a company of armed men surrounded and took possession of the court-house, in order to stop the sitting of the Court of Common Pleas; they were soon joined by a number of others from various towns not in arms. About twelve o'clock, on the 5th of Sept. the judges of the court, with the high sheriff at their head, proceeded to the court-house, but were stopped at the door by the points of bayonets. The court were firm, and did honour to the dignity of their stations. Judge Ward, by request, addressed the people; the court were finally refused admittance, in consequence of which, they soon after assembled at the United States Arms, and there opened the court in due form; but adjourned without delay.

A Commercial Treaty is in negotiation between the United States and the Court of Stockholm, from which great advantages are expected to result to both countries.

IRELAND.

On the 19th past, between the hours of ten and eleven at night, the house of Mr. Tone, of Blackhall, in the county of Kildare, was broke open by six or seven armed ruffians, disguised by cloth tied over their

faces, who bound the family, and, after abusing and cutting Mr. Tone with a knife, carried off the following articles. A carbine, a brass-hilted regimental sword, silver tea-tongs, table and tea-spoons, a shagreen-cased watch, three large silver medals, two plain gold rings and garnet hoop, a twenty, a ten, and a five guinea bank-note, two guineas and a half in gold, and twenty-three shillings in silver; bills on Dublin, and other securities, to the amount of near 500l. with several articles of wearing apparel; before the villains went off, they wantonly broke the china, a large looking-glass, and almost every article of valuable furniture in the house.

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow seems to make a rapid progress in villainy. Like all other flourishing and populous towns, where there is much wealth there is much wickedness. In our last we gave an account of the introduction of house-breaking and robbery in that city (see p. 901). We are sorry to add that robbery has been accompanied with murder. About two o'clock John Strang, a weaver, in Anderston, going home from Glasgow, in company with a neighbour, they were attacked at Grahamston by three fellows dressed like sailors, who spoke the English accent. Strang's acquaintance, after having received several blows, made his escape; but Strang was murdered, and his body was not found till six that morning. The bludgeon, with which he had been wounded, was found lying near him all bloody.

A murder from another motive has lately been perpetrated in the parish of Kirkmabreck, by a young villain who having found means to seduce his fellow-servant put an end to her life, with circumstances of great cruelty, in hopes of concealing his shame.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The subject for the Norrissian-prize of the present year is, *The Advantages of the Knowledge revealed to men concerning the Holy Spirit*. The candidate must be more than 20 and under 30 years of age; must be, or have been, a student in the University of Cambridge, and have attended 20 lectures in the course of some one year, with other requisites. The prize is 12l. for a medal, and some books.

About the middle of Oct. last, a person who had the appearance of a drover, went into York Castle, and told the turnkey he wanted to give a little money among the felons. On being asked how much? he put his hand in his pocket, and pulled out a handful of silver with some gold, and gave it the turnkey to be distributed among the most necessitous. Being asked who had sent it? he said it was his own gift. Being further pressed to tell his name, he took his leave as if in haste, and said, he was going to North-

Northampton. The same person has since visited several other prisons, and given money to poor objects that he has met on the road.

An inhuman murder was lately committed at Lampeter, in Cardiganshire, on a poor woman who by industry and care had got together a little money, and lived in a little cot by herself, which was broke open in the night, her money carried off, and herself left a dreadful spectacle of savage cruelty, being stabbed in several parts of her body; her dead corpse half broiled on a heap of turfs, which it is supposed had been set on fire to burn her cot, and her in it, to prevent suspicion.—*When the certainty of a future state of punishment ceases to operate on the conscience, human laws will in vain be applied to restrain the abandoned. This points to Sunday Schools established by authority as the only remedy.*

Sept. 20. At Dalston near Carlisle, a person ploughing up potatoes near the Vicarage-house, followed by several people gathering after him, they observed a broad thick flag stone, which they had the curiosity to remove; when to their great joy they found a leather bag closed up with silver buttons, containing a quantity of broad-pieces of gold, of the old coin of England. When the stone was removed, the hole in which the bag was found was four feet deep shrined, round with stones. This money is supposed to have been hidden about the time when Charles II. took refuge at Dalston-hall, after the battle of Dunbar. The stone had often been ploughed over and seen before, and would probably have been passed unnoticed, had not a young woman, of more curiosity than the rest, called to her companions. "Come, let us turn it, perhaps there may be money under it."

On Friday the 3d instant the battery at *Brighthelmston*, that was much damaged by the storm on the 7th of August last, fell down with a report like that of many cannon. Six of the guns belonging to it were washed into the sea. The rest have been since removed out of the reach of the waves.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

A remarkable instance of prescience lately happened at Naples: an eminent physician in that metropolis one evening called up all his domestics, and informed them he had provided for them all in his will; after which he took his last farewell, telling them, that though he set himself in as good a state of health as he could wish, he was certain that the next morning, precisely at ten o'clock, an apoplectic stroke would occasion his dissolution, which the event verified in every particular.

A register ship arrived at Cadiz towards the end of last month from Vera Cruz, carrying.

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rying 114 guns; she had on board in specie and merchandize to the value of seven millions of piastres; this is a present from the city and kingdom of Mexico to the sovereign. Another ship is expected soon, with a present for the king from the opulent family of Regla, who have gained many millions in the superintendence of the silver mines in that part of the world.

The king of France has issued out an order, whereby all the sheets of music, that shall be published in future, are to be stamped and liable to a duty like our newspapers.

A letter from Amsterdam mentions two memorials, one from the Imperial, and the other from the Prussian court, having been delivered to the Deputies of the States, claiming a right to several places on the Frontiers.

The chapel of the convent of St. Anne, at Bruges, which was some time since presented to the English Protestants for a place of worship, whenever their number amounted to 100 persons, has lately been taken possession of by that body of people and their pastor. Thus the present Emperor, while he encourages industry and commerce throughout his dominions, is equally solicitous to promote religion, by allowing freedom of worship to all who profess it.

At Grats, in lat. 47 degrees 4 minutes, on the 27th of September, there fell the greatest quantity of rain and snow that ever fell in one day; and at night the lightning was alarming, and the thunder tremendous. At Alsfeldt, in lat. 50, the darkness was dreadful, the rain fell in torrents, and the wind blew a tempest. A heavy shower fell among the mountains of Hesse; and the ground about Kerskeim was covered with it to a prodigious height.

On the 10th of October the town of Rottenburgh was almost laid in ashes by a fire, which broke out on the 8th, and spread with such rapidity, that in six hours 125 houses were burnt to the ground, and 163 families reduced to beggary, having lost their all. Fires are so rare that there is no insurance offices, nor hardly any engines for extinguishing fires.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

October 28.

The post-boy with the mail from Haslemere was stopped on Milford heath, within three miles of Godalming, about half past nine at night, by a person on foot, dressed in a round frock, who presented a pistol, and obliged the post-boy to dismount, and rode off with the mail, containing the bags from Arundel, Midhurst, Petworth, Haslemere, Steyning, and Shoreham. It is remarkable that no description, other than what is above, is advertised, either as to his height or bulk, with hair or without hair, black or fair.

October

October 31.

In consequence of the death of her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia, the Lord Chamberlain sent an order, between four and five in the evening, to the two theatres, to cease representing any plays, &c. till after the funeral of the late princess. His lordship sent also a letter to the city remembrancer (Peter Roberts, Esq.) requesting him to acquaint the Lord Mayor, that it was expected the same rules which were observed on Lord Mayor's Day immediately succeeding the death of the late Duke of Cumberland might be observed upon the present occasion.

Wednesday, Nov. 1.

At the council held at the Queen's Palace yesterday se'nnight, a committee from the Royal College of Physicians of London, consisting of the President, the two Censors, three of the Fellows of the London College, Warwick-lane, were admitted, for the purpose of laying before his Majesty in Council a new revised and corrected edition of their Pharmacopœia, or Dispensatory, for the use of the Apothecaries and others practising the science of physic in the kingdom of Great Britain, which being received, they were favoured with the King's mandate, directing it for general use. The last edition of the College Dispensatory was in the year 1746, in the 19th year of George II.

Saturday, 4.

Came on before Ld. Mansfield and Ld. Loughborough, at Serjeant's Inn-hall, the second argument in error brought by Gov. Jonhstone against Capt. Sutton, when Mr. Erskine was heard at full length for the defendant; and Mr. Scott, the Governor's counsel, rising to answer, was told it was quite unnecessary, as nothing had been said which could induce their Lordships to alter their opinion, that the judgement obtained by Capt. Sutton in the Court of Exchequer should be reversed.—The case was simply this:—Capt. S. obtained a verdict for 5000*l.* against Com. J. A new trial was granted by the Court of Exchequer: a second trial had—a second verdict for 6000*l.*—A motion was then made, grounded on several points of law, to arrest judgement. The Court confirmed the verdict. The Com. brings a writ of error on the same points his motion in arrest of judgment was founded on. This writ of error, by act of Parliament, is in the judgment of the Lord Chancellor; but his Lordship referred the argument to the two Chief Justices, who have reversed the judgment of the Court of Exchequer.—At present, therefore, the matter stands thus: four judges have decided for Capt. S. and two for Com. J. The question, it was well known, would eventually go into the House of Lords: it remains, therefore, to be known, what the Lord Chancellor and the other Judges think on the subject. The facts of the case are totally unaltered and

unalterable. The question is reduced to a point of law; but though their Lordships reasons are not yet public, it is supposed to be, whether a common-law action will lie at the suit of an inferior officer against a Commander in Chief, though it be grounded on *express malice*? The cause will certainly go to the House of Lords, being of no less importance to the parties than to the navy of Great Britain.

The sessions which began on Wednesday, Oct. 25 ended, when 29 convicts received sentence of death; 43 were ordered for transportation; 21 to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the house of correction; four to be imprisoned in Newgate; six to be whipped and discharged; and 31 discharged by proclamation. Nothing could be more affecting than to hear judgement of death pronounced against a little army of fellow creatures, to be hanged like dogs; such a number of which, all hanged together, would be a sight shocking to humanity.

Monday 6.

The remains of a Roman villa, covering near an acre of ground, was discovered in Pitt-Mead, about two miles from Warminster, by Mr. Walker and Son, Lecturers in Philosophy.

Tuesday, 7.

An unfortunate young man was detected at the Bank in forging the name of a stockholder in order to receive his dividend. Unused to practices of knavery, his hand trembled while he wrote, his presence of mind forsook him, and he made a mistake. This caused suspicion, and being known at the Bank, and challenged, he presently confessed the fact. He had a wife and three children, and was without a sixpence in his pocket, but on sending a letter to the Governor of the Bank, and Directors, stating his distress, and praying some means of subsistence in prison, we understand, they authorised the keeper of Newgate to put him in an apartment by himself, and to let him want for nothing reasonable.

A pike was this day taken out of the Serpentine-river in Hyde Park, measuring 3 feet 6 inches; he was struggling to gorge a carp of 22 inches every way proportioned, and rolled so near the shore in this effort, that he was seen and thrown out by a gentleman who had observed his motion.

Wednesday 8.

The Court of Aldermen, previous to their going upon the Hustings to swear-in the new Lord Mayor, unanimously agreed to return thanks to Thomas Wright, Esq. Lord Mayor, for his punctual and faithful discharge of the several duties of that high and important office, for the uniform politeness which he has shewn to the Members of that Court, and for his great attention in convening them together on every occasion in which their honour, or the public service, was concerned. The thanks were ordered to be

be signed by the Town Clerk, and delivered to his Lordship.

Thursday 9.

This day the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Aldermen and Sheriffs in their carriages, and preceded by the City Marshals, went to Westminster Hall; when his Lordship was sworn into his office at the bar of the Exchequer Court, and recorded warrants of attorney in the different courts for the due execution of his office.

In consequence of the request of the Lord Chamberlain, on the death of the Princess Amelia, the Lord Mayor went up to the Exchequer Chamber to be sworn, with little more ceremony than that of a private Gentleman. But though the parade was wanting, the festival was not the less sumptuous. The business was as effectually done as ever, and the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs are said to have saved 1000*l.* in their pockets.

Friday 10.

About two o'clock in the afternoon, the Countess of Strathmore was taken from the House of Mr. Forster in Oxford-street, under pretence of a warrant to take her before Lord Mansfield; but in fact to carry her off by a company of armed ruffians. She was forcibly thrust into her own carriage, her own coachman taken from the box, and a stranger put in his place, who drove off at a most furious rate, and did not stop till he arrived at Barnet, where the carriage was met by a company of armed men, to the number of eight: that in passing through one of the turnpikes, the lady was seen to struggle much, apparently gagged, and in great distress: but no farther intelligence could then be obtained. It appears since that she has regained her liberty; but, as her story is an interesting event in a free country, we shall forbear enlarging upon it till we can tell it on better grounds than common report. An Habeas Corpus was however immediately obtained; and as soon as consistent with the forms of law, an attachment against Andrew Robinson Bowes, the husband of the lady, which it will probably prove a dangerous attempt to execute.

Sunday 11.

Thomas Price, a hatter, convicted about two years ago for setting his house on fire in St. John's Street, stood in the pillory in Smithfield, according to his sentence. This, which is certainly one of the most daring offences that can be committed against Society, is yet subject to the most lenient punishment. This man stood his hour, and hardly any body treated him as an offender.

Came on in the Court of King's Bench a trial at bar, in the remarkable cause between the natural daughter of the late Ch. Mellish, Esq. and his niece. The cause had already been tried, (see Vol. LV. p. 1036), when a verdict was obtained by the daughter, which was set aside by a subsequent one in the Common Pleas. The deceased made two wills, one in 1774, which gave place to one

in 1780. There was also a Codicil in 1781, and the contest was, to which of the wills it applied. The will in 1780 being established by weight of evidences, the Codicil of course must refer to that, and so it was determined.

Monday 13.

A motion was made by Mr. Serjeant Hill in the Court of Exchequer—The King *versus* the Bishop of Chester—upon the return of a rule to shew cause why a *mandamus* should not be granted against the Bishop, for having refused to licence a Clergyman, who had been presented to a living in his diocese, there being a double presentation and a caveat entered.—The cause was argued with great ability by Serjeant Hill and Mr. Bearcroft: a great variety of opposite cases were stated, and the Court was strongly pressed to make the rule absolute. The Judges Ashurst and Buller were clearly of opinion, that in the present instance it would be improper to grant a peremptory *mandamus* for the licence in question, inasmuch as the cause might and ought to be tried at common law, as an action of *Quare Impedit* would certainly be maintainable. The Court, therefore, refused the application, and left the parties to their remedy at common law.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer attended for the nomination of three gentlemen of each County, for his Majesty's choice of one of them to be Sheriff for the year ensuing—The list of Sheriffs, when chosen, will be inserted as usual.

Tuesday 14.

A labouring man, employed in the Callico Ground near Stratford, was stopped by three footpads, about six in the evening, who robbed him of a few shillings, and afterwards broke three of his ribs and otherwise cruelly treated him, in which miserable situation he was found, and lived but two hours afterwards.

Wednesday 15.

A most dreadful whirlwind came from the sea near Aldborough. It bore down the end of a house, unroofed several others, tore up trees by the roots, and forced a labouring man that stood near a pond into it, where he was drowned.

Thursday 16.

The Recorder made his report to his Majesty of the prisoners convicted in August session, when the following were ordered for execution, viz. John Shepherd, for assaulting John Hathaway, on the highway, and robbing him of about 1*l.* 4*s.* in money; James Wood, Thomas Tanner, and Henry Lenham, for robbing the house of W. Taylor, of a large quantity of wearing apparel, plate, &c. to near the value of 50*l.* Henry Brown, for robbing the dwelling-house of Richard Owen, at Harmansworth, and stealing wearing apparel, &c. George Woolford and William White, for assaulting Mr.

Mr. Abraham Dyfon, on the highway, and robbing him of a metal watch, a seal, and other things.

The following were respited, viz. John Watfon for stealing apparel, in a dwelling house in Vine-street, where he had been decoyed by a ring-dropper, to share in the good fortune of finding a cluster diamond ring, value 25*l*. William Wilkinson, for privately stealing a gelding; John Brown, for the like crime; George Lee, Alexander Seaton, and George Connoway, for stealing two bullocks, value 20*l*. and John Batt, who was concerned with the above-mentioned Woolford and White, in the robbery of Mr. Dyfon.

Friday 17.

Mr. Hunt, painter and glazier, in passing Smart's Buildings, Holborn, with a friend, felt a man's hand in his pocket, and seized it, notwithstanding which the villain found means to convey it to an accomplice, whom Mr. Hunt instantly collared, and a general scuffle ensued, in which Mr. Hunt's friend was desperately wounded and maimed, the villains cutting him across the eye and nose with a long knife, and giving him several desperate stabs in the body, one calling to the other, 'damn the rascal, cut his heart out!' and so resolute were they on their purpose, that one of Mr. Hunt's buttons was cut in two, and his coat ript more than 18 inches in length. By this time the populace was gathered together, when the villains made their escape. One of the villains has since been apprehended, and sworn to, and the other is well known. Mr. Robertson, Mr. Hunt's friend, was so dangerously wounded as to have little hopes of recovery.

Tuesday 21.

This day Aylett, the Attorney, who after having tried all the subtleties of the law, gone through all the courts, and had even carried his infamous cause before the House of Peers, was after all obliged to submit, and to stand on the pillory in Palace-Yard, Westminster, for wilful and corrupt perjury. Had he been exposed unprotected, he would have been torn pieces by the populace; but the sheriffs did their duty. What is much to be lamented, a young lad who attempted to force his way to Aylett when he came from the pillory, was struck on the head by a peace officer so violent that it was thought he could not survive.

The notorious robber Shepherd, who has since been executed (see p. 993) was bred under Aylett and served a clerkship to him of five years. He too has had many escapes, but at last, after being guilty of many notorious crimes, is said to have been executed for what he did not do.

A foreigner of distinction arrived in Town from the Hague, and was soon after closetted with some of the Cabinet Ministers, and had a long conference

Wednesday 22.

The general meeting of the subscribers to the great national design of erecting a statue to perpetuate the God like exertions of Mr. Howard, which assembled by public advertisement, at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand, was respectfully though not very numerously attended, there being several gentlemen in the company of distinguished eminence for literature and taste. Mr. Alderman Boydell, himself an admirable judge and encourager of real merit, was, with universal approbation, requested to take the chair; when Mr. Nichols, to whose indefatigable zeal the Howardian Fund is infinitely indebted, explained in a very satisfactory manner the rise and progress of the business, from the original proposal for it in the Gentleman's Magazine to its present state of national importance. It was a testimony to Virtue, he said, that formed an honourable feature of the present age; and he had the satisfaction of seeing enrolled, in the list of subscribers, names of the first consequence in rank, and every honourable distinction. He found it his duty, however, to submit to the meeting some extracts of letters from Mr. Howard to his friends in London, expressive of his unwillingness to permit a likeness of himself to be taken. On this head, he could only suggest a hope that Mr. Howard would yet see the singular honour intended to be paid to Virtue in his person in its proper point of view, by distinguishing between the request of an individual, and the collective voice of a community. Mr. Nichols informed the meeting, that the subscription at present amounted to 14,181. 17*s*. 6*d*. out of which 1000*l*. Consolidated Annuities had been purchased in the names of Dr. Lettsom, Dr. Warner, and himself, as trustees for the Howardian Fund. He then proceeded to move the several resolutions which appear on the cover of our Magazine, and which, after a regular debate of about two hours, were all agreed to. Another resolution was also moved; but, being thought by the majority of the company to be rather unnecessary, it was withdrawn. The substance of it was, "That the sum invested in the Consolidated Annuities be not considered as so absolutely consecrated to the purposes of prison charities and reforms, but that the whole, or any part of it, may be applied by the Committee to the primary object of erecting a statue or column in honour to Mr. Howard, at any period when such a measure shall be thought most advisable." The ground of objection to this resolution was, that there could not possibly be a doubt of the Committee's having a full right to apply the subscription indifferently to both, or either of, the purposes for which it was originally given. The speakers at this meeting were Mr. Nichols, Mr. Willoughby, Dr. Lettsom, Dr. Warner, Mr. Wolferstan, Mr. Cenant, Mr. Dornford, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Seward, Dr. Hawes, &c.

The new channel which had been cut in a large bed of clay, raised for the New River at Bush-hill, instead of the boarded frame; (see our Vol. LIV. p. 643. 723.), was this day tried in the presence of a number of spectators, by letting in the water; but, to their great disappointment, for want of the clay being sufficiently rammed and settled, the water was in a short time imbibed, and the banks subsided in several places.

The following notice was sent to Lord George Gordon, from Doctor's Commons, by the Proctor, in the cause Hendry against Kid.

"Mr. Jenner presents his compliments to Lord George Gordon, and informs his Lordship, that as he has now stood excommunicate more than six months for his contempt in not appearing in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, to be produced and examined as a witness in the cause of Hendry against Kid, Mr. Jenner intends to move the court, to-morrow, to decree his Lordship's contempt, to be signified to his Majesty, in order that the writ *de excommunicato capiendo* may issue against his Lordship."

The malefactors ordered for execution, as already mentioned, were this day executed on the usual scaffold opposite to Newgate. Lenham, Brown, and Shepherd, denied their guilt to the last moment. Shepherd said, it was his character that hung him; for he had no concern in the robbery of which he was convicted; and the innocence of Lenham was confirmed by Tanner and Wood, who solemnly protested that the man con-

cerned with them in the robbery was not yet taken. Shepherd was a genteel looking fellow, and was said to have been lately on the point of marrying a young lady of property at Wolverhampton, and was only prevented by being known to a London rider, who accidentally came into the shop where he was buying his wedding gloves.

Thursday 23.

Just before the sitting of the Court of King's Bench Lady Strathmore was brought into Westminster-hall; and immediately on the arrival of the Judges, Mr. Law, her counsel, moved, that she might be permitted to exhibit Articles of the Peace against Mr. Bowes and several others; which being granted, he then moved for an attachment against Mr. Bowes and several of his accomplices, which was likewise granted.

This afternoon between five and six o'clock a young man, decently dressed, got upon the balustrades of Black-friars bridge, nearly over the middle arch; and after turning to the people, and saying, "God bless you all," leaped into the Thames, but was taken out in time to prevent his being drowned.

Thursday 30.

It is now under the serious consideration of Government to bring in a bill for the reduction of the national interest to four per cent. and as a prelude to the measure, a great Company have agreed to circulate Exchange bills at 4 per cent.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Nov. 13, to Nov. 18, 1786.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	4	5	3	1	2	11	2	2	4	9
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	4	4	0	0	2	9	2	2	3	10
Surry	4	6	3	1	2	11	2	4	4	5
Hertford	4	5	3	0	2	10	2	3	4	3
Bedford	4	1	2	11	2	6	2	1	3	8
Cambridge	4	1	3	0	2	7	1	10	3	7
Huntingdon	4	2	0	0	2	7	1	9	3	8
Northampton	4	3	2	4	2	4	1	11	3	5
Rutland	4	7	0	0	2	9	2	1	4	3
Leicester	4	10	3	0	2	8	2	1	4	6
Nottingham	4	9	3	0	2	10	2	4	4	4
Derby	5	7	0	0	3	3	2	5	4	7
Stafford	5	2	0	0	2	11	2	1	4	11
Salop	5	0	3	7	3	0	2	1	5	1
Hereford	4	2	0	0	3	2	2	0	4	10
Worcester	5	1	0	0	3	0	2	2	4	5
Warwick	4	5	0	0	2	9	2	1	3	11
Gloucester	4	4	0	0	2	7	2	5	4	6
Wilts	4	9	0	0	2	10	2	5	4	10
Berks	4	5	0	0	2	8	2	4	4	0
Oxford	4	2	0	0	2	8	2	3	3	11
Bucks	4	0	0	0	2	7	2	1	3	8

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	4	1	0	0	2	9	2	0	3	1
Suffolk	4	1	2	11	2	8	2	0	3	1
Norfolk	4	2	2	10	2	6	2	0	0	0
Lincoln	4	5	2	8	2	6	1	10	3	4
York	4	11	3	4	3	1	2	2	4	8
Durham	4	11	3	8	3	4	2	0	4	0
Northumberland	4	7	3	5	2	8	1	11	4	1
Cumberland	5	8	3	7	2	8	2	0	4	8
Westmorland	6	0	3	10	2	10	2	0	4	5
Lancashire	5	8	0	0	3	1	2	2	4	3
Cheshire	5	7	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
Monmouth	5	4	0	0	3	0	1	9	0	0
Somerset	5	2	3	7	2	11	2	1	4	2
Devon	5	6	0	0	2	7	1	5	0	0
Cornwall	4	10	0	0	2	7	1	7	0	0
Dorset	5	0	0	0	2	10	2	1	4	7
Hampshire	4	4	0	0	2	8	2	2	4	3
Suffex	4	4	0	0	2	10	2	1	3	0
Kent	4	3	0	0	2	10	2	2	3	1

WALES, Nov. 6, to Nov. 11, 1786.

North Wales	5	3	4	4	2	11	1	8	4	1
South Wales	4	11	3	9	2	10	1	6	4	5

The beautiful monument in Bow church, which has been so long preparing to the memory of the late Dr. Newton, Bishop of Bristol, has been lately completely finished. The principal subject is, Religion and Science deploring the loss of a character so eminent for both. On the top of the sarcophagus are a mitre and a book, in allusion to his learned Dissertation on the Prophecies; and in the front is a female figure, in bas relief, weeping over the Bishop's portrait. The base is ornamented on one side with his own arms and those of his lady, and on the other with the arms of the bishopric of Bristol.

Beneath the sarcophagus are these lines from the pen of Mrs. E. Carter :

"In thee the fairest bloom of opening youth
Flourish'd beneath the guard of Christian
Truth!

That guiding Truth to Virtue form'd thy mind,
And warm'd thy heart to feel for all mankind.

"How sad the change my widow'd days now
prove,

Thou soul of friendship, and of tender love!

Yet holy faith one soothing hope supplies,
That points our future union in the skies."

To which lines is subjoined the following prose inscription :

"Sacred to the memory of
THOMAS NEWTON, D.D.

Twenty-five years rector of this church,
Dean of St. Paul's, Bishop of Bristol.
He resigned his soul to his Almighty Creator
February the 14th, 1782, in the 79th year of
his age.

His remains were, according to his desire,
Interred under the south aisle of St. Paul's.
Reader, if you would be further informed of
his character,

Acquaint yourself with his writings.

His second wife, who had the happiness of
living with him,
In the most perfect love, upwards of twenty-
one years,

Has caused this monument to be placed as a
Testimony of her affection and gratitude
To the kindest husband and most
Benevolent friend."

P. 716. Besides the publications of Dr. Gilbert Stuart already mentioned, he made many judicious corrections and amendments in Wait's "Gospel History," which first shewed his taste. From his first arrival in London, 1768, to 1774, he assisted in the Monthly Review, his department in which is said to have been filled by Mr. Jeckinson, before his original appointment to a place in the Treasury. In 1772 Dr. Adam, rector of the high-school at Edinburgh, published a Latin Grammar, which he intended as an improvement of the famous Ruddiman's. Stuart attacked him in a pamphlet under the name of *Busby*, and compleatly exposed his pretensions. Upon quitting London in 1774, he began the "Edinburgh Magazine and Review," in which he discussed the liberty and constitution of England, and distinguished himself by an enquiry into the character of

John Knox the Reformer, whose principles were reprobated in the severest terms. His next publication was the "View of Society in Europe." About the same time he revised and published Sullivan's "Lectures on the Constitution of England." Soon after this he turned his thoughts to the history of Scotland, and published "Observations on its Constitutional History," 1776, and the other works before-mentioned. It is said that an able writer, who declined the contest during his life, is now preparing an answer. Dr. S. retired to London in 1782, and engaged in the "Political Herald and English Review;" but the jaundice and droopy encreasing on him, he returned by sea (accompanied by his friend Dr. Wm. Thompson, continuator of Watson's History of Philip of Spain) to his own country, where he died. On the death of Mr. Hooke, Dr. S. was intrusted with his MSS. from which he collected and finished the fourth volume of his Roman History. He also had begun a translation of Tacitus.

P. 717. Early in life Mr. Tyrwhitt had a post in the War-office.

P. 788. Our correspondent E. says : "The Bishop of the Isle of Man has a stool in the House of Peers, on which he sits a silent hearer (for a friend of mine, who was well acquainted with the right rev. prelate, tells me he remembers to have seen Dr. Hildesley sitting there); but under what authority I cannot inform your correspondent, —probably in consequence of some ancient order of the House."

P. 809. William Joseph Hall Stevenson was the son of the ingenious and witty author of the Crazy Tales and other original performances.—Mr. Hall the father was, with all his wit and humour, very oppressed at times with unpleasing hypochondriac affections. In one of these fits, at Skelton castle, in Yorkshire, he kept his chamber, talked of death and the east wind as synonymous terms, and could not be persuaded by his friends to mount his horse, and dissipate his blue devils by air and exercise. Mr. Sterne, who was at this time one of his visitants, finding that no reasons could prevail against the fancies of his friend, bribed an active boy to scale the turret of the castle, turn the weathercock due west, and fasten it with a cord to that point. Mr. Hall rose from his bed as usual oppressed and unhappy, when, casting his eye through a bow-window to the turret, and seeing the wind due west, he immediately joined his company at breakfast, ordered his horse to be saddled, and enlivened the morning's ride with his facetious humour, execrating easterly winds, and launching out in praise of westerly breezes. This continued for three or four days, till, unfortunately the cord breaking which fastened the weathercock, it returned at once to its easterly position; and Mr. Hall retreated to his chamber, without having the least suspicion

of the trick which his cousin Shandy had played upon him.

P. 810. Walter Smythe, esq; was only brother to Sir Edward Smythe, bart. of Acton Burnell, co. Salop. He married Maria, eldest daughter of John Errington, esq; of the county of Northumberland, by his wife Maria, daughter of Leverly, esq; widow of Griffin, esq; and after his death married, July 20, 1746, to the hon. Thomas Molyneux, by whom she was the mother of Charles William now Earl of Sefton.

P. 812. The late Duke of Norfolk was *not* Earl of Norwich, nor Baron Howard of Castle Rising, those titles having died with his predecessor; and the former was renewed to the Duke of Gordon, the lineal descendant of Henry the sixth Duke of Norfolk, to whom they were given by King Charles II.

P. 814. Mrs. Fountayne, the lady of the Dean of York, died at Melton, near Doncaster (not Middleton), the Dean's paternal estate. Mrs. F. was sister to the right hon. Frederic Montague, M.P.

P. 870. William Robertson, esq; keeper of the records in Scotland, is in this place confounded with Dr. William Robertson, the celebrated historian.

P. 880 (mispaged 872). For "in the cure of the small-pox," read "in the case of, &c."

P. 904. The true name is "Jeffrey."

P. 906. On Nov. 11 the new-born son (*not* daughter) of the Archbp. of Canterbury was baptised at his Grace's palace at Lambeth, by the rev. Dr. Lloyd, D. an of Norwich, by the name of John. The sponsors were, his Grace the Archbishop of York, the right rev. and hon. the Bishop of Salisbury, and the Countess of Pembroke.

Ibid. col. ii. r. 'Mr. Hammond of Potter's Bar.

P. 908. Mr. W. Shrubsole, of Sheerness, not Mr. Thomas Fisher, was the editor of the History of Rochester. Many gentlemen furnished materials for that volume, and none contributed to it more largely than the rev. Mr. Denne of Wilmington, who is the gentleman alluded to in the advertisement prefixed to the work as "one whose name would do honour to any publication." But although Mr. Fisher was not the actual editor of the work in question, it is certain that much of its success was due to the zeal with which he solicited and procured communications for it. He was the first who established a printing-house at Rochester, and for many years he exhibited a pattern of uncommon activity and industry in his business, which was that of a printer and bookseller.

P. 911, col. ii. Sam. Bush, esq; was 91.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 23. **D**uchess of Portland, a still-born child.

2. In Cleveland-row, the lady of Richard Joseph Sullivan, esq; a dau.

6. Lady of Geo. Drummond, esq; banker, a son.

17. Duchess of Grafton, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. **S**IR George William Farmer, bart. of Mount Pleasant, Suffex, eldest son of the late gallant Capt. F. of the Quebec frigate, to Miss Sophia Kenrick, third dau. of Richard K. esq; of Nantclwyd, co. Denbigh.

At Hawkhead, the seat of the Countess of Glasgow, George Douglas, esq; M.P. for Roxburgh, to Lady Elizabeth Boyle, dau. of the late Earl of Glasgow.

John Buckworth Herne, esq; to Miss Price, dau. of Sir Cha. P. of Blount's-court, Berks.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. Vernon, attorney at law in Milwich, to Miss Lee.

5. — Christie, esq; captain of engineers in the East India Company's service, to Miss Eliz. Langham, eldest dau. of Purbeck L. esq; late of Northampton.

7. Mr. Bonnycastle, of the Royal Academy at Woolwich, and author of some valuable publications, to Miss Newell, of Lewisham.

15. Bruce Boswell, esq; commander of the Chesterfield Indiaman, to Miss Mary Lindsay, daughter of Martin L. esq.

Mr. Hardy, hatter in Cornhill, to Miss Langton.

22. Lieut. Gen. Fawcett, adjutant general, to Mrs. Stinton, of Winton.

23. Geo. Baker, esq; of Bishopsgate-str. to Miss Bayley.

W. Manning, jun. esq; of St. Mary Axe, to Miss Smith, dau. of Abel S. esq; M.P. for St. Germain's.

25. Lieut. John Harvey, from Bengal, to Miss Harvey.

26. W. Carter, jun. M.D. of Canterbury, to Miss Mary Lee, youngest dau. of the late Launcelot Lee, esq; of Cotton-hall, Salop.

W. Suckling, esq; of the Customs, to Miss Rumsey, of Hamstead.

27. Powlett Welbore Colebrooke, esq; of the royal artillery, to Miss Eliz. J. Grant, of Woolwich.

28. At Chipping Sodbury, co. Glouc. the rev. Philip Bliss, to Miss Anne Mitchel.

31. By special licence, John Mayceaux, esq; of the Exchequer, to Miss Anne Tappy.

Mr. John Hall, of Aldersgate-str. to Miss Eliz. Gilson.

George Blake, esq; of Bedfont, to Miss Anne Lascelles, youngest dau. of the late Peter L. esq.

Nov. 1. Edward Howarth, esq; of Mill-hill, co. Lanc. to Miss Peel.

2. Mr. Plura, of Bath, to Miss Delaval, dau. of the late Sir Francis D. and niece to the present Lord Delaval.

Rev. Richard Twopenny, rector of Little Casterton, co. Rutland, to Miss Margaret Nowell, niece of Dr. N. of Oxford.

John Palmer, esq; of the General Post Office, to Miss Pratt.

Rev. Richard Turner, LL.D. of Loughborough-

borough-house, Surrey, to Mrs. Farrer.

At Hanwell, John W. Cornerell, esq; of the Horse Guards, to Miss Bosanquet.

4. At Mansfield, John Newnham, esq; of Mansfield-place, to Mrs. Rogers, relict of the late Capt. R. of the Osterley Indiaman.

5. Walter Tomkins, esq; of Chester, to Miss Martha Tomkins.

6. Mr. Charles Crock, apothecary at Bath, to Miss Drewet, of Bath Easton.

Hyde, esq; to Miss Jones.

Mr. W. Court, to Miss Mary Grimes.

At Winchester, the hon. . . . De Courcy, brother to the right hon. Lord Kinsale, of the kingdom of Ireland, and a captain in the royal navy, to Miss Anne Blannernasset, niece to Major Poole, gov. of Pendennis castle.

7. Thomas Karr, M.D. physician at Huntingdon, to Miss Godby, dau. of Robert G. esq; senior alderman of that town.

8. Edward Marshall, esq; to Miss Susanna Dobson, both of Huntingdon.

Major Eyre Coote, to Miss Sarah Rodbard.

John Richards, esq; of Cardiffe, to Miss Birt.

9. Mr. Thomas Kemble, to Miss Waugh.

At Edmonton, John Johnston, esq; late captain of the Barrington East Indiaman, to Miss Carter, dau. of the late Richard C. esq; banker, and eldest sister of the late Spanish traveller.

At Edinburgh, Sir James Hall, bart. of Douglas, to Lady Helen Douglas, dau. to the Earl of Selkirk.

Edw. G. Lind, esq; to Miss Ainslie.

10. Samuel Cooke, esq; of Shrewsbury, to Miss Eliz. Harborne.

11. Major Daniel Beale, to Miss Barbot.

12. By special licence, Robert Covile, esq; of Hemmington-hall, co. Suff. to Miss Asgill, dau. of Sir Charles A. bart.

At Llanherdy, Caermarthenshire, W. Rice Howell, esq; of Maesgwyn, to Miss Rees.

13. Mr. Edward Lambert, to Miss Frances Smith, of Christ Church, Surrey.

14. Francis Wilson, esq; to Mrs. Linskill. At Kidlington, co. Oxf. rev. John Laudon, fellow of Worcester coll. to Miss S. Cox.

At Audley End, the seat of Lord Howard of Walden, the hon. Col. Henry Fox, brother to the right hon. Charles James F. to Miss Clayton, sister to Lady Howard.

Mr. Thomas Puckle, of Clapham, to Miss Duffield.

15. By special licence, the rev. Henry Eyre, rector of Landford, Wilts, to Miss Frances Pettiward, second dau. of the late Roger P. D.D. of Putney.

16. John Moultrie, esq; son of Gov. M. to Miss Ball, eldest dau. of Col. B.

Edward Fiott, esq; commander of the Hartwell East Indiaman, to Miss Sarah Lys.

At Kendal, Edw. George Linde, esq; to Miss Ainslie, dau. of James A. physician.

17. Mr. John White, surgeon, to Miss Jackson.

19. Edward Marshall, esq; of Piccadilly, to

Miss Susannah Dobson

By special licence, Mr. Howarth, of King-st. Bloomsb. to Miss Ryder, of Fenchurch-st.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Broughton-house, near Edinburgh, John Campbell, esq; of Newfield, nephew of the deceased Gen. John Earl of Crawford and Lindsey.

At Halsted, John Manistree, esq; many years in the commission of the peace for the county of Essex.

Rev. Mr. Thorne, rector of Aberhafasp, co. Montgomery.

At Pishobury, Herts, the infant son of Jeremiah Milles, esq.

April 9. At Berne, in Switzerland, aged 51, Baron Gotthiel Emanuel Von Haller, a member of the senate of Berne, and eldest son of the late celebrated Albert Von Haller. He was author of a Critical Catalogue of all the Books relative to Switzerland, in 6 vols. 8vo.; of an Historical Catalogue, in 2 vols. 8vo. of all the Medals struck in Switzerland; and of the first volume of a work intituled *Bibliothèque Suisse*, which appeared only a short time before his death, and which he did not live to compleat. He was likewise the author of an ingenious work, printed in 1765, and mentioned by Mr. Coxe, in his Sketches of Switzerland, p. 115, intituled, Doubts concerning the History of William Tell.

July 1. Mrs. Robertson, formerly house-keeper to the Royal Society.

Sept. 17. At Dover, Colonel Henry Watson. This gentleman was the son of a grazier, who lived at Holbeach, co. Linc. at which place he was born in or about 1737. When 12 or 13 years old he was sent to Gorberton school, then kept by Mess. Birks: here his genius for the mathematics soon discovered itself, and his application was so great, that he is said in a little time to have surpassed his master; indeed his progress must have been rapid, for so early as 1753 we find he cut a conspicuous figure as a mathematician in *The Ladies' Diary*. About this time the late Mr. Whichcott of Harpswell, then, and many years after, one of the members of Parliament for Lincolnshire, hearing of young Watson's abilities, sent for him, and had him examined by the master of Brigg's school, whose report was so much in his favour, that Mr. Whichcott, ever ready to encourage rising merit, used his interest, and got him into the Royal Academy at Woolwich, and soon after he obtained a commission in the corps of engineers. Under that great mathematician Mr. T. Simpson, then the professor, he prosecuted his studies, and continued to write for *The Ladies' Diary*, which at that time was conducted by Mr. Simpson, till 1761, the year after Simpson died. After being the scholar, he became the friend and intimate of Simpson, who held him in the greatest esteem; and such

Much was his opinion of Watson's abilities, that at his decease he left him his unfinished mathematical papers, with a request that he would revise them, and make what alterations and additions he might think necessary; and the Colonel employed much of his leisure time in correcting and finishing them. During the war which broke out in 1756 he gave signal proofs of his superior abilities as an engineer, particularly at the siege of Belleisle in 1761, and at the Havannah in 1762; at the latter place his skill was put to the proof; for, having declared at a consultation, contrary to the opinion of the other engineers, that a breach might be made in the Moro Castle, then deemed impregnable, he was asked by the commander in chief in what time he would engage to make the breach; he gave for answer, that with such a number of men and cannon (naming them) he would undertake to do it in forty-eight hours after the proposed batteries were erected; accordingly he undertook it; and though he was struck down by a ball passing near his head, and carried for dead to his tent, yet he soon recovered, and returned to his duty, and the breach was made in a little more than half the time: for this piece of service he not only received the thanks of the commander in chief, but of his Majesty.—His abilities soon became too conspicuous to be overlooked by that eminent soldier and politician Lord Clive, who singled him out as an engineer qualified for great and noble enterprises. He accordingly accompanied his Ldp. to Bengal, for the purpose of carrying any plans into execution which might be thought necessary for the preservation of the British acquisitions in that quarter, or to assist his Lordship in any further operations he might think requisite for the interest of his country. When the immortal Chatham quitted the helm of state, some eminent individuals connected with the former administration were marked for destruction, through the intrigues of the French cabinet, which had sufficient reason to be jealous of the growing power of Great Britain, especially in the East Indies. Lord Clive was one of the first who felt the effects of this jealousy; he was abused, vilified, and execrated in all the public prints, for severities which have always been exercised by the victorious in order to secure or retain their conquests.—Col. Watson at this time was busy in constructing cantonments, fortifications, and other works, for defending what the British arms had so gloriously obtained: and that nothing might be wanting for that purpose, by sea or land, he planned both dry and wet docks and a marine yard at Calcutta, for cleansing, repairing, and furnishing with stores, the men of war and merchant vessels: and, had he been suffered to proceed in this great national concern, the British maritime strength and commerce in the East would soon have exceeded

what it had been in any former period of time. But the same *secret influence* which undermined the character of Lord Clive, put a stop to the undertaking; and the Colonel, after sinking upwards of 100,000*l.* of his own property in this noble design, was obliged to desist. He had determined to come immediately for England to seek for redress; but, on consulting his friend Mr. Creasy, he changed his resolution. Mr. C. represented to the Colonel the loss he would sustain in quitting so lucrative an employment as chief engineer to the East India Company—the gratification his enemies would receive on his leaving that country—the expences attending a voyage to and from Europe—and the loss the Company might sustain during his absence: these considerations induced him to send Mr. C. in his stead. This happened just at the eve of the last Spanish war; and, as the Colonel had great quantities of timber and iron in store, he resolved, by the advice of Mr. C. to build three ships, two of 36, and one of 32 guns; and, in consequence, he sent instructions to his agents in England to procure letters of marque, and Mr. C. was to return with them over land. These vessels were to cruise off the Philippines, in order to intercept the Spanish trade between Manilla and China; but these designs were frustrated; the same secret influence which stopped his proceedings with the docks at Calcutta, operated against him in England; and his agents, on applying for the letters, received a positive denial. Instead of meeting with the applause he so justly merited, even his common servants and Mr. C. to whose care and management the construction of the docks and marine yard was committed, were most violently abused and mal-treated. All this, however, did not damp the Colonel's enterprising spirit; for, on hearing from Mr. C. who was now in England, of the ill success of his agents, he very prudently employed the two vessels he had finished in commercial service; and the third remains to this day unfinished. Perhaps the Colonel has not left his superior as an engineer. For near ten years he was the chief engineer of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa. The East India Company in a great measure owe their valuable possessions in that quarter to his unexampled exertions; for, in spite of party disputes, of bribery on the part of the nations then at war with the Company, and of the numerous cabals which perplexed and embarrassed their councils, he executed the works of Fort William, which will long remain a monument of his superior skill, and for its strength may justly be styled the Gibraltar of India; nor are the works at Buge Buge, and Melancholy Point, constructed with less judgement. But his studies were not confined to the military sciences. In 1776 he published a translation of the celebrated Euler's treatise, intituled, "Theorie

com-

complete de la construction et de la manœuvres des vaisseaux." When it was nearly ready for the press, Euler sent him a supplement in manuscript, a translation of which is at the end of the book; and in this the English has the advantage of the French edition. This work the Colonel intended to enlarge in theory, and also by making experiments for discovering the resistance of bodies when moving in a fluid; but we have not been able to learn whether he has left any papers on the subject. Of this, however, we are certain, that he excelled in the knowledge of constructing vessels; for the *Nonfuch* and *Surprize*, one of 36 and the other of 32 guns, were built under his particular direction, by Mr. George Louch and a few Black carpenters, at Bengal, at his own expence, and have proved the swiftest sailors of any ships hitherto known. The Colonel's genius was formed for great undertakings: he was judicious in planning, cool and intrepid in action, and undismayed in danger. He studied mankind, and was a good politician; few perhaps better understood the interests of the several nations of Europe and the East. He was humane, benevolent, and the friend of indigent genius. Among many instances in proof of the latter, one came within the writer's knowledge: When Mr. Rollinson, a man of great abilities in the mathematical line, conducted *The Ladies' Diary*, after the death of Mr. Simpson, and was barely existing on the pittance allowed him by the Company of Stationers, Col. W. sought and found him in an obscure lodging, and generously relieved his distresses, though a stranger to his person. This the old man related, while the tears of gratitude stole down his cheeks; but he survived the Colonel's bounty only a few months. By hard and long services in an unfavourable climate, he found his health much impaired two or three years before he left India; and therefore, in 1785, he put his affairs in a train for settlement, in order to return to England, not only to try the effects of his native air, but to prosecute the East India Company for not supporting the faith of the grant they had solemnly made to him for the dock-yard. In the spring of 1786 he embarked on board the *Deptford* Indiaman; but the flux, and a bilious complaint with which he had some time been afflicted, so much reduced him by the time he reached St. Helena, that he was not able to prosecute his voyage in that ship. This island is remarkable for the salubrity of its air, of which the Colonel soon found the benefit; but his impatience to see England got the better of his prudence, for, as soon as he began to gather strength, he took his passage in the *Asia*; the consequence was a relapse, which weakened him to such a degree by the time he arrived at Dover, that he lingered but a short time, and at that place died Sept. 17, 1786. He was buried in a vault made in the body of the church at

Dover, on the 22d of the same month, in a private manner: only three of his confidential friends attended the funeral, namely, John Barchard, esq; his agent, Mr. James Creasly, and Mr. George Louch, his ship-builder. His death may be accounted a national loss; as perhaps no English engineer, since Mr. B. Robins, F.R.S. possessed equal abilities. The same climate proved fatal to both: Mr. Robins died at Bombay, in the Company's service; and it may be said of the Colonel, that, after he had quitted it, he lived but just long enough to bring his bones to England. The life of the former has been written by men of literary reputation; and it is the wish of the writer of this hasty sketch, that a more able pen would do justice to the distinguished merit of the latter. The Colonel married in India, and his lady accompanied him to England; but, having omitted to alter a will made before his marriage, he has left his fortune, which is very considerable, to a natural daughter, under the care of Mrs. Richardson, of Holbeach, since married to Charles Schreiber, esq; and a very handsome legacy to that lady for her attendance to her ward.

Oct.... At Surlingham, near Norwich, in his 90th year, Mr. Wythe, attorney at law, formerly deputy clerk of the peace for the county of Norfolk.

In Antigua, Lieut. Fred. Mouat, of Marines, son of Capt. M. of the royal navy.

Of a putrid fever, which also carried off her youngest child, the wife of Dr. Littlehayes, physician at Winchester.

4. Mrs. Susan Schutz, relict of Frank S. esq; and daughter of Sir Edmund Bacon, many years M.P. for Thetford (who died Oct. 2, 1738). Her remains passed through Colchester Oct. 11, in grand funeral pomp, to Gillingham in Norfolk.

5. At Exeter, Mrs. Alethea Hyde Heberden, wife of the rev. Thomas H. and dau. of the rev. Francis Wollaston, of Charterhouse-sq. Mr. H. is the eldest son of Dr. Heberden, and was married Dec. 19, 1784. See vol. LIII. p. 956.

7. At Capt. Moffatt's, in Queen-square, Mrs. Bowland, his wife's mother.

10. At Barton-end, in the parish of Horsley, co. Glouc. Paul Castelman, esq. He entered early into the army, and, during a long series of military service, on every occasion signalized himself by such vigilance and attention to the duties of his station, as would have reflected a lustre on the annals of a General. He served many campaigns in Flanders and Germany; had an active share in the battles of La Feldt and Minden; and had every prospect of enrolling his name amongst the list of renowned heroes, when the loss of his sight, from the severity of the service in which he had been engaged, deprived the army of one of its rising ornaments, and his country of a brave and prudent officer. After his melancholy deprivation

tion of sight, the chearfulness of his disposition rendered him valuable in social life, the sincerity of his friendship, and the liberality of his sentiments, for which he had ever been distinguished, procured him universal esteem.

13. At Old Constantinow, in Volhyrica, in his 124th year, a gentleman named Hodol. When he was twenty-one he served under Sobieski before Vienna: he was never married, nor felt sickness. At 108 he became a Capuchin, and died in that order.

14. At Knightsbridge, of a deep decline, Richard Wright, M.D. F.R.S. formerly of Emanuel coll. Camb. and physician to St. George's hospital.

16. Miss E. Cooke, youngest dau. of Sir George C. bart. of Wheatley, near Doncaster.

At Achanafie, in Scotland, the lady of Sir James Innes, bart. of Coxtown.

17. At Cranbrook, Kent, Mr. Zachariah Pearce, aged 21.—The following remarkable occurrences are communicated, not as superstitious notions, but as matters of fact, which can be attested by many persons in Cranbrook. Mr. W. Pearce, the father of the above Zachariah, died of a frenzy fever, Nov. 30, 1785. Some time before he died, a small bird, of the dish-water kind, came often every day, and pecked hard against the chamber window where Mr. Pearce lay sick: the window was set open to try if the bird would enter the room, but it did not; and means were used to catch it, but in vain. The bird continued to come and do the same till Mr. Pearce died, and was buried, and then it ceased to return. Since the above Zachariah Pearce was taken ill, the same bird, or one of the like kind, frequented his chamber window, and continued to do so occasionally to the time of his death. A similar circumstance occurred in the same parish about two years and a half ago. These are real facts.—Something not unfamiliar to this related in one of Howell's Letters, dated July 1, 1684: "As I passed by St. Dunstan's in Fleet-street, I stepped into a stone-cutter's,

"to treat with the master for a stone to be put upon my father's tomb; and, casting my eyes up and down, I spied a huge marble, with a large inscription upon it, which was thus, to the best of my remembrance:

"Here lies John Oxenham, a goodly young man, in whose chamber, as he was struggling with the pangs of death, a bird with a white breast was seen fluttering about his bed, and so vanished.

"Here lies also Mary Oxenham, sister of the said John, who died the next day, and the same apparition was seen in the room.

"Another sister is spoken of: then,

"Here lies hard by James Oxenham, the son of the said John, who died a child in his cradle a little after, and such a bird was seen fluttering about his head a little before he expired, which vanished afterwards.

"At the bottom of the stone there is:

"Here lies Elizabeth Oxenham, the mother of the said John, who died sixteen years since, when such a bird with a white breast was seen about her bed before her death.

"To all these there were divers witnesses, both 'squires and ladies, whose names were engraven on the stone. This stone was to be sent to a town hard by Exeter, where this happened."

*** It is wished that the Resident Clergy in or near Exeter would examine whether the above stone is still remaining in the church-yards of any of their livings in that neighbourhood.

18. At Edinburgh, Dr. Alexander Wilson, professor of practical astronomy and observer in the university of Glasgow. Dr. Wilson also figured high, among the Cassons and Jacksons of this country, in his professional character as a letter-founder.

At Lausanne, Wm. Shene, esq; late of Quebec.

19. At Breamore, near Salisbury, aged 98, Mrs. Herbert, relict of Benj. H. esq.

On Blackheath, in an advanced age, Mrs. Susannah Crawford, grand-daughter to Geo. first Lord Dartmouth, admiral of James II's fleet, and niece to William first Earl, being daughter of Mary, who died 1753, by her second husband, John Crawford, esq; son of Commissary Gen C.

At Islington, Mr. Samuel Luck, aged 70.

20. Capt. W. Parker, of the first battalion of Gloucestersh. militia.

At Mulgrave-hall, hon. Charles Phipps, next brother to Lord Mulgrave, a captain in the royal navy, M.P. for Minehead, and in the two last parliaments for Scarborough.

21. Suddenly, at the Hot Wells, Bristol, John Rowe, esq; of Leigh, near Dunster, co. Somerset.

At Bath, Henry Compton, esq; of Bistern, near Ringwood, Hants, and in the commission of the peace for that county.

At Watford, Mrs. Wittenboom.

22. At Lincoln, Cecil Willis, D.D. preb. of Lincoln, vicar of Holbeach, and in the commission of the peace. He published "The matter of agistment tythes of unprofitable stock, in the case of the Vicar of Holbeach, as deemed by the Barons of the Exchequer in Michaelmas term, 1768, in a letter to the clergy of the archdeaconry of Norwich, 1777," 4to. and also a list of livings in England and Wales.

23. At Camberwell, lieut. col. Jones.

Mrs. Andre, wife of David As esq; merchant in New Broad-st.

25. At Greenwich, in his 88th year, Sir Abraham Templar, knt.

At Epsom, Mrs. Foreman, a maiden lady;

At Clapham, P. C. Jouvencel, esq; of the privy seal office.

Mr. George Street, many years wholesale stationer in Bucklersbury.

At Newcastle, Rowland Burdon, esq; one of the proprietors of the Exchange-Bank.

26. Mr. Paistow, of Dartmouth-str. Westminster.

Mrs. Matthews, wife of Mr. M. of Gray's-inn.

Aged 72, George Saxby, esq; many years receiver general of his Majesty's quit rents in South Carolina.

27. At Chalton, Hants, rev. W. Dennison, D.D. twenty-nine years principal of Magdalen-hall, and rector of Chalton and Clanfield. He succeeded his father Mr. W. D. in the headship 1755, being then admitted a member of this hall, and also inducted in the rectories.

28. Henry Chester, esq; of Milford, co. Wilts.

Mr. John Bishop, master of Sir John Cals's School, Aldgate.

In New Broad-str. just returned from Russia for the recovery of his health, Thomas Yeldham, esq; youngest son of John Y. esq; of Saling-Grove, co. Essex.

At Milaud, in the Upper Marche of Rouergue, in France, M. Renaudot, physician, descendant of the famous Theophrast R. the first printer of the Paris Gazette.

29. Matthew Sprey, esq; many years surgeon in Warwick-lane, and one of the court of assistants of the Surgeons' company.

At Hillingdon, Herts, Mr. Rob. Hickes, in his 104th year: his fourth wife survives him, and is 92 years of age.

At his house on Usher's Island, near Dublin, the right rev. John Carpenter, D.D. titular Archbishop of Dublin; and, a few days ago, at Wexford, aged 70, the right rev. Nicholas Sweatman, D.D. who had been titular Bishop of Ferns forty-two years.

At the lodge at Caius coll. Camb. Miss Peggy Smith, niece to the rev. Dr. Smith, master of that college, and chancellor of Lincoln.

30. At Petworth, co. Gloc. Robert Martin, esq; of Worcester.

At Margate, of a violent fever, aged 11, Master Atkinson, eldest son of Christopher A. esq; late cornfactor.

31. At her house in Cavendish-square, between five and six o'clock in the afternoon, aged 76, her Royal Highness the Princess AMELIA SOPHIA-ELEONORA, 2d and only surviving daughter of the late King George II. and aunt to his present Majesty, to the great grief of the Royal Family, and the unspeakable loss of the poor. She was born at the palace of Herenhausen, in Hanover, June 10, 1710; but acquired such an early attachment to this country, that, when she was about 23 years old, she declined several offers of marriage with various German princes.

The following are extracts from her will:

The house in Cavendish-square, and the house at Gunnersbury, with the furniture of each, are to be sold; and one moiety arising from the sale is to be appropriated to the use of Prince Charles of Hesse Cassel; and, after a legacy of 4,000l. to Lady Elizabeth Wal-

degrave, and a further legacy of 4,000l. to Lady Caroline Waldegrave, shall have been paid out of the remaining moiety, the residue of the money arising from the two houses, &c. is to be equally divided between her two nephews, Prince Charles and Prince Frederic of Hesse Cassel.

What sums the Princess Amelia had in the stocks, are said to be disposed of in the following manner:

To Prince Charles of Hesse	£.20,000
To Prince Frederic	20,000
To Lady Harriet Vernon	3,000
To Lady Anne Howard	5,000
To Margaret Countess of Barrymore	3,000
These three were Ladies of the Bedchamber.	
To Mrs. Mary Broughton	1,000
To Mrs. Mary Howard	500

And to each of the Executors, for their proper use, 1000l. 2,000

Eight thousand pounds a year, the produce of other sums in the stocks, are to be paid in annuities to several ladies specified in the will; and after their decease to devolve to Prince Charles of Hesse. [So the public prints. But we are well assured, that the amount of the sums in the stocks is very much exaggerated.]

Her pension on the Irish establishment of 850l. per annum, for seven years to come, is bequeathed to her domestics.

On the evening of the 11th the body of her Royal Highness was privately interred in the royal vault in Henry VII's chapel in Westminster Abbey, minute guns being fired at the Tower,—the body having been privately conveyed to the Prince's Chamber in the night of the 10th, and lain in state the day immediately preceding the interment.

About half an hour after eight o'clock the procession began to move, passing through the Old Palace Yard to the South east door of the Abbey, upon a floor railed in, covered with black cloth, and under an awning, and lined on each side with a party of the footguards, in the following order.

Knight-Marshal's Men.
Livery Servants to her Royal Highness.
Gentleman Servants to her Royal Highness.
Pages of the Presence,
William Stokes, esq; Edward Powell, esq;
Pages of the Back Stairs,
Edward Smith, esq; Philip Hewes, esq;
Page of Honour,
Edward Stephens, esq;
Physician,
Doctor Warren.
Chaplain,
Doctor Bell.
Equerry.
Secretary,
John Turner, esq;
Bed Chamber Women, (veiled)
Miss Onslow, Miss Howard, Miss Russell.
Pursuivants of Arms.
Heralds of Arms.

Comptroller to her R. } } Treasurer to her R.
H's household. } } H's household.

Ladies of the Bedchamber, (veiled)

Lady Templetown, Lady Anne Howard,
Countess of Barrymore.

Norroy King of Arms.

Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

A Gentleman Usher,

Major Johnson.

Clarencieux King of Arms,

bearing the coronet upon a black
velvet cushion.

A Gentleman Usher,

Sir William Fitzherbert, bart.

Supp. of pall.

Supp. of pall.

The BODY, in a crimson

Lady Pelham. velvet coffin (carried by *Lady*
Yeomen of the Guard) co- *Stawell.*

vered with a black velvet
pall, adorned with eight
escutcheons of her Royal
Highness's arms in a lo-

zenge, under a canopy,

supported by eight Gen-

Lady Howard. tlemen Ushers and Grooms *Lady*
of the Chamber to his *Clifford.*

Majesty.

A Gentleman Usher,

Major General Stephens.

Garter Principal King of Arms,

with his rod of office.

A Gentleman Usher,

Colonel Rolt.

Supporter,

Countess of Suffolk, (veiled.)

Chief Mourner,

Duchess of Bolton, (veiled,)

her train borne by

Lady Yonge.

Supporter,

Duchess of Northumberland, (veiled.)

Ladies Assistants to the Chief Mourner.

Countess of Essex, Countess of Salisbury,

Countess Waldegrave, Countess Stanhope,

Countess of Lonsdale, Countess Harcourt,

Viscountess Howe, Viscountess Hampden.

A Gentleman Usher,

Francis Wadman, esq;

Yeomen of the Guard.

N. B. Peers, Peeresses, Peers' sons and
daughters, and Privy Counsellors, were called
over according to their respective ranks and
degrees, and several attended.

At the entrance of Westminster Abbey,
within the church, the Dean and Prebenda-
ries, attended by the choir, received the body,
falling into the procession just before Norroy
King of Arms, and so proceeded into King
Henry VII's chapel, where the body was
supported on tressels, the coronet and cushion
being laid upon the coffin, and the Chief
Mourner and her two supporters sitting at the
head of the corpse; the ladies assistants, and
supporters of the pall, on either side.

The part of the service before the inter-
ment being read, the corpse was deposited in
the vault; and the Dean having finished the

burial-service, Garter proclaimed her Royal
Highness's style as follows :

' Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to
' take out of this transitory life unto his di-
' vine mercy, the late Most Illustrious Prin-
' cess Amelia-Sophia-Eleonora, second daugh-
' ter of his late Majesty King George the
' Second, and aunt of his Most Excellent
' Majesty King George the Third, by the
' Grace of God King of Great Britain,
' France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith ;
' whom God bless and preserve with long life,
' health and honour, and all worldly happi-
' nesses.'

Nov. . . At Bath, Mrs. Eliz. Orpin, spin-
ster, who was organist of Bradford, Wilts,
near 30 years; and had been blind the last 7
or 8 years.

Thomas Fitch, esq; of Danbury. He was
killed by a fall from his horse in hunting
with Lord Waldegrave, which dislocated his
neck, and he died the next day.

At Bath, Nath. Webb, esq; of Savile-row.

1. Mr. John Hamman, undertaker, Shore-
ditch, aged 89.

Mr. Joseph Bromhead, sen. of Hoxton,
aged 71.

At Bath, aged 84, Mrs. Grace Hurt, who
kept the Half Moon at Aunsford forty years,
and retired a few years ago with about 1500*l.*
which she has distributed, in legacies of 5 to
10*l.* each, to more than forty persons.

Mr. Smith and his son, shopkeepers at
Shipling, near Long Melford, Suffolk, killed
by the explosion of a barrel of gunpowder in
their warehouse, occasioned by the carelessness
of the former, by which part of the
dwelling-house was thrown down, his wife
and servant much hurt, as also the families in
an adjoining cottage.

2. At Brompton, Edm. Hopkins, esq; late
an eminent merchant, and partner with Mr.
Alderman Hayley.

At Greenwich, aged 90, Capt. Geo. Jebbs,
sixty years in the royal navy.

At Capheaton, Northumberland, Sir Ed-
ward Swinburne, bart. He is succeeded in the
title and estate by his eldest son John.

Rev. W. Rugge, rector of Buckland, co.
Surrey.

3. Mr. John Frost, who kept the Britan-
nia public-house at Islington, was found mur-
dered in a field near Woburn, co. Bedford,
where he had been to see his mother. His
coat and waistcoat were found at a distance
from his body, which was much wounded,
and his shirt much torn, so that it is supposed
he made a stout resistance, as he always de-
clared he would never be robbed, and neither
his watch nor money were missing when the
shepherds found him.

4. At the rev. Mr. Whitmore's, at Stock-
ton, near Bridgnorth, Mrs. Foler, relict of
Robert F. esq; of Stourbridge, co. Worc.

At Bristol, Mr. Fawconer, wholesale linen-
draper in Cheap-side.

In Berners-st. Major Richard Bally.

Charles

Charles Wilkinson, esq; formerly master of the academy in Nottingham, which he resigned a few years before his death, to the rev. J. Blanchard, the present master. To the first rate abilities he had added that rare and valuable concomitant—indefatigable industry. His knowledge of mathematical learning was eminently great; in penmanship he had few superiors; as a draftsman, he has perhaps never been excelled. The duties of his profession he discharged in such a manner as gained him the confidence and approbation of the public, the esteem of his pupils, and the praises of the learned and ingenious.

At Isleworth, Mr. Edw. Marchant.

5. Thomas Fraser, esq; lieutenant of the first battalion of the first or royal regiment of foot.

6. At Melton, Suffolk, in his 30th year, Mr. Richard Wood, jun. attorney at law, and coroner for part of that county. Some concerns of great importance in the line of his profession (in which he was indefatigably diligent) having called him into several of the midland counties, he unfortunately caught the small-pox at Northampton; of which dreadful disorder he died, nine days after his return.

7. At Bocket-hall, the seat of Lord Melbourn, Sir John Eliot, bart. physician to the Prince of Wales.—His remains were deposited in the family vault belonging to Lord M. at Hatfield.

At Fareham, Hants. Lady Dent, wife of Sir Digby D. bart. of the navy.

Mr. Wenham Powers, coroner for the Isle of Ely, and upwards of fifty years one of the lay clerks of that cathedral.

Mrs. Willis, relict of Henry W. esq; M.D. and mother of the rev. Thomas W. rector of Blecheley, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Bucks.

8. At Togston, co. Northumb. Edward Cook, esq.

At Glanton, in the same county, John Mills, esq.

Mr. Olive, organist of St. Botolph, Aldersgate.

At her seat, The Homme, near Weobly, Huffleys countess of Tyrconnel.

At the vicarage house of Hackington, near Canterbury, the rev. John Bunce, vicar of that parish, and perpetual curate of Stodmarsh; the former of which he had held ever since the year 1734, and the latter from the year 1735, being the oldest incumbent in that diocese.

9. Mr. Harding, carpenter, in his 85th year.

At Brompton, Mrs. Whitby, relict of the rev. Dr. W.

At Reading, Berks, the rev. William Williams, curate of St. Mary's in that town, rector of Yerbeston in Pembrokeshire. His mind, temper, and person formed an assemblage of the fair, the good, and the agreeable. Hence flowed an uniform integrity of conduct, and a peculiar sweetness of

manners. Above the meanness of art or fineness, he ever followed the dictates of a warm and generous heart, under the direction of a sound understanding. With a strong internal sense of right, and disdain of every thing unworthy, he yet never made a parade of his sentiments: indeed, he had too much real virtue to make any ostentatious display of his principles. With these qualities it is no wonder he conciliated in an uncommon degree the friendship and esteem of all he conversed with. In his disposition he was naturally very chearful and social. But an unfortunate matrimonial connection in the very early part of life threw a dejecting gloom over the remainder of his days; and deeply preyed upon his mind, and probably on his health. In company, however, this seemed to be thrown off; his native chearfulness returned, and one would hardly suppose he had a grief at heart; with which, in truth, he was reluctant in the extreme to trouble his acquaintance: the friend must be most intimate indeed to whom he would dwell upon his private sufferings. Thus destined to be an exile from that domestic happiness which he was so well calculated to promote and enjoy, he during the last war solicited and obtained a chaplaincy in the royal navy, where he continued many years universally beloved and respected; the several commanders with whom he sailed, admirals Montague and Arbuthnot, and R. Kingmill, esq; M. P. honoured him with particular marks of regard and friendship. The two latter especially, without any solicitation on his part, warmly exerted their influence for his promotion, though not with the desired success. The little preferment he had he owed to the generosity of a friend [J. Symmons, esq;], who had long and intimately known his worth and value. His literary attainments, though respectable, were more useful than splendid. In Divinity and History he had more particularly read much, and was well informed. His knowledge of geography was remarkably accurate; and his acquaintance with the manners and customs of the world general and extensive. In the duties of his function, in which he always took pleasure, he was affectingly serious; grave without affectation, devout without ostentation; and at times was so deeply affected with a sense of the Divine Presence, as to prevent the full exertion of his natural powers. Though his form and appearance seemed to promise longevity, he was called off unexpectedly, though not unprepared, at an early period. An indisposition of a few weeks, when no danger was apprehended, brought on such a total dejection of the vital powers as baffled all the efforts of medical skill, and terminated in his dissolution in the 38th year of his age. This sketch is presented as a tribute no less due to justice and truth, than it is to friendship. The subject

ject of it is no longer sensible to the praises of mortals. *His reward is with the Most High.*

10. W. Wilfon, esq; lately elected coroner of Middlesex, and deputy clerk of arraigns.

At Windsor, Mr. Wood, purveyor to the King.

The only son of Charles Boone, esq.

11. Aged 66, much lamented, William Burleton, esq; LL.D. of Oxford. He was chose recorder of Leicester in 1769, on the cession of Robert Bakewell, esq; and was in the commission of the peace for that county.

Aged 75, Thomas Ayre, esq; alderman of Leicester.

At Greenwich, Major Gen. James Bramham, chief engineer of Great Britain.

Mr. Warren, commonly called, from his prescribing for his poor neighbours, Doctor W. of Stoke Newington. Being at play with one of his neighbours by the road side, he was suddenly pushed by him under a cart passing along, and the wheel, going over his head, killed him on the spot.

At Froyle, Mrs. Erving, wife of George E. esq; and sister in law to Sir. W. Pepperell, bart.

12. At Bath, Col. Gould.

In an advanced age, the rev. Mr. Cornwallis, rector of Great Wenham and Chelmundesham, co. Suff. and curate of St. Margaret's, Ipswich.

13. At Bath, Mr. Andrew Rymfdyk, portrait painter.

At Battersea, Thomas Tritton, esq; an eminent brewer, and father to Mr. T. banker.

14. At Cheltenham, the lady of Thomas Hughes, esq; of that place.

15. At Bath, Sir Richard Temple, bart. comptroller of cash of the revenue of excise, and late commissioner of the navy. Dying without issue, the title descends to John T. esq; agent and consul general to the United States of North America.

At Bath, in an advanced age, Gen. John Parflow, colonel of the 30th reg. of foot. His son Thomas, educated at Bene't coll. Camb. died rector of Colnworth, co. Bedf. March 23, 1786. Another of his sons is in the East Indies. His eldest daughter, Charlotte, married Hadley Cox, fellow of Bene't coll. rector of Fordham near Colchester, which he resigned in 1763; and his youngest daughter, unmarried, survives the General.

16. In Lombard-st. Tho. Knowles, M.D. physician to the Eastern Dispensary.

18. In Norfolk-st. Strand, aged 75, James Cecil, esq.

19. Rev. John Robertson, M.A. minor canon of St. Paul's, and curate of Christ-ch. Surrey.

20. The wife of Mr. Severn, apothecary, Carnaby-market.

21. Sir Edw. Wilmot, bart. of Chatterden, co. Derby, in his 94th year. He had been physician to the Royal Family 42 years.

22. Near Edgeware, Mr. Isaac Mencilin.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Tho. Hand, M.A. Westwell R. co. Oxf. *vice* Tho. Wintour, dec.

Rev. Sam. Vince, M.A. South Creek V. co. Norf.

Rev. — Cotes, Monk's Eleigh R. Suff.

Rev. W. Lea Briscoe, B.A. Ashton Keves V. co. Wilts, *vice* Tho. C. Wicks, D.D. dec.

Rev. — Cotterel, curate of Hadley, co. Middx. on the presentation of William Baker, esq; who purchased the curacy, and presented him to it, in consideration of his good character and numerous family, he having 13 children.

Rev. Francis Atkins, M.A. Horsham V. with Poynings R.

George Hickes, M.A. Aunsby R. and Hyder cum Keiby V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Robert Boucher Nickolls, LL.B. rector of Stoney Stanton, co. Leic. presented to the Collegiate Deanry of Middleham, co. York.

George Berkeley, LL.D. (a prebendary of Canterbury) St. Clement Danes R. Strand.

Rev. Edw. Bourbank, B.D. Holbech V. co. Linc.

Rev. John Gutch, M.A. (see p. 973), Kirby-Underwood, co. Linc. *vice* Bourbank.

Rev. John Pretymann, D.D. prebendary of Norwich.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Matthew Raine, vicar of Stanwick, to Kirby Wiske R. co. York, *vice* Dr. Cooper, dec.

Rev. Francis Henchman, M.A. Marlborough St. Peter R. with Preskute V. *vice* Tho. Meyler, dec.

Rev. James Robinson Hayward, M.A. chaplain to the Earl of Aylesbury, and rector of St. Mary le Strand, London, to hold Harrietsham R. Kent.

Rev. Thomas Parker, to hold Sunburie R. with Churcham V. and the Chapel of Bully, all co. Gloc.

Rev. Daniel Evans, Llanvernach and Penrith R. co. Pembroke.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

EARL of Clarendon, and E. Carteret, Joint Post Masters General.

Adam Smith, James Edgar, David Reid, Robert Hepburn, and John Henry Cochrane, esqrs. Commissioners for the receipt and management of the customs in Scotland.

CIVIL PROMOTION.

DR. Austin, Professor of Chemistry in the university of Cambridge, elected a physician of St. Bartholomew's hospital, *vice* Dr. Caulet, dec.

B—NKR—PTS.

JAMES and John King, Newcastle upon T. potters

Richard Markland, Wapping-wall, grocer

Robert Jones, Little Minories merchant

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN NOVEMBER, 1786.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct.	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	5 Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct. 1751	New Navy.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Excheq. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
28	Sunday	754 $\frac{1}{4}$	764 $\frac{1}{4}$		94 $\frac{1}{8}$	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$		14	166 $\frac{1}{2}$		89 $\frac{1}{2}$			754 $\frac{1}{4}$						15 04
29	Sunday	754 $\frac{1}{4}$	764 $\frac{1}{4}$		94 $\frac{1}{8}$	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$					89									15 04
30	149 $\frac{1}{4}$	754 $\frac{1}{4}$	764 $\frac{1}{4}$		94 $\frac{1}{8}$	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$					89									15 04
31	149 $\frac{1}{4}$	754 $\frac{1}{4}$	764 $\frac{1}{4}$		94 $\frac{1}{8}$	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$					89									15 04
1	148 $\frac{3}{4}$	754 $\frac{1}{4}$	764 $\frac{1}{4}$		94 $\frac{1}{8}$	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$					89									15 04
2	147 $\frac{1}{4}$	754 $\frac{1}{4}$	764 $\frac{1}{4}$		94 $\frac{1}{8}$	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$					89									15 04
3	Sunday																				15 02
4	Sunday																				15 02
5	Sunday																				15 02
6	146	738 $\frac{1}{2}$	748 $\frac{1}{2}$		92 $\frac{1}{4}$	111 $\frac{1}{8}$	22		13 $\frac{1}{2}$			90		72 $\frac{3}{4}$							15 02
7	147 $\frac{1}{4}$	738 $\frac{1}{2}$	748 $\frac{1}{2}$		92 $\frac{1}{4}$	111 $\frac{1}{8}$	23					90									15 02
8																					15 02
9																					15 04
10																					15 04
11	Sunday	744 $\frac{1}{4}$	754 $\frac{1}{4}$		93 $\frac{1}{3}$	112 $\frac{5}{8}$	22 $\frac{1}{8}$					90									15 04
12	Sunday	744 $\frac{1}{4}$	754 $\frac{1}{4}$		93 $\frac{1}{3}$	112 $\frac{5}{8}$	22 $\frac{1}{8}$					90									15 04
13	148 $\frac{1}{4}$	744 $\frac{1}{4}$	754 $\frac{1}{4}$		93 $\frac{1}{3}$	112 $\frac{5}{8}$	22 $\frac{1}{8}$		13 $\frac{5}{8}$	166 $\frac{1}{2}$		90									15 03
14	148 $\frac{1}{4}$	744 $\frac{1}{4}$	754 $\frac{1}{4}$		93 $\frac{1}{3}$	112 $\frac{5}{8}$	22 $\frac{1}{8}$					90									15 02
15												90									15 02
16												90									15 02
17	148 $\frac{1}{4}$	744 $\frac{1}{4}$	754 $\frac{1}{4}$		92 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{8}$		13 $\frac{5}{8}$	166 $\frac{1}{2}$		90									15 00
18												90									15 00
19	Sunday	734 $\frac{1}{2}$	744 $\frac{1}{2}$		92 $\frac{1}{2}$	112	21 $\frac{1}{8}$		13 $\frac{1}{2}$	166 $\frac{1}{2}$		90									15 01
20	Sunday	734 $\frac{1}{2}$	744 $\frac{1}{2}$		92 $\frac{1}{2}$	112	21 $\frac{1}{8}$		13 $\frac{1}{2}$	166 $\frac{1}{2}$		90									15 01
21	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	734 $\frac{1}{2}$	744 $\frac{1}{2}$		92 $\frac{1}{2}$	112	21 $\frac{1}{8}$		13 $\frac{1}{2}$	166 $\frac{1}{2}$		90									15 01
22												86									15 01
23	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	734 $\frac{1}{2}$	744 $\frac{1}{2}$		92 $\frac{1}{2}$	112	21 $\frac{1}{8}$		13 $\frac{1}{2}$	166 $\frac{1}{2}$		86									15 01
24	147 $\frac{1}{4}$	734 $\frac{1}{2}$	744 $\frac{1}{2}$		92 $\frac{1}{2}$	112	22		13 $\frac{1}{2}$	166 $\frac{1}{2}$		86									15 01
25																					15 02
26	Sunday	748	758		93 $\frac{1}{8}$	113 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{8}$					89									15 02

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.

The Gentleman's Magazine ;

London Gazette
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St. James's Chron.
Whitehall Even.
London Evening.
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
English Chron.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer
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Morning Herald
Morning Post
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Glasgow

For DECEMBER, 1786.

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Illustrated with a curious Delineation of an Historical Subject from a WINDOW of the Church of CHICKNAL ST. JAMES; a new ELECTRICAL FISH; and a View of OLD CECIL HOUSE in the Strand.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

1006 *Meteorological Diaries for January, 1786; and December, 1786.*

Jan Days.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths		Thermom.	Wind.	Rain 100ths in	Weather in January, 1786.
1	29	10	25	N		fair, sharp wind. ¹
2	29	12	25	W		fair morn, overcast. ²
3	29	14	25	NE		bright and still ³
4	29	15	28	SSE	. 12	overcast, brisk wind, drifted snow.
5	29	15	34	SE		lowering with fleet.
6	29	6	36	SE	. 30	overcast, rain and fleet.
7	29		46	SW		misty, mild, snow almost gone, fog.
8	29	7	45	SW		soft and mild, snow gone. ⁴
9	28	19	50	SW	. 44	rain, overcast and mild, rain.
10	28	18	50	SW		fair, mild, and spring-like. ⁵
11	28	15	47	S	. . 8	stormy with showers.
12	29		47	W		bright, mild, and spring-like.
13	29	5	45	W		clouds and sun.
14	29	8	34	S		white frost, overcast, snow.
15	29	1	37	NW	. 99	thick fog, thaw, rain.
16	28	19	38	NE	. 10	fog, still, snow.
17	29	5	31	NW		clouds and sun.
18	29	10	32	W		fair and still, pleasant ⁶
19	29	15	29	NW		bright and still, snow less. ⁷
20	29	15	35	S		overcast and mild, snow melts ⁸
21	29	17	47	SW		overcast, mild & pleas. snow gone. ⁹
22	29	17	50	S	. . 9	clouds, brisk wind, rain.
23	29	18	45	S		lowering rain,
24	29	12	47	S	. 12	overcast and mild, rain.
25			50	S		overcast. ¹⁰
26	29	12	51	SW	. 24	overcast, rain.
27	29	16	49	W		beautiful, bright, vernal weather. ¹¹
28	29	19	51	W		overcast, mild and still.
29	30	1	55	W		clouds and sun. ¹²
30	30	2	53	W		overcast, soft air, grass grows. ¹³
31	30	3	50	W		fair, overcast.

OBSERVATIONS.

Therm. 20 at 8 A. M.—2 Therm. 16 at 8 A. M. Freezes all over the House. Navigation on the Thames stopped by the ice.—3 Therm. 17 at 8 A. M. and 20 at 11 P. M. *—4 Great show of male bloom on the hazel and filbert.—5 Wheat grows apace.—6 Therm. 24 at 8 A. M.—7 Therm. 20 at 8 A. M. and 26 at 11 P. M.—8 Therm. 26 at 8 A. M.—9 Winter aconite (*helleborus hiemalis*) in bloom—10 Hazel (*corylus avellana*) in bloom.—11 Spiders floating with balloons of gossamer.—12 Snow-drop (*galanthus nivalis*), and striped crocus in bloom.—13 Warm nights, which bring vegetables very forward.

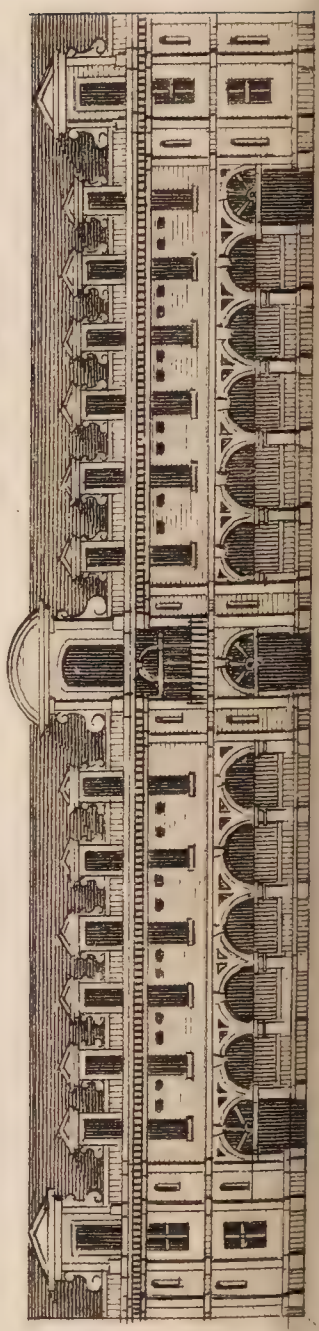
N. B. The Thermometer is now altered to about one o'clock P. M. abroad. For other particulars see page 186 of vol. LIII.

* At a village near Andover in Hants the thermometer was not above nineteen this whole day (the third), and at 8 P. M. was full six degrees below zero.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for December, 1786.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Dec. 1786.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Dec. 1786.
Nov	0	0	0			Dec.	0	0	0		
27	46	49	48	29,81	cloudy	12	45	47	46	29,4	rain
28	48	50	45	29,46	showery	13	45	49	43	29,5	fair
29	42	46	43	29,7	rain	14	41	45	38	29,53	fair
30	41	43	37	29,6	fair	15	35	40	35	29,7	fair
D. 1	36	43	40	29,72	rain	16	33	43	32	29,42	fair
2	36	41	44	29,8	fair	17	34	44	35	29,51	fair
3	47	47	43	29,5	rain	18	33	33	31	29,51	fair
4	43	49	45	29,14	fair	19	30	33	29	29,51	fair
5	42	47	45	29,	showery	20	30	32	28	29,67	fair
6	48	46	48	28,99	rain	21	25	30	26	29,84	fair
7	47	50	45	29,3	showery	22	23	32	27	30,7	fair
8	41	44	47	29,77	fair	23	30	34	34	29,9	show
9	46	50	45	29,52	fair	24	29	32	27	30,7	fair
10	41	50	49	29,43	wind and rain	25	27	35	29	29,93	fair
11	42	48	46	29,31	rain	26	20	27	23	29,64	fair

Electric Fish



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For D E C E M B E R, 1786.

BEING THE SIXTH NUMBER OF VOL. LVI. PART II.

An Account of a new Electrical Fish. In a Letter from Lieut. W. Paterfon to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P. R. S. From the Philosophical Transactions.

✱✱✱✱✱ R. PATERSON, while
✱✱✱✱✱ at the island of Johanna,
✱✱✱✱✱ in his way to the East-
✱✱✱✱✱ M ✱✱✱✱✱ Indies, met with the
✱✱✱✱✱ fish, here delineated and
✱✱✱✱✱ described, in the cavity
of a rock hollowed by
the sea, the water in which was about
56° or 60° of heat of Fahrenheit's ther-
mometer. He caught two of them in a
linen bag, closed up at one end and
open at the other; but, in attempting
to take one of them in his hand, it gave
him a severe electrical shock, which
obliged him to quit his hold; he, how-
ever, secured them both in the bag, and
carried them to the camp at two miles
distance; where, on opening the bag,
one of them was found dead, and the
other with only so much life as to con-
vince the Surgeon and Adjutant of its
electrical powers.

The fish is seven inches long, two
inches and a half broad, has a long
projecting mouth, and seems to be of
the genus *Tetrodon*. The back of the
fish is a dark brown colour, the belly
part of sea-green, the sides yellow, and
the fins and tail of a sandy green. The

body is interspersed with red, green,
and white spots, the white ones parti-
cularly bright; the eyes large, the iris
red, its outer edge tinged with yellow.

Mr. Paterfon offers the delineation,
which we have copied, without any ob-
servations of his own, as a direction to
others who may hereafter visit that
island, and from their situation, and
knowledge in natural history, may
be better able to describe the fish,
and give an account of its electrical
organs.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 20.

HEARING by chance of a human
body in a very curious and uncom-
mon state of preservation, in the posses-
sion of a gentleman of fortune in West-
minster, I procured, through the inte-
rest of a friend, a sight of it, which
perfectly answered the description that
had been given me, and gratified my
curiosity in the fullest manner possible.
Inclosed is a very exact representation*
of it from a copper-plate of the propri-
etor's, to which is annexed a short de-
scription of the circumstances attending
its discovery, &c. than which nothing
can be more consistent with probability.
In addition to what is there described,
and to throw further light on so strange
a phenomenon, it may not be amiss to

* We thank our correspondent for the communication; but shall content ourselves with copying the inscription: "This print is an exact representation of a boy about twelve years old, who was found erect, with his cloaths on, in a vault under St. Botolph's Aldgate old church, in the year 1742, and is supposed to have been shut in at the time of the plague in 1665, as the vault had not been opened from that period till the time abovementioned, when the church was pulled down. The extraordinary circumstance of this boy is this, that his skin, fibres, and intestines, are all dried, and very little of his bones appears, and weighs about 18 pounds. Now in the possession of John Symmons, esq. of Grosvenor-house, Westminster."

say, that the extreme length is about four feet, the sex very clearly marked, and the bones every where completely covered but in those places where external violence seems to have been used for the purpose of laying them open. Of the teeth, all the incisores are wanting, and but six of the grinders left, three in each jaw. The viscera are closely invested by the outer integuments, and of course dried up in the same manner as the other more solid parts, the cartilages of the ears quite perfect, and the shape most accurately preserved; the back part of the scalp is thinly covered with short hairs of a reddish cast. That no putrefaction, even in the smallest degree, ever took place, is evident from the medullary substance of the eyes, which is dried like the rest, and still perceptible in that state.

I understand that many human bodies, under the same predicament, have been found in a conventual vault at Toulouse, but do not recollect to have heard of any thing precisely similar within the limits of this island; the humidity of our climate, perhaps, tending in general to the prevention of that effect, which can only be produced by the extreme of a contrary principle. The body of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, when discovered entire at St. Alban's, was in a sort of pickle, upon the consumption of which it presently mouldered to dust; as was, I believe, that of Robert Earl of Essex, found some years ago at Carmarthen. Many other bodies, that were said to have been entire at the time of their discovery, on being exposed to the air, some immediately, and all the others at no very distant interval of time, fell to nothing, some even eluding the grasp of the first discoverers on the spot; whereas this is not only perfectly solid, but of the consistency and toughness of strong leather throughout, so that the whole body, weighing 18lb. can be suspended, and even held at full length, by one foot, without the smallest injury. The present possessor of this valuable curiosity is Mr. Symmons, of Grosvenor-house, Westminster, who behaved to me with very great politeness, and very liberally expressed a willingness that it should be seen by any person curious in the pursuit of natural history.

As your entertaining and instructive Miscellany is the properest vehicle for such information to the public, I have taken the liberty of troubling you with

the above, preferably to the publisher of any other periodical publication.

Yours, &c. A. Z.

MR. URBAN, *West Bromwich, Dec. 6.*

THE great readiness you have always shewn in your communications to your numerous readers, through that useful miscellany the Gentleman's Magazine, induces me though a new correspondent, yet a constant reader of yours, to relate the extraordinary appearance of a skeleton, whose coffin lid was broke open by a labourer, in digging the foundation for a vestry intended to be built at the east end of West-bromwich church; the body and head was turned on its right side, with the left elbow pressing hard against the lid of the coffin, apparently as if struggling after burial.

It seems not improbable but the body of the unhappy man was buried in a trance, and on the best information I could get, it was the body of an old lawyer in the said parish of the name of Whitehouse; and what strengthens my conjecture in the above matter, was his frequent use of large quantities of opiates during his last illness. He died about the year 1764.

If you think this merits a place in your useful work, it may possibly be the means of preventing others from the too early burial of their friends, after their apparent, if not real decease; as, in my own mind, I have not a doubt but many in a year are buried before all symptoms of life have left them.

Yours, &c. R. W. E.

MR. URBAN, *Dec. 2.*

IN the course of a ramble in October last, I chanced to visit the little church of Chicknal St. James, near Chelmsford; and the result of an hour's amusement is now at your service, if you think the drawing and notes herewith sent will furnish entertainment to your readers. In the general description of the parish, I shall refer to Morant's Essex, vol. 1. p. 79.

CHICKNAL ST. JAMES.

In the east window: A rose Argent.

A female figure, beautifully attired, with flowing hair, holding a golden cup in her right hand, and with her left raising up her outward garment.

Within a corded border, ornamented with flowers, catherine-wheels, &c.

I h S. Dieu merci.

Also the annexed historical painting, which I hope some of your ingenious correspondents will elucidate.

In the west window :

Crest on a wreath of colours, a lion rampant, Azure. Arms, quarterly, 1st and 4th Argent, 3 lions rampant Azure. 2d Azure, on a canton, Or, a mullet, Sable pierced. 3d Sable, a chevron, embattled, Or, between 3 roses Argent.

Also, party per fess nebulee Argent and Sable 3 greyhounds heads, collared, Or, coupé at the neck, counterchanged, impaling, 1. loft. 2. Or, a fess, between 4 chevrons, Gules. 3. Arg. a griffin rampant, Sable, crowned, Or. 4. loft. 5. Gules, 3 fishes hauriant, Argent. 6. Argent, 3 bars, Gules. 7. Or, semée of fleur de lis, Sable. 8. Argent, an eagle, Sable, devouring an infant, proper, clothed, Or and Gules.

On a flat stone in the chancel, within the altar rails :

Here lies the Rev.

THOMAS STOCK,

Rector of { Chicknal St. James,
and Mashbury,

Son of Thomas Stock, of Much-Hallingbury, in the county of Essex, and Joanna his wife.

He was the kind husband, the Indulgent master, the generous friend,
The father of the poor :

In the work of the ministry faithful ;

In the labour of love diligent :

His charity spoke him a Christian ;

His zeal for God's honour, a priest :

In death lamented, and in life belov'd.

He died, Feb. 7, 1744, aged 51.

On a table monument in the church-yard :

Here lies the body of

THOMAS WOOLLARD, Gent.
late of Bromfield, but formerly
of this parish, who died the 23d
of Jan. 1702, aged 88 :

And gave

to the poor of this parish
five pounds in lands per annum
for ever.

On the bell in Chicknall church.

"Johannes Clarke fecit me, 1621."

Extracts from the register, beginning 1558.

Marriages.

1592, March 29. Walter Stanley, gent. and Wineford Newdigate.

1605, Sept. 19. John Crompton, of the parish of St. Michael, Wood-street, London, gent. and Elizabeth Chott, only daughter and heir of Thomas Chott, of the parish of St. Lawrence, pewterer.

1717, May 8. Richard Cavell, clarke, to Eliz. Reeve, of Chignall, by Mr. Oborn, vicar of Great Waltham.

Burials.

1586, June 8. William Johnson, clarke, parson of this church 33 years.

1613, Dec. 27. The Lady Margaret Fytch, wife to Mr. Francis Joselyn, esquire.

1692, Mar. 26. Amor Oxley, rector hujus ecclesiæ.

1700, Nov. 22. Mrs. Susan Oxley.

1700, Dec. 17. Mrs. Miriam Reeve, mother of James Reeve, now rector.

1702-3, Jan. 28. Mr. Thomas Wollard, aged 89.

1720-1, Feb. 29. Elizabeth, wife of James Reeve, rector.

1698, May 3. Snow fell, and lay till eleven that day. Harvest not got in Nov. 5.

Thomas Wollard, by will, dated Feb. 20, 1700, gave 5l. in lands yearly for ever.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 6.

THE Mercurius Aulicus, which your correspondent from Lichfield enquires after, p. 128, was wrote by Sir John Birkenhead. The first of these was published on the first of Jan. 1642. See Ath. Oxon. v. II. 640. Saturday, December 30, 1643, concluded the first year. Jan. 6, 1643, was of course the first number of the next. Wood tells us they contain a great deal of wit and buffoonry. I have not discovered any thing of this kind in the first volume ; but, on the contrary, no small portion of rancour, virulence, and malignity. Ordinary events are construed as God's judgements.—" Sat. June 24. This day we were advertised that Master John Hampden (the principal member of the *five*) was dead of those wounds he received on Sunday last. If so, the reader may remember, that, in the 15th week of this Mercurius, we told the world what *saire warnings* Master Hampden had received since the beginning of this rebellion (whereof he was a chief incendiary); how he had buried his sonne and heire; and his two daughters, two only sonnes surviving, whereof one was a cripple, and the other a lunaticke; which though this desperate man was unwilling to make use of, yet sure it may startle the rest of his faction; especially if they consider that Shawgrave field (where he received this mortal wound) was the self-same place where he first mustered and drew up men in armes to rebel against the King. But whether the life and death of the Lord Brooks, or Master Hampden, be the better

better lesson against treason and rebellion, let posterity judge." I could wish to refer every one of your readers to the sermon of Mr. Canon Seward of Lichfield, on the subject of the Lisbon earthquake, printed for Tonson, 1756, 4to. He will there find this matter clearly discussed with elegance; and, what is far better, the spirit of benevolence and Christian charity.

Sunday, March 26, 1643. "His Majesty caused an order (which had been signed and printed the day before) to be posted on the court gates, and all the posts and passages into the citie of Oxford, prohibiting all such, as were troubled with the disease called the *king's-evil*, to repair unto the Court for the cure thereof, at the feast of Easter now approaching, or at any other time hereafter till the Michaelmas next." If we admit the supposition, that these papers were mostly destroyed by the Oliverian party; were not the Royalists equally blameable in not having more carefully preserved them? But, in fact, they deserved no notice from either. Such are the sentiments of a constant reader. Yours, &c. N. E.

MR. URBAN, *Chichester, Dec. 1.*

MANY of your readers must know and feel the obligations to the OBSERVER for the ingenious and well-written essays with which he has lately favoured the public. If I were to point out all that I admire in these papers, I should enumerate the contents of by far the greater part of the whole work. In his delineation of characters and the stories connected therewith, the OBSERVER displays the eye and hand of a master. Some blemishes, however, I think, disfigure his essays: I shall make no apology for frankly pointing out what I judge to be such, and shall most willingly leave it to the author and his readers to determine on the propriety of my criticisms.

In the story of *Geminus* and *Gemellus* [Nos. 62 and 63] the question concerning the preference to be given to a public or private education is agitated; but I think in too slight and too partial a manner. Perhaps twenty papers would hardly have been sufficient for a fair and full discussion of this question on a general footing: but, if it were properly limited, much light might be thrown on it in a few pages. Thus, a public education may be shewn to be fit for one

purpose, and a private one to another. The respective importance of the purposes themselves is a matter of separate discussion: however, after an enumeration of the advantages to be derived from a great school, there should be made from the account a deduction of the numerous instances in which nothing has been acquired but vicious habits; and of the frequent examples among the hunters of preferment, in the civil or ecclesiastical line, where servility has disgraced or disappointment terminated the pursuit: a pursuit, in which to be engaged even without dishonour is thought, by persons of a certain description, to be the most mortifying inconvenience a man of spirit can incur.

What could induce the OBSERVER, Mr. Urban, to disgrace his third volume with that ridiculous story of the Hampshire parson's ghost? Surely he cannot be desirous of lending a shadowy unsubstantial support to that old rotten fabric of folly and superstition which his predecessor the *Spectator* took such successful pains to demolish. I hope that in the next edition of his Essays the author will omit this preposterous narrative, the subject of which is remembered only to be laughed at, on the spot where it is said to have happened.

But the most exceptionable part of these ingenious essays is the attack on the character of *Socrates*, begun in No. 8. and ended in No. 77. The OBSERVER's respect for his elder brethren of the Greek drama, and his prejudices (very natural ones in a dramatic writer) in favour of this species of poetry, appear in this, as in other instances, to have betrayed him into some mistake and contradiction. One would imagine, from part of the OBSERVER's representation, that the general corruption of the manners of the times, in which Aristophanes and his predecessors on the comic stage wrote, had not reached these poets, but that their talents were employed to lessen that corruption and reform those manners; and accordingly the OBSERVER contends [No. 72.] that, in the "scattered reliques of the comic stage, more useful knowledge and good sense, better maxims for right conduct in life, and a more generous display of benevolence, justice, public spirit, and all the moral virtues of natural religion, are to be found, than in all the writings of the philosophers, which are so much more entire." Of this extravagant en-

comium I shall say no more than that *Horace* appears to have been of a different opinion:

Munus & officium, nil scribens ipse docebo;
Unde parentur opes; quid alat formæque
Poetam;

Quid deceat, quid non; quo virtus, quo ferat error.

Scribendi recte, Sapere est & principium & fons:
Rem tibi Socraticæ poterunt ostendere chartæ.

It cannot, however, be denied that many of the abovementioned fragments have great beauty and moral excellence; but that the old comedy had in the main a moral * as well as a satyrical and personal object (for these are very distinct things); is a fancy which no man in his senses can adopt, and which is entirely contradicted by the Observer himself in his subsequent account of *Cratinus* and *Aristophanes*. Of *Aristophanes*, indeed, he afterwards [No. 75.] says that "in the general purport of his moral he seldom, if ever, fails." Now I should be glad to know the general moral purport of the *Clouds*. As a satyrical poem dictated by keen resentment, and rendered alluring by unrivalled beauty of expression, and some fine touches of fancy and description, every reader of taste must admire it. But when it is considered that the object of this satire was *Socrates*, and that the provocation given to the poet was nothing more than the philosopher's friendship for *Euripides*, and his aversion to the personalities and indecencies of the comic stage; some difficulty may be found in justifying the malevolence of *Aristophanes*, and the professional prejudices of his apologist.

If *Socrates* was a profligate and unprincipled sophist, the satire of *Aristophanes* is feeble and impotent beyond description: it is

Telum imbellæ sine ictu,

altogether unworthy of those dramatic heroes

Quorum Comœdia prisca virorum est:

for it is not pretended that the *Clouds* contain any direct attack on the morals of *Socrates*; and the Observer himself confesses that "*Aristophanes* meant to expose the evil uses rather than the evil nature of the philosopher's doctrines." as the sentence is avoided, it approaches nearly to a figure of speech called the

* Quintilian (as is well known) was very fond of the comic poets: yet he recommends the perusal of them with this caution; "*cum mores in tuo fuerint, inter præcipua legenda aut*" [i.e. Comœdia]. *Inst. orat.* l. i. c. 8.

unintelligible †; but it implies (and the implication from such a quarter is perhaps more to the purpose of the apology of *Socrates* than an explicit avowal) that nothing exceptionable could be found in the doctrines in question "It must be allowed," says the Observer, [No. 77.] "that these seminaries of sophistry which the State of Athens thought it necessary to put down by public edict could not have been improper subjects for dramatic ridicule." But the licentiousness of the comic writers themselves was afterwards restrained by law,

in vitium libertas excidit & vim

Dignam lege regi. Lex est accepta

So that in this particular they do not seem to have had any great advantage over the obnoxious sophists. The Observer goes on: "As for the school of *Socrates* in particular, though it may be a fashion to extol it, there is no reason to believe it was in better credit than any other:" and he proceeds to enlarge on the disrepute which the infamous character of its disciples brought on it. How is it possible, Mr. Urban, that the Observer shall in his own mind have confounded, or that he shall expect his readers to confound the character, pretensions, and doctrines of *Socrates* with those of the sophists whom it was the business of this extraordinary man's life to ridicule and expose, and whom in conjunction with their own absurd pretensions he brought into utter disgrace? As to the exceptionable characters of many who followed the philosopher and fought his convention, I would refer the Observer to the *Memorabilia* of *Xenophon*, were I not persuaded that he regards this common-place school book as some spurious compilation of the later sophists, and wholly below his notice. Some of his readers, however, are of a different mind, and find in the 2d chapter of the 1st book of that work, a vindication of *Socrates* on this very point so full, so reasonable, and so satisfactory, that they are surprized at this accusation being repeated.

With respect to one particular charge which has been so often urged against *Socrates*, and which it is difficult to say whether the Observer (compare vol. III. p. 161. with p. 162.) means to enforce, or to disown; I beg leave to strengthen

† The *Clouds* speak more plainly and to the purpose;

Ὅσον τοῦ πραγμάτων ἔργον φανερὸν!

and

and to adorn these slight remarks with the following citations from two very competent judges in this cause. "Ex hoc aliisque similibus apud Platonem locis nonnulli nefandum παιδεραστίας crimen Socrati intentare conati sunt. Et fatendum quidem est ipsum, quo facilius adolescentulos ab istorum commercio, qui eos revera studebant corrumpere, segregaret, suæque disciplinæ adjungeret, fictam nonnunquam hujusmodi personam induisse, & verbis tenus procacioribus horum hominum blanditiis pro more gentis & sæculi sui plus æquo usus fuisse. At utrumque hæc in parte mento sit reprehendendus, constat tum ex luculentissimis Platonis ac Xenophontis testimoniis, tum ex accusatorum ac præsertim Aristophanis (qui, quicquid existiment nonnulli, id ei nusquam aperte objicit) silentio, eum ab impura scœdissimi istius vitii labe immunem prorsus fuisse. Imo unicus Xenophontis locus ad hoc probandum videtur sufficere, πολλὰκις γὰρ εἶπεν μὲν ἀντιπὸς ἑρᾶν, φανερός δ' ἦν οὐ τῶν τὰ σωματὰ πρὸς ἄρᾶν, ἀλλὰ τῶν τὰς ψυχὰς πρὸς ἀρετὴν εὐπεφυκότων ἐφιερμένος. *Mem. Socr.* l. 4. c. 1. 2. Huic addas tamen Socratis ipsius in Platonis *Phædro*, p. 238. de hoc vitio sermonem, insignem Alcibiadis de eo in *Plat. Sympos.* p. 217. narrationem, item quæ notavit *Max. Tyr.* Ed. Davis. *Diff.* 24. 25. aliaque denique veterum hac de re testimonia apud Clerici *Silv. Philolog.* c. 3. 2. & doctissimam Cl. *Fraguier* de Socrate dissertationem in *Mem. Acad. Inscript.* v. 6." FORSTER *Not. in Platon. Epist.* p. 4. "En bonne foi, est ce la le Socrate des quelques écrivains? Sommes nous donc aujourd'hui mieux instruits que ne l'étoient ceux qui vivoient avec lui, Platon & Xenophon? Le sommes nous mieux que ceux qui avoient conjuré sa perte, Aristophane, Melitus, & les autres? Le sommes nous mieux que Plutarque? Et notre illustre confrère, qui scavoit si bien & la bonne antiquité & que le caractère ironique de Socrate alloit toujours à diminuer ce qu'il y avoit d'excellent en lui, a-t-il du jamais écrire de lui ces deux vers:

Et, malgré la vertu dont il faisoit parade,
Tres équivoque ami du jeune Alcibiade!"

FRAGUIER, *loc. cit.*

In fine, as the Observer has unquestionably persuaded himself that *Xenophon* was a less faithful and competent narrator of the doctrines and practices of his master than *Herodotus* and *Athenæus*; that the accounts given by that eminent person and by *Plato* of the manner in which *Socrates* met his accusers and his fate, are altogether fabulous;

and that what history has left us concerning the repentance of the judges, the honours paid to his memory, and the disgrace and ruin of his enemies, is without foundation; it is not to be wondered at that he should judge that the infamy of *Socrates* (like his narrative of the ghost) is established.

I remarked above, that the Observer had adopted (No. 77.) a kind of phraseology not easily to be understood. I find another instance of this in No. 83, where he says, "*we are no longer slaves to the laws of religion*," but converts to the reason of it." The first part of this sentence, which I have distinguished by Italics, I profess myself wholly unable to comprehend.

The papers, which the Observer has devoted to the defence of our common religion, were dictated, I am persuaded, by the purest motives; and some of them, I think, are executed with considerable success, particularly No. XIII. I suspect, however, that in these subjects his enquiries have not been pushed very far, and that an acute Roman-catholic would soon puzzle him. He is of opinion (and this opinion is excellently well suited to the son and grandson of a bishop), "that the splendid benefices in the church of England are at once the glory and support of its establishment." No doubt they are so; but how far they contribute to prop or to adorn the church of Christ, is another question, which I apprehend the Observer will have very little ardor to discuss. "Levellers and Reformers," says he, "will have always the popular cry on their side, and I have good reason to know with what inveteracy a man is persecuted for an opinion which opposes it." I apprehend the Observer here refers to the success of an attack which he no long time since adventured to make on a distinguished prelate of notorious levelling principles. Now a plain man cannot but admire how great authorities differ. "*Ecco l'fatto d'un reformatore*" was recommended by a very competent judge as a motto for a crucifixion. Certainly the Saviour of the world was a reformer, and yet he endured a persecution as inveterate as if (on the Observer's hypothesis) he had been an anti-reformer; and the religion he promulgated has been thought by many to be the most levelling* the world ever knew. Yours, &c. A. B.

* Matth. xviii. 1, 3; Mark ix. 34, 35; Luke ix. 46, &c. *Matth.* 11; xxii. 26; John xiii. 14.

MR. URBAN, *St. Petersburg, Jan.*
19, O. S. 1786.

THE invention of the Slavonian characters is attributed to Constantine, a Grecian philosopher of the ninth century, who was afterwards named Cyril. The truth of the matter is, that he was the first who wrote the Slavonian character with the capital letters of the Greek alphabet*. He at the same time invented particular marks for expressing the sounds proper to this language, and which cannot be enunciated by any letter of the Greek; and then gave to every letter of the alphabet the name of a word it was used to begin. This new manner of writing was called the *Cyroule*, or the *Cyril*, from the name of its author, and is still preserved in all the rituals and other books of the church. The difference at that time between the Greek and Slavonian writing was but small. You will immediately perceive this by consulting the *Paleography of Montfaucon*, wherein he gives a specimen of the Greek as it was written in the ninth century, which perfectly resembles the Slavonian of the old church books. The Greek priests, who came to Russia on the first establishment of Christianity in the empire, brought this same Greek writing with them. And in that century the Bible was translated into the Slavonian tongue.

Ruric, when he had founded his new state, to his honour became zealous for the strict administration of justice; and issued a command to all the boyars who possessed territories under him to exercise it in an exact and uniform manner. To this end, it was necessary there should be general laws. And this naturally leads us to conjecture that letters were not entirely unknown in his dominions.

One proof that the art of writing was practised in Russia in the tenth century is, that in the year 912, and again in 945, the Grand Dukes Oleg and Igor on one part, and the Greeks on the other, entered into treaties of alliance and commerce, in which mention is made of registers, sealed commissions, letters-patent, passports, laws, and testamentary disposals. So that those writers, who have brought forward the

origin of letters in Russia to the middle of the thirteenth century, have done it without foundation.

There were likewise at this period people who professed Christianity in Russia. Some of those whom Igor sent to Constantinople were Christians. The empress Olga herself had embraced Christianity, neither fortuitously nor of force, but from conviction. She had priests in her court. And Svetoslauf protected the Christians, notwithstanding his little regard for their religion. All this may surely be admitted as another proof that letters had made their appearance in Russia.

The pains taken by the Grand Duke Vladimir, who may with justice be styled the Numa of Russia, to inform himself of the doctrines of the various religions that were proposed for his acceptance, and the preference he gave to that of the Greeks, discovers no less that he was of an inquisitive disposition, than that he had a regulated judgement. It was he who called the arts from Greece, cultivated them in the peaceable periods of his reign, and rewarded their professors with generosity, that he might dispel the clouds of ignorance which enveloped his country, call forth the genius of his people, and render them happy. Vladimir also founded public schools, and enacted a law concerning the methods of instructing youth, and directing the conduct of the masters appointed to instruct them. You will be delighted to see a regulation of his that might do honour to more enlightened times. I will translate it with all possible fidelity from the *Steppennie Knigi*, which are of the highest authority.

“Masters are to instruct the youth with moderation and decorum; to make them understand the spirit of what they read, and to teach them the practice of true Christian charity, to conduct themselves well, and to fill themselves with the fear of God, which is the beginning of wisdom. In their instructions they must avoid all harshness and severity, and deliver them with a pleasant countenance, and in an engaging manner, that children may not be intimidated, and disgusted from learning. They must be attentive to them, and repeat

* Buttner, who has made a collection of the alphabets of all nations, attributes to the Slavonian the advantage of expressing the soft and smooth sounds of the French and Italian, as well as the hard and rugged accents of the German.

their instructions over and over again. They must prudently allot the tasks in proportion to the capacity of each, that their scholars may not be discouraged or rendered stupid. They must, above all things, inculcate the precepts of religion for their spiritual and temporal welfare; and, lastly, they are to avoid all empty and frivolous discourse."

Add to this, the marriage contracted by the same Vladimir with the princess Anne, daughter of the Roman emperor, and the excellent education which Olaus, prince of Norway, received in the palace of this Russian sovereign. All these appear to me as so many proofs of the civilization and knowledge that distinguished his court.

Not to dwell on an enumeration of the Slavonian poets, who, in the remotest ages, celebrated in songs the exploits of their heroes; I shall only remark, that hymns and sacred canticles have been in use ever since the introduction of Christianity into Russia. The Russians* were accustomed to sing the Psalms of David, and anthems from Scripture, in their own idiom (which evinces a language already cultivated); while other Christian nations, notwithstanding the superior lights they boasted, employed in their divine service a language not understood of the people, and thereby deprived themselves of one way of perfecting the vernacular tongue.

This dawn, which promised so fair a day, lost nothing of its splendour under the reign of the Grand Duke Yaroslav Vladimirovitch. This prince was so much addicted to reading, that he devoted even a part of the night to his

studies. He invited men of letters to his court, and caused many Greek books to be translated into the Russian language. It was he that, in the year 1019, gave the people of Novogorod several laws, under the title of Gramota Soudebniaia†, to be observed in the courts of justice. These are the first laws that were reduced to writing in Russia; and, what renders them remarkable, is the conformity they have with those of the other northern nations. To the annalist of Novogorod‡ we are indebted for the preservation of this valuable monument; and the public, for its communication, to the learned gentleman who gave it the world in the year 1761.

Yaroslav Vladimirovitch founded a public school at Novogorod, where he maintained and educated 300 children at his own expence. His court was the most brilliant of the north§; and furnished an asylum to unfortunate princes. But the choice that Henry the First of France made in 1051 of the princess Anna Yaroslavishna||, shews us the reputation that Russia had already acquired in foreign parts.

The wealth it then possessed exceeds all we could have imagined, were it not so well authenticated. The Grand Duke Isaslav Yaroslavitsh, whom domestic broils had forced to fly his country, carried with him a prodigious quantity of gold and silver vases, magnificent dresses, and precious stones. These treasures enabled him to make presents of so great value to Boleslas**, king of Poland, and the Emperor Henry IV.†† that historians mention them with

* See the Discourse of Mr. Heraskef on the Russian Poetry.

† The signification of the word *Gramota*, which in Greek denotes all kind of writings, is, in the Russian language, confined to the written orders of the sovereigns, among which are comprised all laws properly so called.

‡ The first upon record; for I would by no means have it understood, that before these no other written laws existed. The chronicles remark, that the bishops advised the Grand Duke Vladimir to punish robbers *po parvilem gradskago zakona*; and add, that he caused them to be punished *po gradskomu zakonu*, which is sufficient to prove that written laws were in being.

§ Yaroslavus aulam suam ita construxit ut regias eidem magnificentia pares per Septentrionem hoc ævo inveniamus omnino paucas. Ad illam proinde principes quilibet adversa fortuna pressi confluerunt. Bilmarc, Hist. Reg. Holmgardicorum. Aboæ, 1766, p. 3.

|| I do not deny that political reasons, and the fear of incurring the censures of the church for contravening the ecclesiastical laws, which would not allow relations to marry to the seventh degree either of consanguinity or affinity, might have been one impelling motive to this match. See Benzelskiernæ Genealogia Annæ Reginæ Gallicæ Conjugis Henrici I. Regis e Scriptoribus genuinis eruta. Acta Societat. Upsal. ad Ann. 1741, p. 68.

** Zallaus, Dux Kiovensis in Poloniam aufugit, ducens secum aurum, argentum, vasaque concupiscibilia, et omnem mobilem et pretiosam suppellectilem. Vide Duglossi Historia Poloniæ, tom. I.

†† Ruzenorum rex Demetrius Moguntiam venit deferens ei [Henrico IV.] inestimabiles divitias

with astonishment. The ambassadors that were sent from the emperor to the court of the Grand Duke Vsevolode Yaroslauvitch were dazzled at beholding so much magnificence, and returned loaded with presents. The historian who relates the circumstance adds, in positive terms, that no man remembered to have seen, at one and the same time, in all Germany, such an immense collection of gold, silver, jewels, and splendid garments, as at the return of these ambassadors from Russia. This opulence was the fruit of successive victories gained by the Russians over the Greeks, the Petshenigans, the Bulgarians, and others, joined to the produce of their internal and foreign commerce. The valuable productions of the Indies arrived at Astrachan, from whence one part was transported by the Volga, and other rivers, to Ladoga, and thence to Vinette and Visbi; while the rest were carried by the Tana into Italy.

Superfluity and commerce, while they give life to industry, are the parents of luxury; and luxury brings the arts to perfection. The application of this truth to Russia must furnish our opinion with additional force.

The unfavourable judgments which the rest of Europe has been induced to pass on Russia may be imputed to the slender knowledge it had of this empire, of its language and its history.—On opening its national chronicles, we find a thousand instances of heroism exerted on very trying occasions—of talents honoured and rewarded—of ignorance discouraged and degraded. We find in Nestor a striking contrast between two metropolitans, who died about the year 1089. One of whom is honourably characterised as a man of letters* and wisdom, of great compassion towards the poor, and the protector of widows; as equally affable to the wealthy and the indigent; as mild, eloquent, and discreet, and ever ready to administer comfort to the afflicted soul by the consolations the Scriptures afford. The other† is represented as

having a narrow mind, as ignorant, and a silly orator. Now, can such eulogiums and such censures be made by a person that has no feeling for the value of science? I think not. However, it is high time to think about concluding.

Yours, &c. M. M. M.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 17.

SO many distresses have been relieved, and so many useful facts communicated to the publick through the channel of your Magazine, that I am tempted to put the benevolence and ingenuity of your readers to a new test. These qualities may be exerted greatly to my ease and emolument by any one who can suggest a cure for extreme *Weakness of Memory*. I allude not to that inferior office of it by which we are enabled to recall to our minds the events of yesterday, or readily to repeat the names of persons or places: when such circumstances are forgotten, the frailty of the memory usually arises from disorder or old age. The treacherousness of my recollection is far more extensive in its influence, and of so inveterate a nature as to render all the treasures of literature and science inaccessible to my researches; so absolutely indeed is my lust of learning defeated by this impotence of the mind, that the pleasure which I derive from books is no longer in its duration than while they lie before me; all, afterwards, is a sad vacuity; or, if any images remain, they are imperfect and confused,—*velut agri somnia*; retaining, like a shadow, no other resemblance of the parent substance than such as is obtained by converting light into darkness.

Such is the present gloomy picture of my mind; and, however intrusive I may appear in thus stating a malady which is usually considered as incurable, I cannot but indulge an hope, that some one among your numerous readers may have it in his power to administer to my relief. Should such an one chance to have known, by fatal sympathy, how painful it is to see the intellectual

divitias in vasis aureis et argenteis et vestibus valde pretiosis. Laobertus Snafnaburgensis, ad ann 1075. Burchardus, qui ad regem Ruzenorum legatione functus erat reversus est, tantum regi deferens auri et argenti et vestium pretiosarum, ut nulla retro memoria tantum regno Theutonico uno tempore illatum referatur. Idem ad ann. 1075.

* The words in Nestor's chronicle are: "Buisť muje chitr knigame i ucheriu, milospive kv ubogime i vdovitzame, laskof je ko vciaku bogatu i ubogu, sniren je, molchalit i rechiste, knigami Sviatimi uteschaia pechalnia."

† In the abovementioned chronicle thus expressed: "Bieje cei muje ne knijen i umome prost i prostorek."

banquet snatched from the lips, I shall need no other key to his compassion than the remembrance of his own sufferings. Should the remedy proposed (if any remedy there be) apply itself to the *mind*, I shall have the more faith in the efficacy of the prescription; for, as my *body* is in perfect health, and my age little more than 20, my complaint does not, probably, originate thence; unless, indeed, an immoderate use of sleep, in which I have hitherto indulged myself, may be thought to constitute it a bodily case.

I have only to say further, that although my gratitude will be largely due to any person who can remove the mist which, at present, hangs over my mental eye, yet, in so hopeless a light do I consider my present enquiry, that I shall not think unfavourably of the dispositions or abilities of your readers, should none of them prove able to satisfy it. IMMEMOR.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ORIGIN OF SURNAMES.

MANY surnames have been local, or deduced from different places, as the following from towns in France: Courtney, Corby, Bolleim, Saint Quintin, Gorges, Paris, Rheims, Cressy, Lyons, Chaloner, &c. From the Netherlands came the names Gaunt, Bruges, Tournay, Rosbert, Grandison, &c. &c. From places in England and Scotland there are many; scarce a town or village but have afforded names to families, as Derbyshire, Lancaster, Essex, Murray, Clifford, Gordon, Dacre, Whitney, Ratcliffe, Cotton, Crew, Winnington, Seaton, Hamilton, Cleydon, Leigh, Lumley, Douglas, Markham, Carie, Carminow, Killegrew, Willoughby, Wentworth, Tremaine, Roscarrec; and most Cornish families, of whom there is this very old rhyme:

By Tre, Ros, Pol, Lan, Caer, and Pen,
You may know the most Cornish men.

Rivers have likewise given names to many; as, Trent, Tamar, Tine, Derwent-water, Teys, Calder, &c. Many from trees; as, Alder, Oak, Aspe, Box, Beach, Coigners (that is Quince), Pine, Hawthorn, Haslewood, Thorne, Broom, Willows, which, in former times, had **AT** prefixed to them, as, At Ashe, At Eline, &c.

In respect of situation to other places rise these usual names; North, South, East, West; and likewise Northcote, Southcote, Eastcote, and Westcote.—

Hill, Wood, Field, Ford, Ditch, Poole, Pond, Town, or Tön, likewise give names to many families.—Many derive their names from their different occupations or professions; as, Taylor, Potter, Weaver, Baker, Smith, Sadler, Carpenter, Salter, Grocer, Spicer, Wheeler, Wright, Cartwright, Shipwright, Brazier, &c.—Many, likewise, from offices which they assumed; as, Cook, Steward, Marshal, Porter, Butler, Clarke, Proctor, Parker, Page, Fowler, Falconer, &c.—Many names have been taken from the qualities of the mind; as, Good, Thorough-good, Goodman, Goodchild, Bold, Hardy, Proud, Meek, Sad, &c.—Some from the habitudes of the body; as, Strong, Armstrong, Low, Short, Broad, Big, &c.—Flowers and fruits have given names to many; as, Rose, Nut, Pear, Peach, Lily.—Others from beasts; as, Lion, Hog, Roe, Bear, Buck, Badger, Larch, Fox.—Some from fishes; as, Herring, Trout, Burt, Whiting, Bream, Crab, Pike.—Others from birds; as, Lark, Crow, Swan, Sparrow, Wren, Parrot.—Many, by the addition of **SON**; as, Williamson, the son of William; Harrison, the son of Harris; with many more of the same kind.—These few observations serve to shew from whence the generality of families take their surnames; which, perhaps, may afford amusement to some of your readers. S.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 26.

YOU frequently insert the remarks of persons of observation in their occasional excursions into the country—the following deserve your notice.

During part of this last summer, I had the pleasure of viewing several of the manufacturing towns in the centre and north of England, which diffuse wealth and much happiness all around them. Agriculture must be in a thriving state where the demand is so great for the productions of the earth, towards the support of the numbers employed in the several manufactories.—Among other places of note, I crossed Sherwood Forest, now in a very different state to what it was when it gave shelter to Robin Hood, and to his trusty companion Little John. I could not help lamenting, that, amid so many scenes of industry, one means of easily acquiring profit, if not great wealth, was neglected on the confines of the Forest, a place peculiarly fit for the keeping of bees.

A rich,

A rich, well-cultivated country is rather a barren desert for these industrious insects. Land in tilth, when in the most improved state, yields few flowers, except from clover, peas, and beans. Wild uncultivated heaths afford bees the most plentiful pasture in the flowers that naturally adorn such spots. There must be, on the skirts of that forest, many poor people, who, at the small expence of hives, and a little attention during the season of swarming, might gain a considerable profit from these useful insects; though they scarcely have pasture for any other animals, they might, at an inconsiderable expence, procure additional pasture for bees.

If the poor inhabitants on the skirts of the forest could obtain permission to sow broom-feed on their poor, dry soil, the early bloom would yield the bees plenty of food.—Professor Bradley, of Cambridge, in his book on Husbandry, mentions an instance of a person who, on a barren spot, sowed broom-feed, which grew well, and when in bloom afforded so much food to his bees, that he was enabled to increase his hives to such a number, that he reckoned the greater return in honey and wax rendered that spot worth to him a pound for every shilling it was worth before. Mustard-feed, sown early and let bloom, would yield excellent food to bees; for this purpose, fresh parcels should be sown at such intervals as would keep up a succession of it in bloom during the summer. White or Dutch clover also yields them much food, and might be sown where it does not grow up naturally. Buck-wheat, which thrives well on dry soils, would be doubly profitable; first, as while in bloom it would yield the bees much honey, and next, in the value of the crop.

The benefit arising to the poor is not my only motive for mentioning this subject. It will appear to be a national concern, when we reflect on the great quantity of bees-wax annually imported, great part of which might be supplied at home, were the poor encouraged to pursue this easy œconomy. Honey is also of considerable importance as a medicine. There is scarcely any of greater efficacy in all disorders of the breast; and especially for that obstinate complaint, an asthma, when taken constantly in a sufficient quantity, for instance, a pound in a week, it is an infallible remedy. There is not, perhaps, any sustenance that, in equal quantity, is

more nourishing. To this let me add the exhilarating draught that it affords when made into mead, of sufficient strength, well fermented, and kept to a proper age. When it is tunned, a small quantity of hops may be put to it. They will contribute to render it clear, as well as give it a dry taste, by taking off any sweetness which it may not have lost, if the fermentation has been in any degree imperfect. If this process has been properly carried on, the mead will be little inferior to the best of our common wines. VIATOR.

MR. URBAN, *M—, Dec. 1.*
K NOWING that your well-digested Miscellany is not only a rich fund of instruction and amusement, but also a ready channel through which the unfortunate may communicate their distress; I make bold to represent to you, in as few words as possible, the nature of my situation, in hopes it may catch the eye of some one of the sacred function, who may have it in his power to administer relief.

After receiving an academic education, I entered, at the usual age, into holy orders, and, not long after, also into the holy estate of matrimony. This hasty step became the source of my misfortunes; for my fair yoke-fellow proving to be one of the Xantippean order, the Gordian knot, in a few years, sat heavy on my spirits. The rector to whom I was curate, considering my unhappiness in a serious light, advised me to go to sea, promising, at the same time, to use his interest to get me appointed chaplain in the navy. His application to the First Lord of the Admiralty for this purpose succeeded; I was accordingly introduced into the sea-service.

The floating church I now preached in soon took its flight into a distant country—the West Indies. In the passage, I thought I had gained so far on the good opinion of the Governor of the Caribbee Islands, who was going out in the same ship, that I entertained a hope of meeting with his patronage. And, actually, we had not been long arrived in the islands before a living seat vacant. I waited on his Excellency and was presented to it.

Looking now no longer for subsistence from the briny ocean, and, to my great joy, having no longer occasion to be tossed on its troubled waves, I found a provision once more on firm land.—

The

The living was about 200l. sterling per annum, which, reckoning the difference of the price of necessaries in the West Indies, is hardly equal to half that income in England. To a person in my situation, with a wife and six children, this was but a bare support. To make it such, indeed, I found it necessary that my family should not live with me.

Estranged to the sweets of domestic happiness, and exposed to the dangers of an hot, unhealthy climate, I lived, however, (blessed be God!) in tolerable health on this promotion near fifteen years.

During this period, besides the little remittances made to my family, I had, by the most strict and unremitted frugality, reserved a small sum to return with to my children, who, being now grown up, stood much in need of my immediate care and tuition. I never could reconcile myself to the West Indies (that favourite region of vice and dissipation!) and therefore never had any thoughts of making it my perpetual residence, even if I had succeeded to a living more adequate to the exigencies of a large family. I quitted the West Indies, and, in hopes that my small savings, added to a curacy, would furnish a subsistence in England equal to what I had abroad, I determined at once to make the experiment, and seek a shelter from the heat in my native country.

This resolution, to be sure, at the same time, was strongly enforced by the dictates of paternal affection.

I am now restored to my wife and family. She is become a new creature; and I want nothing to complete my felicity but — a curacy. *Hic labor* —. After waiting, Sir, above seven months, I have not been able to get into the church, nor at present have I any prospect of admission. Here my expectations are disappointed. I did not suspect this difficulty. But I find it is a general complaint; the church is overstocked; and I have only to deplore that Necessity, with her iron hand, will soon feelingly convince me of my precipitancy in crossing the Atlantic.

Yours, &c. R — P — —.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 2.

IT is related of Socrates, the best and wisest of all the Grecian philosophers, that he was born with several evil and vicious inclinations; was irascible, lascivious, a lover of wine, &c.; but, sensible of his infirmities, he had prevalence

of reason and strength of mind sufficient for the combating and subduing the innate *malitia naturæ*. — I wish, Sir, to compare your friend, the late Dr. Sam. Johnson, with the noble Greek in this respect. Mr. Davies informs us, that this gentleman had the honesty and courage to confess he had a *tincture of envy* in his composition; but at the same time declared, that, aware of the frailty, he endeavoured all he could to correct and stifle it*.

Hence, Sir, it is most evident, and a matter it is of great consequence, that our unruly passions, though innate and connatural, may be kept in order, controuled, and even vanquished, by the timely and manly efforts of Reason and Religion. But then, to do this, a vigorous resolution, a magnanimity not commonly to be met with, I acknowledge, is required. Many, however, have been able to effect it; and therefore others certainly may, would they but apply an equal watchfulness, perseverance, and resolution.

I was desirous, Mr. Urban, of casting in my mite towards the elevation of a character so justly admired as that of Dr. Johnson; and I know not whether the peculiar trait abovementioned may not contribute more to the illustration of his real and intrinsic worth and excellence than all the elaborate panegyrics which his fautors and admirers are daily pouring in on the brilliancy of his parts, his skill in the languages, or the exquisiteness of his learning.

Yours, &c. T. Row.

MR. URBAN, Shadwell, Dec. 4.

PRESUMING that your useful Miscellany is calculated for information and not disputation (at least disputation with acrimony) I was induced to reply to your correspondent H. D. p. 917, who modestly says, objections should be made (for a very commendable purpose) that they may be removed. And, as the latter part of his letter, more particularly distinguished by Italics, claims the attention of your readers, I shall just say, that it certainly has been the intention of Government to obviate every difficulty, and to render every thing as permanently comfortable to the unhappy convicts as the nature of the case will admit. I advance this general testimony upon presumption; upon the presumption of those particulars which

* Life of Garrick, vol. II. p. 380.

I have been an eye-witness to, and which are, a strict and marked attention to their well-being, by the respective officers under the Navy Board, both as to ships, provisions, and every necessary that they may stand in need of. To enumerate particulars would be needless; even trifles have been thought of. And when I compare the manner in which they are provided for in their voyage, with the mode that used to be adopted, I hesitate not to assert, that Government have paid a minute attention to them. One instance as a proof: they have now comfortable beds. Formerly, when the convicts were transported by contract to America, there were no beds. Government paid a certain sum, and the contractor took care that no "luxuries were allowed."

That the best-digested plans are capable of improvements, there can be no doubt; but in this, at present, I think none can be pointed out. A general negative on the undertaking is no argument why it should not be, unless a plan on better principles can be advanced. Besides, can it be supposed, for a moment, that these men are to encounter with no difficulties? Do they deserve to meet with no difficulties? Are they to be treated by the mother country (I speak of them as an infant colony) as *dutiful* children? What shall I say? Let me turn your thoughts to the Loyalists, that have lately emigrated from their improved estates, after, perhaps, a life of industry and honour, after leaving their dead friends and relatives on the spot, who fell in the defence of the laws of the parent state (*not transgressors against those laws*);—look at them, see them encounter the difficulties of an inhospitable shore,—see them in latitudes to which their constitutions were strangers, struggling to begin the world afresh. Revolve, immediately, in your mind the mild latitude of 34°—the very name of the spot the convicts are going to—the characters of the first visitors (I mean of our countrymen lately), who declare it favourable to vegetation and agriculture—and say if the delinquents are not bountifully provided for. How long have the American Indians been peaceful? Have not all new settlers difficulties to encounter with? Now, admitting for a moment, Sir, that "there must be blood spilt," is it not better that even half die in battle who were doomed to an halter, than that the whole

should be hanged? But this is only a momentary supposition.

As I have quoted the Loyalists, (men, by the bye, that bear no comparison but in the name of new settlers,) how are they situated now? Under a mild government, raising populous towns, carrying on extensive commerce, even to the envy of their neighbours.—May we not hope, that the spirit of reformation may take place, and, under the fostering care of a generous and forgiving nation, this colony may one day flourish and be respectable, as no incentives to their natural propensities will remain by their vicinity to a large capital, or populous cities, or to the luxuries of life? It is a possible presumption that it may be.

Yours, &c. T. W.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 2.

I SEND you some further extracts from the MSS. of my learned friend (see p. 918), and am,

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

BONFIRE—not a fire made of *bones*, as your very respectable correspondent, the Rector of Whittington, will have it; but a *boonfire*, a fire made of materials obtained by *begging*. *Boon*, *bone*, *bene*, vet. Angl. *Petitio*, *preces*. Lye, apud Junii Etymologic. It is, I believe, customary in every part of this kingdom for children to go about, begging materials for a *bonfire*, on the 5th of November, and at other times.

Bevers. Nonaies biberes. Ita postmeridianos vesperi toxosque haustus in collegiis academicorum et jurisperitorum vocant Angli. Jun. Etymol.

Bevoré, in Italian, is, *to drink*; hence the English words, *bever* and *beverage*.

Son of a gun. I remember to have heard this phrase frequently when a child, but as an expression rather of good-humour than reproach. It must, however, have been originally of a very different kind, if I am right in supposing that *gun* is a corruption of *gong*, a word used in Chaucer for the Temple of Cloacina.

Imp, a word used in a good sense, as appears from *Bale*; "a membre of his church, an *impe* of his kingdome, a citizen of Heaven." Image of both Churches, signat. F. 8. b.

Island. In the Celtic, *ise* is *water*.

Leman. Rye says, semisaxonice scribitur *lovemon*, et ut rectè conjectat Junius, componitur ex A. S. *loaf*, delectus, gratus, & *man*, homo.

The true etymology, I apprehend, is *l'aimant*.

Lollard. According to *Junius*, *Trithemius* derives the name of *Lollards* from one *Gualter Lollhard*, who lived about the year 1315; but *Mosheim* (*Hist. Eccles.*) positively denies that any such etymology is to be found in *Trithemius*.

Junius, and his editor, seem both to have missed the true etymology of the word *Peer*. It comes, undoubtedly, from the French, *pierre*.

Waits. Lyricines, Tibicines, citharedi, s. a verb *to wait*, quia sic magistratus, et alios in pompis, instar stipatorum, sequuntur, vel a *G. guet*; Vigilia, *guetter*, quia noctu excubias agunt. *Lye*. Perhaps from the Latin *vates*; the *v*, in English words immediately derived from the Latin, is always a *w*.

The second class of the Druids were called by the Greeks, *Ovâis*; by the Romans, *Vates*. They were the sacred musicians, the religious poets of those times.

Cuckold. The woman who is false to her husband is said to plant *horns* on his head. I know not how far back the idea of giving his head this ornament may be traced, but it may be met with in *Artemidorus* (lib. II.) and I believe we must have recourse to a Greek epigram for an illustration:

Ὅστις ἐστὼ τυρρὸς κατὰ λαμβάνει οὐκ ἀσφαλὼν,
Κεῖνον Ἀμαλθείας ἢ γυνὴ ἐστὶ κεράς.

Antholog. lib. II.

Shakspeare and Ben Jonson seem both to have considered the *horns* in this light. "Well, he may sleep in security, for he hath *the horn of abundance*, and the lightness of his wife shines through it; and yet he cannot see, though he has his own lanthorn to light him." (Second Part of Henry IV. act I. scene 4.)

What! never sigh,

Be of good cheer, man; for thou art a cuckold.
'Tis done, 'tis done! nay, *when such flowing*
store,

Plenty itself, falls in my wife's lap,
The *cornucopæ* will be mine, I know.

Every Man in his Humour, act iii. sc. 6.

The story on which Mr. Walpole's tragedy (*the Mysterious Mother*) is founded may be seen in Taylor's *Ductor Dubitantium*, vol. I. p. 116.

The tobacco-box of the learned Dr.

Taylor had inscribed on it ΑΠΟΛΛΥΜΕΝΟΣ ΕΥΦΡΑΙΝΕΙ. The words were borrowed from Aristotle (*Rector. lib. III. 4.*) Αντισθενης Κηφισοδόντα τον λεπτον λιθανωτω εικασεν, οτι απολλυμενος ευφραινει.

Visa est in urbe Cestrensi, nostris diebus, mulier manca, manibus carens à nativitate, cui tamen contra defectum istum tale natura remedium dederat, ut pedes, tam flexibiles, tam delicate articulatos haberet, quod articulorum proceritate pariter et flexibilitate non minus subtiliter quam aliæ mulieres acu facere consuevit. Et quicquid filo ac forfice manibus fieri solet, citra defectum omnem, cum intuentium admiratione pedibus ista complet. Giraldi Cambrensis *Itinerarium Cambriæ*, lib. II. c. 10.

N. B. I have a paper, written in a very neat manner (at Ludlow in Shropshire, Oct. 20, 1734) by one *Matthew Buckinger*, who was born in Germany, as the paper says, in 1674, *without hands or feet*. It is, in my opinion, a singular curiosity; and, if Mr. Urban thinks it worth engraving, I will take care to send it to him*. There is, in Hake-swili's *ApoLOGY of the Power and Providence of God* (p. 315), a curious epigram on a German who wrote with his toes.

Mr. Spence (*Polymetis*, p. 305,) speaking of Spenser's *Talus*, or iron man, says, "it is doubtful whether this idea be wholly of his invention, or borrowed partly from the antients; for they speak of one *Talus* (or rather *Talo*), a severe lawgiver in *Crete*—they might call him *the brazen guardian of Crete*, because he secured them by his laws, affixed in the most public places in plates of *brass*: but whether they had any idea of this *Talus*, as a *brazen man*, I know not." His name, according to Apollonius Rhodius, should be written *Taiôs*. He is certainly described by that poet as a *man of brass*.

Τους δὲ ταλως χαλχείοις, ἀπο σιδαρου σκοπελοιο

Ρυθνυμενος πετρας, εἰς χθονι πεισματ' ἀναψαι— Lib. IV. 1639.

Τρις περὶ χαλχείοις Κρητην ποσει δινενοια. Ib. 1644.

Ἀλλ' ἦτοι το μεν αλλο δεμας και γυια τετυκιο

Χαλχεος ηδ' αργηκλος. Ib. 1645.

* We shall at least be glad to see it. EDIT.

—κατ

— και ει παλχαλκεον ισχει
 'Ον δεμας — Lib. IV. 1655.

— — — — — εχθοδοποισιν
 Ομμασι χαλχειοιο Ταλω εμεληρεν οπωπος.
 Ib. 1670.

'Ως ογε χαλχειος περεων υποειξε δαμηναι
 Μηδεης βριμη πολυφαρμακου —
 Ib. 1676.

VINDICATION of HERON'S LETTERS.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 7.

MONTESQUIEU, in his "Defence of the Spirit of Laws," against the ephemery nibblers of his time, observes, that criticism is a very convenient thing, for one may attack with a sentence what it requires pages to defend. In this vindication of Mr. Heron's work I am forced to reverse this remark, and defend by sentences what pages have attacked. The mode is new; but, if approved, would be highly convenient, as literary controversy cannot be too short.

Mr. Heron's censure of what is called the beautiful and sublime of Scripture has been uncandidly treated. Badness of head and heart has been imputed to him on this occasion! It is easy to rail when one cannot answer. The question is plain matter of fact, and appeals to plain sense. How came it that all the ancient fathers, and other ornaments of early Christianity, knew nothing of this beautiful and sublime of Scripture? How came it to escape all the critics of Italy and France, for three centuries after the revival of letters, and to be discovered in England at the very period when, as Samuel Johnson observes, learning had totally declined in that country?

"To laugh, were want of gravity and grace;

But to be grave, exceeds all power of face."

One critic has wisely observed, that Mr. H. must not speak of Scripture till he can read Hebrew; and I wish all our admirers of its beautiful and sublime would apply this just remark to themselves.

Mr. H's critics have dealt greatly in abuse, for which I much applaud them, as it is *The Best and Shortest Way with the Dissenters*; and always shews calmness, science, and penetration. It has been said, that he had encountered literary disappointments; but this is quite unknown, except to his enemies, and is

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a charge worthy of laughter, not of refutation. He has been accused of envy. But is not his envy oddly exerted? He attacks Virgil, and some other ancients; and is lavish in praise of many modern nay living writers. A new kind of envy! Let me tell you a story, Mr. Urban. Some wretches passing to Tyburn in a cart, for a certain ceremony, a fellow in the crowd railed at them for their crimes; upon which, one of the worthies exclaimed, *What an INVIDIOUS wretch!*

His wish to attract notice has also been objected to Mr. H. But that any man should be so insane as to wish to attract enmity, for such must have been the expected notice, is to me impossible to conceive. If Mr. H. be not an advocate for the cause of truth and science, and the consciousness of that cause does not support him, he must be the most foolish of mankind to excite such enmity. *Veritas odium paret*: and hence all this railing; which proves nothing, for the only question is to answer his arguments. The Papists, who vomited such abuse against the first Reformers, found in time, that to blacken an antagonist by false calumnies is the easiest matter in the world, but is by no means to answer him. It is, in fact, only a confession that he cannot be answered.

Dr. Stuart, in a Review which he set up and superintended, thought proper, by himself or subalterns, to take his revenge on Mr. H. for calling him "a man of abilities, but strangely misapplied in tearing down those of others." This revenge is a lively picture of Dr. Stuart's own mind, upon which the viper of disappointment constantly gnawed; and he applies his own feelings to Mr. H. as was natural. I believe Mr. H. as much a stranger to such infernal feelings as possible; and that he prefers mental ease and quiet to all the fame and wealth in this little ball. Let his writings shew if he writes for fame or profit, or merely as an amateur.—Dr. S. says, that Mr. H's contempt of mankind shews him a bad moral character. It is curious to see how we paint ourselves, without knowing it. Dr. S. accuses Mr. H. of being a bad moral character. A critic of insane repute calls Mr. H. a lunatic. Another, notorious for plagiarism and puffing, accuses Mr. H. of those foul crimes; and, though he cannot specify the puffs, mentions the book of his plagiarism, namely,

namely, Mr. Jackson's Letters; a work as remote from that of Mr. H. as the Epistles of St. Paul, and built on the plan of Fitzosborne's Letters. Mr. H's Letters are wholly on *Literature*. Mr. Jackson's on *Painting, Music, Natural Philosophy, Manners, Customs, &c.* If this critic wished to puff his friend Mr. Jackson, he might have done it more decently and innocently. But it is the privilege of anonymous writers, void of conscience and decency, to tell the grossest falsehoods, not only without infamy, but with the applause of that deluded mob whom they lead by the nose, as bears dancing to their music.

The strictures of Mr. H. on our language have been held out in an unfair light, by only giving a sentence or two of his specimen, without one hint of the hundred reasons he produces before and after this specimen. By such means any thing could be made ridiculous. He who quoted the Scripture, *There is no God*, only omitted *The fool hath said in his heart*.

The author of the *Letter to Mr. Heron* is certainly the most dangerous adversary he has yet met with, as he is the most sensible and moderate. But he is not without injustice; as, for instance, when he quotes Mr. H. as saying it is in his power to destroy our faith, because he puts *Why should I with rash and sacrilegious hand, &c.* The *I* here, every reader knows, is merely indefinite, and used for *one*, or some such indefinite term, and is common, in that sense, with our best writers. The *I* is not Mr. H. but *any one*.

One critic has accused Mr. H. of never having read Lucan; and says, that he has also never seen Celsus, else he would not put him as an original writer. Such *assertions* are made, and easy to be made; but who is so weak as to believe them? What author has Celsus imitated? Is he not original in his whole plan, though he translates some passages from Hippocrates, &c.? Is he not wholly original in that he was only a country gentleman, who wrote the best book of medicine in the world, without being himself a physician? Assertions of equal validity have been made concerning Mr. H's knowledge of Greek; and one critic has been so ignorant as to think errors of the press impossibilities, and to suppose Mr. H. answerable for what no author has ever been supposed answerable before. If this be justice, Justice must not only be

blind but stupid. As to Greek, I do suppose Mr. H. as little pedantic in that as in other matters; and if he knew ten languages more, he would be never the wiser nor better. That he is a profound Greek scholar, I will not affirm. That he can make out a Greek book, I suppose true; and if not, there are good translations. The spirit of authors is what he apparently aims at catching; and not the pedantry of rhythm and verbage, which they who know, seldom know any thing else, and are therefore only greater fools than God made them. Nor do I see why, in order to humour pedants, Mr. H. should abandon the fruits and flowers of science and literature, and metamorphose himself into an ass chewing thistles. But I must say, that, in real and solid knowledge of the Greek writers, Mr. H. is at least equal to any of his opponents; and he has certainly studied, and taken extracts from them, when he knew Greek well, for I cannot suppose him a magician. I hope to see him rub up his Greek, if it be rusty, and give us a translation of Wesley's Hymns, or some such edifying work, in Greek hexameters, as a proof of his skill in that language.

As to little incongruities in Mr. Heron's book, there are doubtless some; and some verbal faults, such as *Vesuvius* for *Etna*, &c. Nay he, in p. 266, says, that *t* is a soft vowel. I wonder the latter instance has escaped all critics. Perhaps they thought rightly, that he must have put *soft as a vowel*. But is any work free from such *errata* as happen in transcribing and printing? One critic says, that Mr. H's work is hasty. Was not the "*Spectator*" a hasty production, often written in a coffee-house? If hasty, and well, so much the more merit. To me many of Mr. H's Letters seem to have employed long labour, and vast study. But our critics will say any thing. Mr. H. is blamed for his careless manner by those who have not even read his title-page, where they will find *Letters*; and the very style of letters demands an appearance of carelessness. That style also demands a certain *pert familiarity* of conversation, mistaken for arrogance and dogmatism by the ignorant, who know not that it abounds in all good epistolary writing, as the Letters of Sevigné, and above all in those of Pope and his friends.

I shall close this short defence of Mr. H's work with observing, that the misrepresentation, falsehood, and forgery of

of letters, employed by its adversaries against it, would, if detailed, furnish materials for a volume: and in the *republic* of letters every individual has surely a right to give his sentiments, without incurring all the clandestine arts of malice.

VINDEX.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 5.

I LAST year troubled you with the outlines of a plan I had formed for *A Young Woman's Companion*; and as you were so kind as to insert it in your useful Miscellany, I was not without hopes of having the assistance or remarks of several of your readers. These hopes, however, are as yet disappointed, no other notice having been taken of it than a short hint from a correspondent who signs A. L. (vol. LV. p. 704), recommending Mr. Hanway's "Virtue in humble Life" as a book which "coincides" with what he is pleased to call my "laudable plan."—The generous approbation and well-meant hint of A. L. demand my thanks; and I am very sensible of the "great merit" of the work he recommends. But if A. L. will please to be at the trouble of perusing my former letter once more, he will find that the book of Mr. H. only "coincides" with the first part of my plan. Now, though this MORAL part is of the greatest importance, and, according to my ideas, indispensably necessary, yet *two quarto volumes* upon this subject *alone* cannot possibly be thought a proper present for a servant-girl, because she could not have the opportunity to peruse a tenth part of them without neglecting many of the necessary employments and duties she is expected to perform. The *expence* too of so large a work is another very considerable objection, for there are but few masters or mistresses who would be willing to present their female servants with a book almost equal in expence to one half of their yearly wages. Besides, by looking over the table of contents, it will appear that many parts of these volumes are not calculated for the capacities, or to afford instruction to the lowest or even some of the *lower* classes of females. *Extracts*, therefore, from this valuable work would be all that could possibly be adopted with advantage and propriety; and, along with other suitable ones from the books (or such like) as I before mentioned, would contain a most "pleasing, interesting, and instructive system of morals." But

this, together with all the other necessary parts of my plan, might be very easily comprised in *one octavo volume*, about the size and price of *Fisher's* or any other *Young Man's Companion*, and yet contain every thing of the kind which would be useful to those for whom it is intended. The peace and comfort of families so much depend upon the proper dispositions of servants, that it is always worth while to attend to any rational proposals for introducing honest and virtuous sentiments among them. Add to this, that if ever a general reformation of manners takes place, (and that it may, is the wish of every good citizen,) it must begin with personal and *family* reformation, or it will be of no avail. "Many (says a pious writer) call for church reformation, and state reformation, who yet are the plagues of the times themselves, and will not reform their own families. If men would reform their families, and agree to give them a virtuous education, church and state would be soon and easily reformed." As, then, this plan of mine is likely, when properly digested and improved, to be the means of promoting a greater degree of "virtue in humble life," I beg leave to request it may be again recommended to the notice of the publick.

A Friend to Learning and Virtue.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 6.

THE proposal of your correspondent (vol. LV. p. 590) is so very likely to be of service to the parties for whom it is intended, and consequently to the publick in general, that I feel myself deeply interested in its success and accomplishment. And as the benevolent proposer has solicited the assistance of your readers, I beg leave to contribute my mite towards it, by sending you the inclosed rules. They seem to accord very well with his first part, and I hope will give satisfaction. The books A. L. recommends (p. 704) will be assuredly useless, on account of the size, price, &c. If ever this plan is attempted, all the parts of it must be contained in an octavo volume, or it will never be either circulated or perused to any purpose.

Yours, &c.

W. H.

RULES FOR SERVANTS, &c.

1. A good character is valuable to every one, but especially to servants, for it is their bread; and without it they cannot be admitted into any creditable family;

family; and happy it is that the best of characters is in every one's power to deserve.

2. Engage yourself cautiously, but stay long in your place; for long service shews worth, as quitting a good place through passion is a folly which is always repented of too late.

3. Never undertake any place you are not qualified for; for pretending to what you do not understand exposes yourself, and, what is still worse, deceives them whom you serve.

4. Preserve your fidelity; for a faithful servant is a jewel, for whom no encouragement can be too great.

5. Adhere to truth; for falsehood is detestable; and he that tells *one lie* must tell twenty more to conceal it.

6. Be strictly honest; for it is shameful to be thought unworthy of trust.

7. Be modest in your behaviour; it becomes your station, and is pleasing to your superiors.

8. Avoid pert answers; for civil language is cheap, and impertinence provoking.

9. Be clean in your business; for slovens and sluts are disrespectful servants.

10. Never tell the affairs of the family you belong to; for that is a sort of treachery, and often makes mischief; but keep their secrets, and have none of your own.

11. Live friendly with your fellow-servants; for the contrary destroys the peace of the house.

12. Above all things avoid drunkenness; for it is an inlet to vice, the ruin of your character, and the destruction of your constitution.

13. Prefer a peaceable life, with moderate gains, to great advantage with irregularity.

14. Save your money; for that will be a friend to you in old age:—Be not expensive in dress, nor marry too soon.

15. Be careful of your master's property; for wastefulness is a sin.

16. Never swear; for that is a crime without excuse, as there is no pleasure in it.

17. Be always ready to assist a fellow-servant; for good-nature gains the love of every one.

18. Never stay when sent on a message; for waiting long is painful to your master, and a quick return shews diligence.

19. Rise early; for it is difficult to recover lost time.

20. The servant that often changes his place, works only to be poor; for “the rolling stone gathers no moss.”

21. Be not fond of increasing your acquaintance; for visiting leads you out of your business, robs your master of your time, and often puts you to an expence you cannot afford:—And, above all things, take care with whom you are acquainted, for persons are generally the better or the worse for the company that they keep.

22. When out of place, be cautious where you lodge; for living in a disreputable house puts you upon a footing with those that keep it, however innocent you are yourself.

23. Never go out on your own business without the knowledge of the family, lest, in your absence, you should be wanted; for “leave is light;” and returning punctually at the time you promise shews obedience, and is a proof of sobriety.

24. If you are dissatisfied with your place, mention your objections modestly to your master or mistress, and give a fair warning; and do not neglect your business nor behave ill, in order to provoke them to turn you away, for this will be a blemish in your character, which you must always have from the last place you served.

Whoever pays a due regard to the above precepts will be happy in themselves, will never want friends, and will always meet with the assistance, protection, and encouragement of the wealthy, the worthy, and the wise.

MR. URBAN, *Woodbridge, Dec. 3.*

THE following reflections on the education of children, with the hymn subjoined, may perhaps be acceptable to some of your fair readers who have little families about them, and are at leisure to attend to their improvement. Yours, &c. J. B.

As soon as the infant mind begins to open, and to be impressed with any ideas less powerful than those of hunger and pain, it is chiefly struck with bright colours, loud sounds, and objects in motion. By the time it is six months old, a child will listen to the sound of an organ, or the noise of a carriage, and look at the moon or the candle, at a horse or a kitten, with some degree of attention and evident signs of pleasure. As the mind expands, the objects of attention are multiplied, and the pleasure of observation increased. But children

are

are not mere observers; they are actors; they are reasoners; they love to produce sounds and to put objects in motion: and they very early discover a curiosity to find out the causes of those sounds and actions which strike their attention. They are therefore more pleased with a kitten or a rattle, which they have in their power, than with objects, however beautiful or sublime, that are out of their reach. But of objects which are not in their power, they are most delighted with those that are eminently sublime or beautiful. A windmill going, a ship sailing, a horse galloping, a flock of sheep or herd of bullocks in motion, a regiment of soldiers marching, a large building, or a vast concourse of people, every one must have observed, give wonderful delight to children. When they are about five or six years old, and have learned to read, the description of a lion or an elephant, of an earthquake or a burning mountain, interests them more than even the history of boys and girls, or the description of little and familiar things. This is not, however, equally true of all; it is chiefly so of such as possess a warm imagination and an ardent curiosity. To those who possess these faculties in a less degree, the description of little and familiar things is more agreeable, because they make their way more readily to the fancy.—I have, however, observed with pleasure, that all children, whatever be their capacities, are best pleased with the description of natural objects, and such things as tend to their real improvement and knowledge. The only difficulty lies in adapting our descriptions to their comprehensions; and this is to be done, not by lowering our language, but by presenting the object which we would describe to their imaginations by one or two of its most distinguishing qualities, or strongest features, and not overpowering their understanding with a multitude, at once, of different qualities belonging to the same thing.—Mrs. Barbauld, Dr. Aikin, and Mrs. Trimmer, seem, all of them, to possess this talent in a very eminent degree; and I would beg leave to recommend the attentive perusal of the *Lessons for Children* and *Prose Hymns* of Mrs. Barbauld, Mrs. Trimmer's *Introduction to the Knowledge of Nature*, and Dr. Aikin's *Calendar of Nature*, to every mother who wishes to acquire a proper and instructive method

of conversing with her children. She might then render every walk which she takes with them in the fields not only conducive to their health and activity, but likewise to their improvement in useful knowledge.

H Y M N.

VIRGINIBUS PUERISQUE CANTO.

HAST thou beheld the glorious Sun
Through all the skies his circuit run,
At rising morn, at closing day,
And when he beam'd his noontide ray?
Say, didst thou e'er attentive view
The evening cloud, or morning dew?
Or, after rain, the watery bow
Rise in the East, a beauteous show?
When darkness had o'erspread the skies,
Hast thou e'er seen the moon arise,
And with a mild and placid light
Shed lustre o'er the face of night?
Hast thou e'er wander'd o'er the plain,
And view'd the fields and waving grain,
The flowery mead, the leafy grove,
Where all is melody and love?
Hast thou e'er trod the sandy shore,
And heard the restless ocean-roar,
When, rous'd by some tremendous storm,
Its billows rose in dreadful form?
Hast thou beheld the lightning stream
Thro' night's dark gloom with sudden gleam,
While the bellowing thunder's sound
Roll'd rattling thro' the heavens profound.
Hast thou e'er felt the cutting gale,
The sleety shower, the biting hail;
Beheld bright snow o'erspread the plains,
The water bound in icy chains?
Hast thou the various beings seen
That sport along the valley green,
That sweetly warble on the spray,
Or wanton in the sunny ray?
That shoot along the briny deep,
Or under ground their dwellings keep;
That thro' the gloomy forest range,
Or frightful wilds and deserts strange?
Hast thou the wond'rous scenes survey'd,
That all around thee are display'd?
And hast thou never rais'd thine eyes
To Him who bade these scenes arise?
'Twas God who form'd the concave sky,
And all the glorious orbs on high;
Who gave the various beings birth,
That people all the spacious earth.
'Tis He that bids the tempest rise,
And rolls the thunder thro' the skies:
His voice the elements obey;
Thro' all the earth extends His sway.
His goodness all his creatures share,
But man is His peculiar care;
Then, while they all proclaim His praise,
Let man his voice the loudest raise.

MR.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 10.

I SEND you a few anecdotes relative to Mr. John Kyril, the Man of Rofs, which I picked up the other day in that town.

He kept a public day on the Thursday of every week, and had always twelve persons to dine with him on that day.

The dinner consisted of a furlow of beef, a loin of veal, a leg of mutton, all bought at Rofs Market, and a plum-pudding. What remained of this was given away in the afternoon to the poor. His hour of dinner was two o'clock.—Cyder, perry, and ale, were the only liquors drunk at his table. His Sunday dinner consisted of a rump of beef; the remains of which were given away to the poor.

His household-establishment consisted of two maids, a boy, and an upper-servant.—He was skilled in architecture; and once, on a visit to see some building near Benson in Oxfordshire, was taken up as a highwayman, and carried before a justice, to whom he said, "He was the Man of Rofs." This, however, did not avail him completely; for three persons of consequence in his neighbourhood went in their coaches and fix to bail him.

He raised the spire of Rofs upwards of one hundred feet.—He made a causeway on the Monmouth road, for the use of foot-passengers.—He inclosed within a stone-wall, ornamented with two elegant entrances, a space of ground of near half an acre, in the centre of which he sunk a basin as a reservoir for water, for the use of the inhabitants of Rofs. Over one of the door-cases of the entrance there are still remaining his coat of arms, cut out in stone.—He used to send many old and infirm poor persons of Rofs into the woods and fields, to pick up self-sown oaks, ashes, &c. to embellish the hedge-rows of his walks and estate.

He had an *elder* brother, I believe, who was not reckoned very wise, and to whom he inherited.

After his death, which happened at the age of 90, in 1724, his body lay in state in his best parlour for six weeks.

The estate is now divided into parcels, belonging to several persons. One of them, however, belongs to a female collateral descendant. She is at present unmarried; and I hope, when she changes her situation, and becomes a mother, she will give the name of Kyril to be prefixed to the surname of her first son or daughter.

Mr. Ball, the owner of the King's Arms at Rofs, the house Mr. Kyril lived in, has got an original painting of him. It represents him as a man of 60 years old, fair in complexion, and grave in aspect. Permission, I fancy, can be obtained to have an engraving made from it, which would be a great acquisition to our collections of English portraits.—And there is the more reason for desiring this to be done speedily*, as one of our young military men some years ago, in a fit of anger at his hair-dresser, took the curling-irons out of his hand, and made two holes with them in the picture.—There is now living at Rofs a female descendant of his, who, from a proper regard to the memory of her illustrious ancestor, is now repairing and embellishing a favourite seat of his, known by the name of "Kyril's Seat."

Yours, &c.

VIATOR.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 3.

IF the following desultory notices are worth inserting, they may perhaps suggest a hint or two to future biographers; who will, I am confident, find in your miscellaneous storehouse a full harvest of copious materials.

Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

In the Journals of the House of Commons we read:

"Saturday, December 15, 1660. Ordered, That Mr. MILTON, now in custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House, be forthwith released, paying his fees.

"Monday, December 17. A complaint being made, that the Serjeant at Arms had demanded excessive fees for the imprisonment of Mr. MILTON;

"Ordered, That it be referred to the Committee for Privileges to examine this business, and to call Mr. Meard the Serjeant be-

* Since we received this hint, an engraving of the Man of Rofs has appeared in another publication; which tells us, that "Mr. Rofs was a bachelor, possessed of five hundred pounds a-year, of which there is a tradition that he spent only fifty pounds for the support of himself. He distributed medicines to the poor *gratis*, and when the advice of a physician was necessary, he sent for one at his own expence. He redeemed poor debtors from prison, and gave them small sums to begin trade with. In almost all disputes he acted as a mediator, and prevented the parties from going to law. He bought all sorts of coarse cloth, which he caused to be made for the use of the poor."—Mr. Pope's character of him, and Dr. Johnson's remarks on it, we may add, are in the hands of all our readers. EDIT.

fore them, and to determine what is fit to be given to the Serjeant for his fees in this cause."

Pope altered and added many things in "The Beggar's Opera;" and more in the sequel, called "Polly."—In Gay's Pastoral called "The Dirge," Pope wrote the lines beginning

"Mother, quoth she, let not the poultry need;"

and ending,

"And peaceful like the harmless lamb she dy'd."

In Sir W. Trumbull's letter to Pope, Jan. 29, 1716, is a translation, by Pope, of an epigram in Martial.

Dr. Johnson laughs at Pope for his grotto. If Pope mentions it too often, he may deserve it for that. Otherwise, where was the fault in dressing up a necessary passage, which must otherwise have looked like a cellar? This, and what he says of Shenstone, shews how thoroughly deficient he was in taste,

The following elogium on PRIOR is taken from Mrs. Elstob's Preface to "Rudiments of Grammar," printed by W. Bowyer, 1715, p. xxvi.

"To these let me add the testimony of that darling of the Muses, PRIOR, with whom all the poets of ancient and modern times, of all nations, or of our own, might seem to have entrusted the chief secrets and greatest treasures of their art. I shall speak only concerning our own island, where his translation of Chaucer, of Spenser, and of the old Scottish poem inscribed The Nutbrown Maid, shew how great a master he is, and how much every thing is to be valued which bears the stamp of his approbation, and we shall certainly find a great deal to countenance the use of monosyllables in his writings."

Two letters by MATTHEW Green, author of "The Spleen," may be found in "The Political State," 1740, p. 58.

The following epitaphs are from the cloysters of Westminster Abbey:

"In memory of
Mrs. ADDISON,
who died the 30th
of September, 1715,
who lyes buried
near this place."

"ERASMUS LEWIS, died June 10,
1754, aged 83.

ANNE his wife, Nov. 21,
1736, aged 60, both buried
in the Cloysters."

In *Impington* church, Cambridgeshire, is a pulpit of an oblong figure, like a

gallery, no cover to it. The minister reads prayers and preaches in it.

The pulpit in the church of Trinity at *Coventry* is large enough to walk in.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 3.

SOMETHING was said in your XXXVIIIth volume, p. 426, on the subject of *the Apostle spoons*; but I should not have troubled you with this intimation, were I not desirous of expressing to you, at the same time, my suspicion that the spoon you have engraved p. 89 of the last volume does not belong to that set.—There is a *dove*, it seems, on the hat, which never was an emblem of any of the Apostles, but always reserved for the Holy Ghost. Query, therefore, whether the spoon in question may not have been a single one, unconnected with any set, and representing the Trinity? The human figure, an old man with a beard, must denote, in that case, the Father, as usual; the cross the Son; and the Dove the Holy Spirit. There is an objection, however, I acknowledge, to this; viz. that the Son is not here emblemized by a crucifix, as commonly was done, but a cross only. But does not the cross, in a thousand instances, mean to express the crucifix? As to the book in the left hand, it may appear to allude to Psalm lvi. 8. *Are not these things noted in thy book?* or to *the Book of Life*, so often mentioned in the Revelations.

Yours, &c. T. Row.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 6.

PLEASE to inform your correspondent S. H. (p. 939) that the Preface he censures is not Mr. Bacon's, but Browne Willis's. Why Mr. B. has chosen to alter the title of a well-known book, and to put his own name only to it, and to take no notice of former editors, and not so much as to mention the improvements he himself has made, nor even to explain his own references, some of which, I confess, I have not yet been able to make out, are questions which I am not prepared to answer. The error of the press, which your correspondent calls a whimsical mistake, is likewise copied literally from Browne Willis's edition. His other remarks are fully answered in the place to which you refer; and I can vouch for the truth of what is there asserted. Nay, if he had examined the first of those rules to which he refers, he would have found that the governors have, for the benefit of the poor clergy, even

even exceeded their commission; for it is there said, that the augmentations shall not be "by way of pension." I have no doubt but the fifth and all the other rules are faithfully and punctually complied with, though I have not examined the Gazette; and if he will read that rule again, more carefully, he will find that the publication *there* is not necessary. If your correspondent be really a friend to the church, he will rejoice to hear, that a very great number of additional lots were drawn in the course of last year for augmentations, not supplied by the ordinary revenue, but gained by the rise of the funds; and many others, which had before been drawn but not accepted. I made no minute of this circumstance when it was told me, and a

defective memory will not permit me to specify the whole sum so distributed; which I am sorry for, because I am sure he would be astonished. But he may depend upon the fact, which I received from the best authority. E. E.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 15.

IF the writer of the extraordinary account of Colonel Henry Watson, in your Obituary of last month, will inform us what is become of the posthumous papers of the late excellent Mr. Simpson, of Woolwich, which he says the Colonel revised and perfected, or can be any way instrumental in giving them to the publick, he will render a truly essential service to the publick, as well as to
Yours, &c. PHILO-VERITAS,

MR. URBAN,

Nov 30.

HAVING had occasion to consult the new edition of Chambers's Dictionary concerning the measure of a degree of latitude, I was surprised to find several errors, such at least I conceive them to be. Some appear to have arisen from the different statements of the length of the *French toise*; but that does not account for them all. Norwood's measurement, in particular, is erroneous in several instances. This has induced me to collect the different measurements into one view in the following table, with a hope that it may induce some of your correspondents to examine and compare it with the original notices, which I have not an opportunity of doing. The number of toises are all taken from Chambers. OMEGA.

A DEGREE OF LATITUDE MEASURED.

By	A.D.	Lat.	Toises	Eng. Ft.	Inch.	Mil.	Ya.	F.	Inch.
Ulloa	1736	Equator	56767,8	= 362888	1,93	= 68 $\frac{1}{2}$	402	2	1,93
Bouguer			56753	= 362793	6,63	= 68 $\frac{1}{2}$	371	0	6,63
Condamine			56749	= 362767	11,79	= 68 $\frac{1}{2}$	362	1	11,79
De la Caille	1752	23 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	57037	= 364609	0,27	= 69	96	1	0,27
Boscovich	1755	43 0	56972	= 364193	6,12	= 68 $\frac{3}{4}$	397	2	6,12
De la Caille	1740	{ 45 0	57050	= 364692	1,50	= 69	124	0	1,50
Cassini			57074	= 364843	10,54	= 69	174	1	10,54
Muschenbroek	1700	52 05	57033	= 364583	5,43	= 69	87	2	5,43
Snellius. 1 ^o .	1669	*	57057	= 364736	10,47	= 69	138	2	10,47
Ditto. 2 ^o .			57064	= 364781	7,44	= 69	153	2	7,44
Picart (a)			57060	= 364756	0,60	= 69	145	1	0,60
Cassini (f)			57292	= 366239	1,32	= 69 $\frac{1}{4}$	199	2	1,32
Norwood	1635	52 46	57300	= 366290	3	= 69 $\frac{1}{4}$	216	2	3
Ditto				367196		= 69 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	2	(e)
Maupertuis, &c.	1736	66 20	57438,9	= 367178	2,01	= 69 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	2	2,01
Ferguson states it at	-	-	-	365640		= 69 $\frac{1}{4}$			

Remarks.

The *toise* has been estimated, by different writers, at 6 feet, and at 6 feet 4,8 inches; but the true length, according to Chambers, from a late authentic comparison, and by which this table is computed, is 6 feet 4,71 inches.

In Chambers:

Feet

* { 342384 } makes the toise 6 feet;
 { 342342 } should therefore have
 { 342360 } said Paris feet.
 { 365184 (b) or 343742 (c) Paris feet
 { 367196 (d) or 69 miles 288 yards.

(a) Mean of Snellius's two measures.

(b) Error 1055 — feet.

(c) Should be 343752 Paris feet.

(d) Error 906 + feet; and 367196 feet is 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles 78 yards 2 feet.

(e) Stone's Mathematical Dictionary, which shews the error to have arisen from stating the measure in toises.

(f) A degree of longitude at the Equator is assumed from Cassini (1700) at 365184 feet in Chambers; but according to this table should be 366239 feet 1,32 inches.

Ma.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 16.

DENNIS the critic swore aloud once at the play-house, "By — that is my thunder!" He had, it seems, made some improvements in the manufacture of thunder, which he considered as his own property, and which no other person had a right to invade or imitate. But, in truth, it is not very easy to detect and convict the composers either of thunder or lightning, of prose or of verse, of plagiarism.

The more ready or natural the communication between two writers, the more obvious the suspicion, if not conviction, of imitation. But it is very difficult to ascertain imitation between two authors of different languages, countries, and habits, especially where the originality only of a brilliant expression, or sagacious reflection, is in question: therefore I would not positively assert, that Boileau's celebrated sentiment, *Que le vrai n'est pas toujours vraisemblable*, was stolen from a father of the church.

The same idea of a nose or forehead, or position of a limb, may occur to different painters. But as in pictures in which the same subject is treated, if the figures, the attitudes, and drapery, are the same in both, one of them is pronounced a copy; so likewise, if two literary publications, on the same subject, agree in principle and arrangement, and the principle is dressed nearly in the same words, there is great probability that the treatise the first published has been perused with some attention by the author of the subsequent one. However, not only incidental sentiments, but foundation principles, may certainly, in the grammarian's phrase, be common of two.

I was led into this train of reflection from the following circumstance. A person who was dissatisfied with the usual hypothesis, That the rights of Government are to be derived from an original compact, real or implied; and with some other political opinions: ventured his thoughts on those subjects, early in the year 1782, in a pamphlet published by Cadell, and inscribed to Mr. Pitt in a dedication which, by the bye, has since proved prophetic. The principles which he laid down were, in brief, that the proper office of human reason is to search for the will of the Creator; that the unrevealed will is to be gathered only from considering his works; that Providence has allotted to all its crea-

tures talents and resources according to their wants; and that the Holy Writings, and the book of Nature, do in every page declare the goodness of God, and his will that all his creatures should enjoy all the happiness which their nature and station will admit: and he then proceeded to trace government, through its progress, from its origin in the will of God for the happiness of mankind, evinced by the necessity and propriety of it to the nature and faculties which Infinite Wisdom and Goodness has thought fit to bestow on us. These and other opinions were treated somewhat more at large in subsequent editions, though with the brevity consistent with a pamphlet.

Notwithstanding Lord Bacon's praise of aphorisms, yet, having been of the same opinion which Mr. Archdeacon Paley has expressed concerning the apophthegmatising style (to which the size of a pamphlet, and the narrower bounds of his own abilities, had confined him), he had constantly entertained a wish that some person of abilities more adequate to the subject would support and illustrate those principles more at large. He therefore received great pleasure and information from the truly reverend Archdeacon's most able and elaborate tract on the Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy, in which (not to mention some particular, incidental, and perhaps novel opinions) he found the same principles, the same arrangement in the political part, and nearly the same words used for the conveyance particularly of the principles, and of the opinions when not clothed in more luminous and forcible phraseology of the Archdeacon's own; as may appear by consulting pages 56. 423. 482. &c. of the second editions.

The pamphleteer was much pleased at the supposed adoption of some of his principles and sentiments by so respectable a name; but soon became more than in doubt, whether they actually had been so dignified. For although the Archdeacon did most justly conclude, as he observes in p. 17 of his preface, that it was superfluous to crowd his margin with references to every author whose sentiments he made use of, yet the Archdeacon might, and the world might probably, think that primary foundation principles, &c. might require an acknowledgement, if borrowed.

Which not having been made by the Archdeacon, it is undoubtedly to be concluded, that these principles, arrange-

ments,

ments, sentiments, and their colouring, were not copies taken by the Archdeacon from the Essay on Government above-mentioned (though so great is their likeness, that it was said by a man of wit, that the Archdeacon had ploughed with the Essayist's heifer without even changing the harness), but were a true original.

Hence it appears that we should be very cautious of pronouncing imitation, even where one performance may seem but as a commentary, and another the syllabus or series of propositions; and, above all, that Saint Jerome was right in saying, *Multa incredibilia reperies, et non verisimilia, quæ nihilominus tamen vera sunt.* APTHONUS.

MR. URBAN, Northumberland.

AS the character of the late celebrated Mr. Toup has been treated of in the late numbers of your Magazine, and as some insinuations have been thrown out against it by a person who assumes the name of Veritas, I hope I shall be excused for troubling you and the public with a few hints relative to the subject, that may not only tend to set Mr. T——'s conduct in a fairer light, but to explain also, in some measure, the motives to which this account of him, so pregnant with misrepresentation, illiberality, and malevolence, is owing. Among the charges exhibited against Mr. T——, in order to prove the caprice and unsteadiness of his character, is that of his having, "without any obvious cause whatever," discharged from his acquaintance and employment a surgeon (with whom I can perceive the candid Veritas to be *most intimately* connected) whose abilities he had long been in the habit of admiring, and whom he had for several years favoured with his confidence and friendship. That he discharged this surgeon is certainly a fact; but I positively object to the inference that is made from it: so far from its assisting, in the smallest degree, to substantiate any charge with respect to inconsistency, or impropriety of conduct in the matter, I am sure it will (when it is known that the author of his Memoirs in the Magazine for September, and this surgeon, are found to be *one person*;) be universally considered as a proof of his good sense and great discernment, by which he was enabled to discover, that this man of apparent knowledge and learning in his profession, and of general merit out of it, was

only the shadow of what he seemed, equally unworthy to have the care of that health which was so rapidly declining, or the possession of that friendship to which he had exhibited such specious claims. Let circumstances determine with respect to the propriety of *his* conclusions! I will trouble you only with a few words more. Whatever might have been the nature of Mr. T——'s disposition, or however it might have been marked with eccentric or absurd qualities, I believe that person is not like to get much credit for his philanthropy, who can take pains to injure a departed character, and to plant daggers in the breasts of his surviving friends; or to acquire fame as an historian or biographer, so greatly at the expence of justice, humanity, and calumniated merit.

Yours, &c.

M. M.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 30.

AS I am unconnected with either the Panegyrist or the Anti-panegyrist of the late learned Mr. Toup, you will perhaps allow my impartiality. Whether he merited all that the former said of him, I cannot say; but, from what I have heard, I believe him, upon the whole, to have been a good character; but, by a consciousness of his great superiority in his own line, he had contracted some habits which always are contracted by persons of that description. I wish Veritas had been a little more liberal in what he calls his *genuine character*, and that he had given no hints concerning the *living*. But I mean only to say what I have heard of the late Mr. Toup from totally impartial evidence. That he was an eminent man, is denied by no person; and therefore any anecdotes relating to him cannot be uninteresting.

The only public meetings he used to attend were visitations, and the mayor's feasts at East and West Looe, the former of which boroughs was within his parish of St. Martin's. His general behaviour at these meetings was in no respect singular (except perhaps in manner, and that peculiar character which a life of solitude always contracts); he had the common cheerfulness of the rest of the company. He was at such times very anxious to hear the public news; and was rather credulous in what was related to him, as to the politics of the day. But if any pert young fellow thought he could play upon the *old Grecian*,

clan, and raise a laugh at his expence, he was sure to meet with the greatest mortification in the end; for Mr. T—'s keenness and ability to expose such characters, when roused, were indeed very severe and dreadful. He has been provoked too with persons, who, compared with him, were mere dabblers in Greek, when they *forced* a literary conversation upon him. But can we wonder that his irritable temper should vent itself when thus provoked? would it not have been marvellous if he could always have checked it?

I have been told, that there was something very striking in his manner of preaching. I never saw him; but I have heard what I have mentioned upon the best authority,—and I have no interest or prejudice in the case, that I should be otherwise than

IMPARTIAL.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 8.

IT is inconsistent with the delicacy I owe a distant friend; to declare openly, and without his permission, upon what grounds he establishes the authenticity of the ring. To satisfy as far as may be necessary the curiosity of your ingenious correspondent, p. 935, I shall only say, that he claims his title to it by right of succession. There are both actual titles and nominal ones; many enjoy the last, without the emoluments of the first. Thus a man may have an estate without the title, or a title without the estate. If W. & D. will look over again the import of my letter, his ready discernment will unfold the mystery. If not, he may be no less assured, that both the ring and the account thereof are genuine.

Yours, &c.

BREVIOR.

*An Explanation of the FRONTISPIECE
to the ESSAY ON MAN*.*

By WILLIAM SHENSTONE, ESQ.

THE design in general seems to aim at representing, by the most forcible examples, the mortifying circumstances that attend all human glory! In order to inforce more deeply the vanity of all ambitious projects, he chooses to ridicule the vanity of fame, under four species of it that bid fairest for perpetuity. And these are either what are acquired by military exploits, by poetical merit, by superb edifices, or by systems of philosophy.

The first example he gives regards military reputation. On the left hand of

the picture is a pedestal, with this inscription, VIRO IMMORTALI. This inscription, applied to the ruins of a statue placed upon it (the sole preserver and guardian, as it were, of the hero's immortality), sufficiently shews, with a beautiful correctness, the emptiness and futility of this kind of honours. Perhaps the hand with its truncheon separated from the head, and both from the body, may be meant to engage particular observation; I mean, that, as conduct and execution must always unite in an able General, it exalts the ruinous idea, to see the head and the right hand separated in the representation. But I am afraid of growing too minute in my observations, lest I should seem to discover what was never meant, and thereby imitate some other interpreters.

The second is the representation of a poet's monument. The Death's head crowned with laurel is obviously intelligible. The faded rose on the right hand, and extinguished taper on the left, indicate the different effect of reputation after death, according as the person that acquired it was either virtuous or vicious: the fame of the former intimated by the fragrance of a faded rose; that of the latter signified by the offensiveness of an extinguished candle. What Mr. Warburton calls a cobweb-curtain, I take it for granted, from the shape and position of it, were more properly called a cobweb-canopy. If it were meant for a curtain, it shews the weakness of our endeavours to conceal the disagreeable catastrophe of our natures (though it would seem as if we would conceal our laurels too); if for a canopy (as I think one need not doubt), it is meant as a contrast to those more pompous ones of human contrivance, and indeed better suits with the general design. Below is a pipe and a music-book: the music-book an attribute of poetry, and the broken reed an emblem of its vanity. Beyond is, according to my sentiments, the wild fig-tree, so remarkable among the ancients for heaving under and overthrowing monuments. See Juvenal's Satire beginning, *Omniibus in terris.*

The third instance, a ruined column, and a ruined amphitheatre, with inscriptions burlesqued by the buildings on which they are placed.

The fourth instance.—And here Mr. W. says, a philosopher sits by a fountain running to waste; which he explains into the human understanding's being suffered by philosophers to lie uncultivated.

* See Bishop Warburton's explanation of it in our vol. XV. p. 98. EDIT.

vated. If the fountain here has any particular meaning, I would take it to signify the flux of time. The philosopher makes use of *his* little portion of it to form some perishable system, which, together with *his* glory, vanishes in an instant. At the same time this stream of time might be applied to much better purposes.

ELUCIDATIONS OF THE SAME
FRONTISPIECE.

THIS piece was designed as a satire upon vanity; but, unfortunately, it is an instance of it too: the author has put his name to it, A. POPE INV. Quid nostri philosophi? Nonne* in his ipsis libris quos scribunt de contemnenda gloria sua nomina inscribunt? Philosophers talk gravely against the vanity of man, and Wits satirize it; and, after all, to shew us they do it in perfect good humour, and that there is no great harm in the vanity they have now inveighed against, they put their names to their works, and tacitly confess, that they are not without this infirmity of the human mind.

The design of this piece undoubtedly was, to shew the vanity of all human pursuits, which the author has attempted to do, by laying before us a variety of emblems, that seem to make this life, and the business of it, as another poet has it, *All a wish, and all a ladle*.

The business of half the thinking world has, in all ages, been to form systems of philosophy! and a philosopher is here represented blowing bubbles with great gravity and attention, while the stream from which he took his water is suffered to run to waste. It matters not whether the author of the design meant the philosopher's time or his talents by the water he makes so ill an use of.

Another part of mankind having also a spirit for action, have not rested in speculation, but have busied themselves in founding empires, planning and carrying into execution systems of government, or raising superb edifices, as monuments of their own magnificence, and of the greatness of the people to whom they dedicated them. And here we see

the *Capitoli immobile saxum*, the happy omen (as it was thought) of the perpetuity of the Roman empire*, in ruins, and a noble amphitheatre, inscribed, ROMAE IMMORTALI, with just enough of it left to give the lie to the inscription.

Men have gloried in military achievements, and in the proud monuments that have been erected to perpetuate their triumphs. And here we see a statue inscribed VIRO IMMORTALI torn from its base, without a mark to say to whom it belonged.

Men have also gloried in the productions of their genius. And we have here a taper, which, however bright it may have blazed, is totally extinguished, and a rose, which, though it may have been the pride of Sharon, is now withered and disregarded. These are emblems of the fate of those works which are distinguished by the *brightness* of fancy and the *sweetness* of composition. And the pyramid on the back of the poet's monument, which we see in a ruinous condition, it is also probable, was meant to signify, that even the most *solid* and *useful* are of the same perishable nature. And in this way of explanation the cobweb must have been designed to express the *flimsiness* of texture and the *uselessness* of some productions; and the tree, with the branch already perished, must be considered as another emblem of the useless and perishable nature of works of this kind; a considerable part is absolutely dead, and the other bears nothing but leaves. If the tree is the *Caprificus* (as it may be, though indeed the monument does not seem to have suffered by it), it may with great propriety be supposed to signify *Vanity*, or an idle ostentation of useless science.

Quo didicisse, nisi hoc fermentum, et quæ semel intus

Innata est, rupto jecore exierit caprificus?

PERS.

It makes fair promises, but will yield no fruit.

Sterilis mala robora ficus.

JUV.

Another turn may undoubtedly be given to many parts of this work, and be supported with equal plausibility.

The faded rose, which does not lose all its sweetness with its beauty, seems to say, that if any thing we leave behind us keeps up the remembrance that we were once pleasing, it is all we can ex-

* Cicer. Orat. pro Archia Poeta.—Cæterum gloria ne ab iis, qui contemptum ejus introducere conantur, negligitur: quoniam quidem ipsis voluminibus nomina sua diligenter adjiciunt, ut quod professione elevant, usurpatione memoriæ consequantur. Valer. Maxim. lib. viii. c. 14.

pest, however delightful the odour of our reputation may have been, or how-
ever widely diffused.

The cobweb is very awkwardly placed, if it was intended for a canopy; and it is very far from being clear that it was intended for a curtain.

The tree is so immediately connected with the poet's monument, that it certainly ought to be explained with an eye to it. Otherwise, as a branch of it appears withered, while the rest is fair and flourishing, it might be considered as a just emblem of life, which but for a short time *bears all its blushing honours full upon it. It continueth not*, as it is said in Scripture, *in one stay*; but hastens to its end as soon as it has reached the highest point of vigour. And many a weakened faculty, as memory and judgement, will, like the dead branch, mark the approaches of its fate long before it withers at the root and becomes a lifeless trunk.

A Roman senator was a philosopher, a legislator, and an orator, as well as a hero; and consequently, the military appearance of the statue does not absolutely oblige us to confine the designer's intention to the vanity of military fame. It is possible that the head and right hand appear separated from the body to remind us of a particular character. Cicero, though a much greater orator, was no contemptible general. We know his fate: *Ingenio manus est et cervix cæsa*.

In making the water pour through a head *, I have no doubt but the author

* His igitur imbris Septentrionem ver-
sus confertim ruentibus tota inundatur Æ-
gyptus. Quod quia Leonis coelestis beneficium
credereur, eò Ægyptiis Leo erat exundationis
symbolum; ac si tubos fontium et aquæduc-
tuum fermebant, ut aquæ è capite leonino, pa-
tulo biatu rictum deducente, evomerentur. E-
umque morem ab architectis Ægyptiis ac-
cepere Græci et Romani; ab his nos, et
gentes aliæ. Uti et ab iisdem Ægyptiis ad
nos derivatum, quod claustris ædium, tem-
plorum imprimis, leonis capita, rictusque, ap-
ponamus. Audiamus Plutarchum de Isid.
et Osir. Λεοντα τιμῶσι, καὶ χατμασι λεονταίοις
τὰ τῶν ἱερῶν θυραίμαθα κοσμεῖσιν, ὅτι πλεγμα-
ζει Νεῖλος,

Ἡελὶς τὰ πρῶτα συνεχόμενου λεοντός.

Voss. de Idolat. p. 349.

"The upper part of a sphynx resembled a
"maide, and the lower a lion; whereby the
"Ægyptians defigured the increase of the
"river (and consequently of their riches)
"then rising when the sunne is in Leo and
"Virgo." Sandys's Travels, p. 131. Sphynx
seems to come from *YD* to overflow. See

meant to ridicule that false taste in scul-
pture which makes so injudicious an ap-
plication of ornaments; just as he has
done in another place.

The rich buffet *well-colour'd serpents* gace,
And gaping Tritons *sperw* to wash your face.

The water running to waste seems to
say:

My stream and Time's glide on with equal
haste,

Yet stop to whisper to the moral ear,
"Uncaught, the silver current runs to waste,
"And lost, if unemploy'd, the fleeting
"year."

Yet, with the good sense of Mr. Pope
and his interpreters, is it to be supposed
that such a creature as man can be al-
ways usefully employed? Much of his
time must be sacrificed to mere amuse-
ment; and much of it will unavoida-
bly be spent in what he considers as bu-
siness, though in fact it does not deserve
the name. With the best intentions i-
maginable, he will, now and then, be
blowing bubbles. And where is the
mighty harm of it? They please him,
and they please the world. They will
burst indeed! but will he not make new
ones? I should be sorry to live in an
age when a well-meaning man could not
have his bubble. However, the man
who does nothing but blow bubbles, is
undoubtedly a just object of satire;
which is more than I can allow him to
be who acts from a love of fame, though
Mr. Pope has been pleased to crown a
Death's head with laurel.

Are we never to give praise to merit,
because the person we admire is mortal?
Or is there any thing blameable in being
delighted with what the poet calls

The sweetest music to an honest ear,
because the time will come when it will
no more delight us? Certainly a mo-
ralist should never attempt to check that
which is so great a spur to noble actions.
It is his business,

To set our passions on the side of truth,
to teach us to seek fame by virtuous
deeds, which he certainly does who seeks
it by defending his country, whether in
the field or in the senate, by raising edi-
fices that are useful and ornamental to it,
or by composing works that delight and
improve it. It must, sure, be desira-
ble to have written such a work as the
Essay on Man, though the author was
not immortal. ONEBEYENSIS.

Deuter. xxxiii. 19. Job xxii. 11. and xxxviii.
34. Ezekiel xvi. 10.

MR.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent in p. 680 of your last volume is very angry at the detection of an imposition put on the public with a spurious Roman inscription. I am sorry to tell you, it was first put upon a respectable body of literati the same month in which it was communicated to you (June, 1784, p. 402). I am afraid it is neither the first nor the last trick of the kind that has been played them in their corporate capacity, or their learned members individually.

But as the wisest of us are liable to be misled, I wish to take the sense of your antiquarian correspondents on an inscription said to have been dug up at Chesterton, near Peterborough, where are traces of a Roman camp, and many Roman remains have certainly been found.

The stone is said to be cylindrical, about three feet four inches long, by ten inches broad, and about three feet two inches in circumference. Its form seems to imply that it was a frustum of a *milliary*; but, being found in the highest corner of the vallum, lying along with a skeleton eastward of it, in the same line with it, and some coins, it has been imagined *sepulchral*.

The inscription is said to run thus :

IMP. CAES.
M. ANNIO
FLORIANO
P. F. INVICTO
AVG.
M P L

It is the only one in which the name of *Florianus* is mentioned. His reign was so short, being only two months, and ending with his assassination, Anno Domini 276, that not a single inscription is recorded of him in Gruter's great collection.

It is more likely by the shape that this stone was a *milliary*, and that the three last letters are to be understood of the distance, *millia passuum quinquaginta*. The distance between *Durobri-væ* and *Lindeum*, as put down in Antonine's fifth Iter, amounts to 56 miles. The intermediate station of *Causennæ* is placed by some at *Brigcasterton*, by others at *Ancaster*. In either case the distance is the same. (See Horsley, Brit. Rom. 427. 432. 433.) In the varying calculations of distance, and the various readings of MSS. we may easily account for the distance of 6 miles, or suppose some other numerals after the L were formerly on the stone. That M. P.

with numerals is the usual milliary form, see innumerable instances in Gruter :

- cliii. 5. M. P. XXII.
- clv. 5. M. P. LXXXV.
- 6. M. P. II.
- 7. 9. 10. M. P. X.
- clvi. 3. M. P. XXIII.
- 4. M. P. II.
- 5. M. P. V.
- 6. M. P. XXXI.
- 7. M. P. XII.

Sometimes it is only M with the numerals.

Sometimes the place is prefixed ; as there, p. cliii. clv. clvi. clvii. clviii. and in the Leicester milliary, *Archæologia*, VII. 84*.

These conjectures are submitted to you and your antiquarian correspondents for better information by one who professes not to have seen the original, and who even entertains doubts about its originality.

Yours, &c.

D. H.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 6.

THE review of Sparrman's Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, in your Magazine for November last, seems to have awakened the resentment of a writer in the Morning Chronicle of Monday, July 3, 1786, who signs himself PLATTJE. His charge against the reviewer is that of making Mr. G. Forster, who did not understand Swedish, the translator of this Voyage into German. If Mr. G. F. was not the translator, how came he to be called, at the end of the English preface (which, we suppose, is that of the English translator), "the author's friend, and German editor?" Was the reviewer of an English book to know, without seeing the original†, whether he were the German bookseller or printer? or did he divide into chapters and sections, and write notes on a book, whose language he did not understand? Or, indeed, who translated it into German? It is apprehended the English translator, and not the English reviewer, is to answer for these errors, as well as for that about the plates,

* In your vol. XLIII. p. 16, your correspondent has made the numeral H, whatever it was, CXXIII. on no ground at all, and given an explanation of it as ill-founded as it is foreign to the subject.

† He has seen neither Swedish nor German editions, nor understands either language, nor had carried his views beyond the edition published by Mess. Robinson.

which

which certainly, in the English translation, do not answer the references. Mr. P's censure applies so much more strongly to the Translator than to the Reviewer, that, if Mr. P's own puff, about his behaviour to his royal countryman Capt. Kies, is no better attested or explained, it will give as little concern as his criticisms to

THE REVIEWER.

MR. URBAN,
H^AVING heard that remarkable talents for calculation had been observed in a little boy, the son of a poor labourer at Merthir Tidvil, in the mountainous part of Glamorganshire; we wrote to a gentleman of that neighbourhood, requesting to be favoured with some well-authenticated particulars respecting this singular genius. Our friend has favoured us with the following:

Thomas, the son of David John, a poor labourer of Merthir Tidvil, was ten years of age in the month of November last: he first discovered an extraordinary talent for enumerations by the power of the mind; at six years of age, when listening to the story of a young man who had been in the army, and who was telling the father of the child that he had been absent four years: the boy in a few minutes said, then you have been absent so many months, weeks, and days, mentioning the specific number. The soldier then took a pen, and found the child's calculation was perfectly exact.

Mr. Miles, a schoolmaster in the neighbourhood, who taught him to read, put this question to the boy:—The distance between Merthir and Cardiff bridges is 25 miles; there is a fall of an inch in every yard; how much is Merthir bridge higher than Cardiff? In less than two hours he gave a very accurate answer.

At another time his master asked him, How many minutes have elapsed since the birth of our Saviour, calculating to a given period; which he presently answered, both by the Solar and Julian year.

A paragraph appearing in a newspaper, stating, that the national debt amounted to 272 millions of pounds, which sum, if laid down in guineas in a right line, would extend 4,300 miles, allowing every guinea to be an inch; the boy took up the question, worked it in his own mind, and gave a solution more accurate than that which was given in the newspaper.

That a further proof might be made of the boy's talents, a gentleman present put the question on the supposition that a guinea occupied only three-quarters of an inch; to which he gave answer with equal exactness.

When it is considered that this boy has never learned the use of figures, and cannot write, it will be allowed that he exhibits to the world a wonderful instance of the powers with which the human mind is sometimes endowed.

The truth of this is attested to us by the rev. John Davis, curate of Merthir Tidvil; Isaac Jones, attorney at law; and Thomas Rees, gentleman.

Were a boy of these singular talents to receive the advantage of education, the world might see how far a capacity of this kind could be enlarged by cultivation.

Yours, &c.

A. B.

✍ A prodigy of this kind appeared some years ago, of whom an ample account is given in our Magazine for 1754.

MR. URBAN,
I BELIEVE that the fashionable practice of sea-bathing ought to be used with more precaution than it is. A thin, muscular man, as I am, may use freedom with cold water, when a fat, corpulent man should not. I have frequently gone into the water in a profuse perspiration, after two or three hours exercise; but then I stayed no longer in the water than I would remain in a cold bath. It sometimes had the sensation of so many pins stuck in every pore of my skin; when, dressing myself immediately, and resuming my exercise, I soon recovered my former heat. I took these liberties with myself, because I did not apprehend that what an old Roman, or a savage American, could safely bear, would do a temperate Englishman any hurt. Having always bathed for my pleasure, and not for my health, I must own I went a little out of the common track. I never go into the cold bath in winter, as the physicians prescribe, because I have not the least inclination for it, and I find myself, by the cold air, sufficiently braced; but in hot weather, when, like any amphibious animal, I feel a longing desire to be in the water, I bathe to the height of my wish. I have sometimes gone thrice a day into the sea at Brightelmstone, which so effectually cooled me, that I have had the most profound and refreshing sleep at night, while every one else was complaining

plaining that he could not shut his eyes for the heat. Though I am only telling what a lean, temperate man has safely practised on himself, I believe that most men might save themselves from fevers, if they were to bathe in cold water when they feel a desire for it, and feel themselves, without exercise, intolerably hot. A Director of the East India Company has told me, that, when he commanded a Company's ship, he ordered every man on board to bathe once a day at least, after they came into a warm climate; to which custom he ascribed it that he lost very few men in any voyage, while other ships suffered a considerable loss.

I said, that the practice of sea-bathing ought to be used with more precaution than it is, principally on this account,—because I believe the custom, if diurnal, is dangerous when it is suddenly left off. I am confirmed in this belief, not only from my own experience, but from the inconvenience or misfortune which others have felt. The first year I was at Brighthelmstone, I bathed, for two months, constantly every day, after which I was called to London in some haste.

On the first and second day after I came to town, I had a violent head-ach, felt a sickness at my stomach, and an intolerable heat. My eldest boy, who had been with me at Brighthelmstone, and had bathed as constantly as myself, felt the very same complaints, but in a much stronger degree; and was affected in the same manner as I have known some natives of Greenland to be, who were brought to this warmer climate by our fishing ships; he vomitted, bled at the nose, and complained very much of his head. It presently occurred to me, that the sea-bathing having become so habitual to us, the leaving it off too suddenly was the cause of these complaints. I carried him therefore to the river; but I plunged in first, to try the experiment upon myself. After dressing, and finding myself perfectly right, I turned my boy in next, and it cured him of all his complaints. Not that he was drowned; but that, after this remedy, he neither vomited, bled at the nose, nor complained of his head. Common sense told me to continue that course, every two or three days, till we were from the bathing totally disused. I told this to a friend of mine, whose wife had been some weeks at Margate, and I desired him to caution her not to leave off the

bathing all at once: but having neglected this advice, in three days after coming to town she was seized with a fever, and in ten days more she was carried to her grave.

As the cold bathing in hot weather is beneficial, so, in cold weather, I believe the hot bath can to many constitutions do no injury, and will to most be of infinite use. With regard to myself, I found that it removed all obstruction in the perspiration, and revived my natural heat. I used to take it for my pleasure, as, in a different season, I took the cold bath. I have for several weeks together, in the severest winters we have had, gone into the Kingston bath every other night, and I found not the least inconvenience in walking, the morning after it, two or three hours in the coldest frost.

CAUTION.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 1.

THE correspondent who signs himself ENTRE NOUS to a letter in your Magazine, p. 935, might, with rather greater propriety, ascend the Monument with a speaking trumpet, and, exerting all the powers of that *Stentorean* instrument, inform those who should be within reach of the sound, that he took this method of whispering to an individual. However, waiving this little inconsistency (for such, I presume, it may be called), I consider myself as admonished to make an *apology* to YOU and to the PUBLIC; to say some few words in justification of the *design* of my enquiry; and to leave a few hints to my *Corrector*: which will not be thrown away, if they are as serviceable to him as his have been to me. I own then, it has the air of presumption in an Englishman to publish an advertisement in a language so idiomatic, and so hazardous to be committed to paper by the pen of one who is not a native, as the *French* is. And had my enquiry been of such a nature as to have been likely to have received an answer from *Paris* (where the English is only not as generally understood as it is in London), I should have used, probably, no other language than my own. But, expecting such information from *Switzerland*, I had not the same probability of conveying the request otherwise than in *French*; and very readily hazarded the censure of incorrectness, in the prospect of being sufficiently understood by a people not so nice in matters of taste, as spirited and zealous in what concerns their country.

And

And, amongst their many and eminent claims to just glory, that of having produced Rousseau will maintain for ever an highly-distinguished place.

And I still think the substantial end is at least better answered, in however bad French, than it could have been in the best English, address. For the WALNUT planted by Rousseau will be certainly known to be the object of that enquiry; and the NUTS (which, if it exists, it must now be of an age to produce) will be understood to have been solicited as *a most desirable present*. Having said this, it is proper for me to acknowledge, that the objection to the word "*allumeur*" is right: and, had I been so fortunate to have consulted a Parisian lamp-lighter he could have informed me, and not uncomplaisantly, that I had intruded on his province when I thought myself representing the effect of the sublime irradiations of a great and beneficent genius in terms not so completely unsuitable to the subject. But the remark which accompanies the objection is useful, and of *universal* application; being founded on a principle which results from the nature of language—that, from the sense given to a verb, you cannot assure yourself of using its substantive with propriety in the same manner.

It may be doubted, indeed, whether Montaigne would not have used it on his rule of preference of the forcibly expressive to the correctly elegant; but, be this as it may, there is possibly still room for the remark, that a more exact knowledge of the acceptation affixed to this word would have given your correspondent an advantage which he by no means suspected; and, were it proper to mix any thing ludicrous with this subject, there would be no objection on my part to stating in this letter the full extent of my mistake. I own myself very little accustomed to *colloquial* French; and there will be always, in every language, many words and phrases, the proper import of which is hardly to be learnt but by conversation with the natives. It is so in our own; which, however, is of much less nicety and refinement. *To extinguish* the freedom of a nation is a strong, and not undignified expression, of that nefarious act, by which your correspondent's admired Charles the II^d endeavoured to repay his restoration. But yet, the *extinguisher* of the liberties of a nation, would be a mean, I doubt, if not ridiculous, phrase; because it

would convey the low idea of an instrument which popular use describes by that substantive. And yet a Frenchman might, perhaps, be not a little conversant with our best authors without discovering the reason of this difference, or even apprehending that there was any. There possibly are more and greater faults in Voltaire's translation of extracts from our greatest *dramatic* poet, than in my advertisement, which had no such necessity for elegance and correctness. And yet Voltaire had spent some of his time in England; and those faults are certainly not at all intentional.

The arrangement proposed in a following sentence is admitted to be more elegant; but, in an advertisement, it is sufficient if the order of the words be not ungrammatical, obscure, or incompatible with the usage and genius of the language. In elevated diction, the adjectives generally follow; they do not necessarily; nor is every adverbial combination with them (especially when only the mark of the superlative degree) indispensably required to precede the substantive. *Sil en resle & cet arbre* may not be very good French; the sentiment it carries is certainly not absurd, and therefore will hardly be entitled to the courteous epithet of nonsense. And *Anglicism* is most unreasonably objected if it refer to this passage, which is so far from an English idiom, that our method of arrangement will not admit it. A master of the French would indeed have been very serviceable to us both, had such an one been at my elbow while writing, or at your correspondent's when criticising. The "*reliques du fameux*" J. J. R. which are to be the expected reward of my study of the French grammar, would be a prize indeed? for which I would study the grammars of a dozen languages hitherto unknown to me. But they would present us with other modes of expression; neither the *fameux*, nor the *indefinite* article prefixed to it, being of the purest style.

Your correspondent's "*un peu ignorant*," of which he is so fond as to chime with it very prettily, wants the exactness of analogy, which it ought to have, for the purpose of either correction or illustration, and, I believe, has much the same pretensions to Gallic diction as to Gallic politeness. He quite mistakes the *eleve* of Rousseau. It is the TREE, not the person making the enquiry, which that expression obviously intends.

Emilius

Emilius indeed might blush at such a defective tribute as the advertisement (had it been corrected to the utmost accuracy) would still have been. He would not have smiled at literal errors in the performance of a good intention. But your correspondent is no Emilius. The *faint* praise—"a writer of some merit"—given to the author of the "Eloïse," and of "The Social Compact," works of such transcendent, of such dissimilar excellence, is a solecism in sentiment far exceeding any of mine in expression. And, as to saying one has read Rousseau with pleasure; none ever read him with *any*, that does not remember him with the greatest. The productions of such a mind cannot merely and coldly be found agreeable. They either enrapture, or are not felt; they are revered, or not understood. But it were no matter of surprize to me if it should excite the indignation of many, who are desirous to perpetuate the joyful remembrance of the surrender of the PEOPLE OF ENGLAND to a licentious and treacherous tyrant, that Rousseau, the eloquent assertor of the primary and equal rights of humanity, should, even in the grave, have a wish tendered to his honour. And, as the *motive* of a war is often distinct from the circumstance on which it is declared, it may not be uncandid to suppose, that my inaccuracies might have passed unnoticed if an higher cause had not stimulated the reprehension. My partiality for transmarine nuts has been well guessed; and it has been gratified. I have, from the noblest HISTORIAN of this age and country, ACORNS which grew on the plantation of THE DELIVERER OF AMERICA. With these I wished to have associated the offspring of a tree planted by the hand of *him*, who will one day be generally revered as the deliverer of the human mind from many degrading prejudices destructive of political and of private happiness. Of the *malberry* of Shakspeare I would gladly have preserved a scion; but can your correspondent resuscitate that tree from the snuff-boxes, and other toys, into which it is said to have been frittered? Just is the veneration towards our glorious bard; but, to be worthy of him, let it have inducements as ample and as unprecious as his poetical merit. Never let us subscribe to the narrow notion, that English genius is to be the exclusive object of the attention of an Englishman. He who can inform my understanding, or expand my heart, is my countryman, by a

diviner relation than that of being born on this island, or on that continent. And, if partial considerations are to have any weight, let them, for once, in this instance, be a check upon themselves. For the regard of foreigners to the talents of our own growth we can urge no *consistent* claim, if we are less liberal of just applause to a native of Switzerland, or of whatever country, than to one of England. For the *Boscobel oak*, were I to concur to its preservation, it would be as a memorial of the imprudent eagerness of my countrymen to replace the fugitive upon the throne *without stipulating terms*; and of the unhappiness of a prince, whom neither such adversity could enlighten, nor such prosperity could inspire with gratitude to the nation at whose expence it was lavished upon him. That oak may well appear of value in the eye of those who are pleased to set in the fullest light the verbal improprieties of the solicitous enquirer after the WALNUT-TREE OF ROUSSEAU.

Yours, &c. C. L.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 15.
THERE is an offence against the well-being of society, for which the law has provided no adequate punishment, though it includes a breach of the most solemn vows, is committed with the most deliberate intention of fraud, and injures the offended party in the most essential points of reputation and happiness, beyond even the possibility of reparation. The offence I mean is bigamy, or, more properly, polygamy; the marrying more wives than one during the life of the first.

This crime is oftener practised than brought before the tribunal of justice; and the reason is obvious. The woman, thus betrayed, is so entangled in the consequences, that it is impossible for any conviction of the offender to restore her to the situation from which he has degraded her; and a public prosecution would increase her distress, by subjecting it to more general notice. It cannot but be regretted, that villainy should derive its security from the success of its infamous purpose, and that motives of delicacy should prevail over those of public good. It is much to be wished that every honest woman, so injured, would make an example of the delinquent, and that every encouragement should be given by the law to render the prosecution as easy to her as possible. The proof, indeed, lies in a small compass. The

The registers of the two marriages, and evidence of the first wife's being alive, are sufficient for conviction.

The temptation and opportunity of committing this offence so rarely exist among the female sex, that it may be considered as peculiar to the male. The injury to the man bears, too, no sort of proportion to that sustained by the woman.

A rape, which by our laws is punished with death, is a forcible violation of that chastity which constitutes, amongst civilized nations, the honour of the female character, and it merits the severest punishment which any code of laws permits to be inflicted. In the crime of which we are speaking, an unsuspecting and virtuous female is betrayed, by a specious demeanour and fictitious pretensions, into a situation not less degrading than that of her who has suffered actual violence. What in the one instance is effected by force, is in the other accomplished by fraud. Purity of mind, and delicacy of character, are equally injured in both. The subtle and deliberate villainy of the bigamist, whose schemes are calculated to get possession of the property as well as the person, frequently leaves the woman incumbered with issue, which maternal tenderness forbids her to desert. She, who expected from a virtuous marriage and blameless conduct, protection and comfort, suddenly finds herself involved in ruin, and exposed to insult. She is injured in her honour, and deprived of her property, perhaps with the additional burthen of children, whom she has innocently brought into the world to be reproached by it for their illegitimate birth. Yet this crime, so complicated in its nature, so deliberate in its intention, so pregnant with fraud and fiction in every stage of its progress, and so injurious to the peace of individuals, the honour of families, and the public security, is considered as an offence of no very deep complexion, as felony indeed, but within the benefit of clergy, and therefore is punishable only with burning in the hand, which, Dr. Burn observes, is generally done with an iron scarcely heated, and is rather a piece of absurd pageantry, than a punishment; a forfeiture of goods, and perhaps a year's imprisonment, if the offender cannot give security to keep the peace for so long a time. Stealing a horse, or a sheep, is felony without clergy, and is punished with death; while bigamy is treated

with no more severity than is allotted to petty larceny, or the stealing goods under the value of twelve-pence.

This crime, which, till the reign of Edward VI. was a capital offence, in fact involves within it all the guilt of a rape; as he who beguiles another of property under false pretences, is no less criminal than he who extorts it by open violence: it is aggravated by the breach of the most sacred vows, which, in the eye of conscience, cannot but be considered as a species of perjury; and the consequences, as has been shewn, are even more injurious than from direct outrage.

This unequal distribution of punishment surely merits the interposition of the legislature; and if there be, as is reported, an intention of revising the penal laws, it may be hoped that the punishment for bigamy may be such as, being more proportioned to the magnitude of the offence, may effectually deter offenders from committing it.

A FRIEND TO THE FEMALE SEX.

U L M U S.—The E L M.

THIS stately tree was too beautiful and striking an object among the inhabitants of the grove, to be neglected by the poets. One of its most obvious and distinguishing characters is extraordinary loftiness. Hence Virgil, in his first eclogue, introduces it with a suitable epithet, and with peculiar propriety represents the shy and plaintive turtle as making her seat on its summit.

Nec gemere aëriâ cessabit turtur ab ulmo.

Ecl. i. 59.

Nor turtles from th' aerial elm to plain.

Warton.

In another place he finely paints the effect of a scorching heat by the circumstance of the bark withering on the tall elm; a very natural consequence of the great height to which the sap must ascend for its sustenance.

*Nec si cum moriens altâ liber aret in ulmo,
Æthiopum versemus oves sub sidere Cancrî.*

Ecl. x. 67.

While the bark withers on the lofty elm,
We feed an Æthiop's flock 'mid Cancer's beams.

A minute attention to propriety is scarcely any where more conspicuous in this great poet than in the choice he makes of the elm for the tree on which to fix a mark for the javelin. The height and straightness of its trunk, and its freedom from branches, according to the

the usual mode of training it, rendered it the fittest that could be pitched upon for this purpose.

— pecorisque magistris
Velocis jaculi certamina posuit in ulmo.

Georg. ii. 530.

And places, for the masters of the flock,
On some high elm the rapid javelin's mark.

From the manner of growth of this tree, its use as a support for the weak and curling vine was universally deduced; nor is any rural circumstance more frequently alluded to by the poets, in simile or description. Some instances of this will hereafter be quoted, under the article Vine: it may now suffice to remark, that Virgil selects the junction of the elm and vine as the discriminating topic of one whole book of his Georgics.

— quo fidere terram
Vertere, Mæcenas, ulmisque adjungere vites
Conveniat.

Georg. i. 1.

Beneath what heavenly signs the glebe to
turn,

Round the tall elm how circling vines to lead.

Warton.

A distinguishing property of the elm, its increasing by means of a thick crop of suckers pushed up from the roots, is noticed by Virgil.

Pullulat ab radice aliis densissima sylva,
Ut cerasis ulmisque.

Georg. ii. 17.

Some from the root a rising wood disclose:
Thus elms, and thus the savage cherry grows.

Dryden.

One of the uses to which the wood of the elm was applied, with the peculiar manner of fitting it for that purpose, is mentioned by the same writer.

Continuo in sylvis magnâ vi flexa domatur
In burim, et curvi formam accipit ulmus ara-
tri.

Georg. i. 169.

Young elms with early force in copses bow,
Fit for the figure of the crooked plough.

Dryden.

The expression *magnâ vi flexa*, "bent by great force," seems to denote great strength and toughness of the wood; and in another place Virgil characterises the elm by the epithet *fortis*, where he tells us too, that there were several species of this tree.

Præterea genus haud unum nec fortibus ul-
mis.

Georg. ii. 83.

Besides, not one the kind of sturdy elms.

This poet slightly touches upon another use of the elm, which is not intelligible without the aid of the agricultural writers. He says,

Viminibus salices fecundæ, frondibus ulmi.
Georg. ii. 446.

Willows in twigs are fruitful, elms in leaves.
Dryden.

Cattle, we learn, were fed with the leaves of elms, which were a most agreeable repast to them; and Mr. Evelyn mentions the same practice as prevailing in some parts of this country at his time.

The elm, in its natural state of a wide-spreading shady tree, is pitched upon by Virgil as the roosting place of dreams in Orcus.

In medio ramos annosaque brachia pandit
Ulmus opaca, ingens: quam sedem somnia
vulgo

Vana tenere ferunt, foliisque sub omnibus
hærent.

Aen. vi. 282.

Full in the midst a spreading elm display'd
His aged arms, and cast a mighty shade;
Each trembling leaf with some light vision
teems,

And heavens impregnated with airy dreams.

Pitt.

This kind of tree was probably here chosen, not only from its closeness and multitude of leaves, but also as one of those which by the ancients were reckoned barren, and therefore of the funereal and ill-omened class; on which principle it was usually planted round tombs.

On closing this article, I find myself unable to forbear deviating into a brief defence of the poet to whom I am obliged for the greater part of my materials, from the virulent attack which his reputation has sustained from a late extraordinary critic. And I am particularly led to this at present, by observing a letter in your last Magazine, in which the critic, or a friend for him, triumphs in the validity of his censures, because no one has hitherto thought it worth while to refute them. If Mr. Heron had been content to say, what so many have said before him, that Virgil, in his *Æneid* and *Bucolics*, was for the most part an imitator, and is therefore not to be classed among the great inventors and originals in poetry, no man of literature would have disputed the assertion. But when he refuses him every claim to the title of poet, except that merely arising from versification; insulting his memory in the coarsest and most unqualified terms, and appearing insensible to the numerous beauties of sentiment, imagery, and diction, with which this writer has ever been supposed to abound; he must not be surprised that they, who have

have already formed their taste upon what they conceive the best models; are rather disposed to treat him with silent contempt, than to argue concerning subjects of feeling which he cannot or will not comprehend. If a man can read without pleasure or emotion such passages as the praise of a country-life and the eulogium on Italy in the Georgics, the burning of Troy, the battle of Actium, the prophetic view of Æneas's posterity, and the parting of Evander and Pallas, in the Æneid, he is no more to be reasoned with on poetical topics, than a blind man concerning pictures, or a deaf man respecting tunes. This, I confess, is only an appeal to the feelings; but, if more precise argumentation were wanting, I might confidently refer to the passages descriptive of natural objects which I have already quoted, and shall hereafter quote, from Virgil, as proofs that he possessed, in the most superior degree, that faculty of discerning and selecting for himself the genuine beauties of nature, which will ever distinguish the real poet from the servile copyist and insipid versifier.

Mr. Heron, who, notwithstanding his affected contempt of public opinion, seems ardent in the pursuit of literary fame, will certainly come in time to repent of his rash censures; which, as they cannot change the established sentiments of whole ages of refinement, will inevitably recoil upon himself. No one ever insulted a stable and well-earned reputation with impunity.

— tempus erit, magno cum optaverit emptum
Intactum Pallanta.

Yours, &c.

J. A.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, Ely, Dec. 9.

I SEND you an exact copy of an original letter of Dr. Cox, bishop of Ely, lately found in the parish chest of Downham, near Ely. It relates chiefly to the state and condition of the poor before the statutes of the 14th and 43d of Queen Elizabeth were enacted.

As the more effectually providing for the poor is at this time under parliamentary consideration, you will not, I hope, think it unworthy a place in your Magazine.

Yours, &c. JAMES BENTHAM.

Copy of an original letter of Dr. Cox, bishop of Ely, dated July 12, 1569,

found in the parish chest of Downham, in the Isle of Ely.

‘FORASMUCH as GOD sendeth riches to men nott only to helpe themselves and theiers, but also to helpe their poore and nedie neighbours, which is so often by GOD comaunded, and is an occasion of their endlesse blisse and felicitie; I must nedes earnestlie call uppon you, liberally and cherefully to helpe your poore neighbours, considering many causes that ought to move you thereunto; *ff.* First ye are delivered in manner from all kinde of wicked and ungodlie beggars, as from friers, perdours, charges of pligremages, and deckinge of images, and such like, whereby ye be the better able to comfort your poore neighbours.—Secondly, the Quene’s Majesti, with her Counsell, do daily travaile to deliver you from valiant vagabonds and idle beggars. Thirdly, her Majesti, by her said Counsell, hath geven expresse comaundement that the effect and matter of the statute for the provision for the poore shalbe put in ure.—Wherefore I shall requier and charge you, on GOD’s behalf, and as ye shall answer att the greate daye, deal liberally and charitably with your poore neighbours.

‘I require and charge yo, the minister of the church, the churchwardens, and the collectors for the poore, to certifie me, or my chauncellor, within one moneth after the receite hereof, of the names of them that geve wekely to the poore, and also the summes; and further the names also of them that are able, and yet will depart with nothinge. Given att Dodington, the 12th of July, 1569.

‘RICHARDE ELY.

‘To the Parson of Downham.’

MR. URBAN, Oxford, May 12.

PERHAPS your correspondent X. p. 282, was not aware of a claute in the eighteenth Canon, which deserves to be transcribed: “When in time of Divine Service the Lord Jesus shall be mentioned, due and lowly reverence shall be done by all persons present, as it has been accustomed; testifying, by these outward ceremonies and gestures, their inward humility, Christian resolution, and due acknowledgement, that the Lord Jesus Christ, the true eternal Son of God, is the only Saviour of the world, in whom alone all the mercies, graces, and promises of God to mankind,

kind, for this life and the life to come, are fully and wholly comprised."

The practice which is here enjoined on the authority of ancient custom, has by many been supposed to be grounded on the well-known words of St. Paul, Phil. ii. 10: "That at the name of Jesus every knee should bow." But however this may be, the practice is certainly innocent in those who believe Jesus Christ to be, as St. John declares him to be, "the true God*:" and if in itself innocent, it is doubtless, like other acts of devotion when performed with religious reverence, well pleasing in the sight of heaven. "As for any erroneous estimation," says the excellent and judicious Hooker, Eccl. Pol. lib. v. sec. 30, "advancing the Son above the Father and the Holy Ghost, seeing that the truth of his equality with them is a mystery so hard for the wits of mortal men to rise unto, of all heresies that which may give him superiority above them is least to be feared."

With regard to the custom of repeating the Creed with our faces towards the East, or, as it rather should be called, towards the Holy Table; I do not know that this is ordered in any rubric of our Liturgy, or by any of the canons. In the Communion Service, however, the priest is directed, in speaking to the people, to turn to them; and in other parts addressed immediately to God, to "turn to the Lord's Table;" and if this is proper here, it cannot be improper in the other case. The incomparably learned and pious Mr. Mede justly observes, "the specification of Christian worship is to adore and invoke the Father through Jesus Christ crucified. Why should it not then be comely, when we address ourselves unto him, to look toward the place where his passion is commemorated, and the rites thereof exhibited? 'Tis but to represent that by our posture, which otherwise we express by our tongue, when we say, *Through Jesus Christ our Lord*, p. 819.

God is every where present; yet our Blessed Saviour has taught us to say, "Our Father, which art in heaven." If we may thus without impiety determine the Divine presence in our speech, we may certainly do the same by our posture, and may worship God towards the place which bears special relation to him, as a sign or memorial of his pre-

sence. Accordingly the excellent author above-quoted, whose reasoning this is, shews that the practice has prevailed and been approved in the people of God from the earliest ages. The Jews in the wilderness worshiped God towards the cloud (Exod. xxxiii. 8 — 10. xxxiv. 8) and in the tabernacle or temple towards the Ark of the Covenant, or Most Holy Place (Psalm xcix. 5. cxxxii. 7. and other places). When they were absent from the Temple, and even in a foreign country, still, when they prayed, they turned their faces thitherward (1 Kings viii. 44, &c. Dan. vi. 10. 1 Esdr. iii. 58). All this, he adds, may seem to have been done out of the use of mankind, without any special precept to that purpose; nature itself having taught them, as in their addresses unto men to look unto the face, so in their addresses unto the Divine Majesty to look that way, or towards that place, where his presence is more demonstrated than elsewhere, whether from the splendor and dignity of the things themselves, as in the heavens, or from institution, as in temples and sacred places, where his name and presence either is, or is wont to be recorded. See Mr. Mede's discourse on Psalm cxxxii. 7. p. 393, &c. A little afterwards he mentions, what is well known*, that the ancient Christians generally worshiped God towards the East, that is, towards the altar; preferring however the latter, if ever it so happened that they could not observe both. And he says in another place, p. 819: "Whatsoever was spoken to God, was spoken at the altar, or towards it; whatsoever to the people, out of the pulpit, and towards them." What the primitive Christians did throughout their Liturgy, there is surely no harm if we do in certain parts of ours; and when we profess our belief in God, we may reverently turn our face towards that which is the most sacred and of most præminent relation to him in the church, namely, the Holy Table, where the death of his blessed Son is commemorated, through whom alone we have "access by one Spirit unto the Father." Eph. ii. 18.

The term *altar*, as your correspondent remarks, is never used, I believe, in the rubrics of the Common Prayer. Our church seems studiously to have avoided it; either, I suppose, because it

* 1 John v. 20. See Doddridge *in loco*.

* See Cave's Primitive Christianity, cap. ix. near the end.

had been abused, and might mislead the ignorant, or that she might not give offence to those who are too ready to take offence. There seems to be now no danger, and undoubtedly there is no impropriety, in thus denominating the Lord's Table, where "the sacrifice of the death of Christ" is solemnly commemorated and set forth by the appointed emblems of it; whereon also our alms* are presented, and where we both offer up a "sacrifice of praise† and thanksgiving," and likewise "present ourselves, our souls, and bodies, to be a reasonable, holy, and lively sacrifice‡" unto God. In this sense the word *altar* was in familiar use towards the close of the second century, and is not without earlier and good authority, as may be seen in Mede, p. 383, &c. Cave's Primitive Christianity, cap. vi. and other authors.

Philogathus (in your first Index Indic. p. iv. given in your last Supplement) will be pleased to see his proposed exposition of Romans v. 7, fully established in Dr. Horbery's excellent sermon on that text, printed, with seventeen other sermons, at the Clarendon press, 1774.

If Socinus (Index Indic. p. 343) sees any real difficulty in our blessed Saviour's calling himself the "Son of Man," it is presumed he is not acquainted with the original language of the New Testament; in which, as also in Latin, any friend will tell him, that the word translated *man* is common to the whole species, without distinction of sexes; and consequently, that the appellation "Son of Man" may be applied to him who, being born of a pure virgin, had no human father, with as much propriety as to any of the natural descendants of Adam.

Yours, &c. R. C.

MR. URBAN,

IN the account you give in your Mag. of the death of Dr. Thomas Bentley, p. 268, you say he died aged 82; he

* The contributions of the faithful are expressly styled a *sacrifice* by St. Paul, Phil. v. 18.

† See Heb. xiii. 15.

‡ See Rom. xii. 1. From comparing these passages with the words of our Liturgy above quoted, it appears with what religious care and attention the truly venerable compilers of The Book of Common Prayer confined themselves to the language and ideas of Scripture.

must then have been born in 1703, or the beginning of the next year. You tell us he published Cicero de Finibus in 1718; and Bentley's edition was, I believe, printed that year. If you are right as to his age at the time of his death, and he was the publisher of that edition, he could only be at that time about fourteen. I think too I have seen an advertisement of a small edition of Horace published by him in the year 1713. If this be true, there probably must be some mistake concerning his age at the time of his death, as he could hardly be supposed capable of publishing Horace so early as the 10th or 11th year of his age; or Cicero de Finibus even so early as his 15th year. The solution of these difficulties I leave to you and your readers.

In some of your late Magazines I think one of your correspondents recommended it to the University of Cambridge to compleat the late Dr. Taylor's edition of Demosthenes. I should be very glad to hear the University had undertaken it; in the mean time I should be obliged to any of your correspondents if they would inform the public, through the channel of your excellent collection, why the Doctor published the second and third volume first; and what part of the works of Demosthenes still remains to be published in the first volume.

I should be glad also to hear that the University of Oxford would undertake to compleat Hutchinson's excellent edition of Xenophon. Two volumes were published in 4to by Hutchinson himself; the Cyrop. in 1727, the Exp. and Ages. in 1735. Two or three volumes more would make a compleat and splendid edition of all Xenophon's Works.

An undertaking still more generally useful, would be to compleat an 8vo edition of Xenophon's Works. When divided into five parts or volumes, they would be pretty near in the following proportion, as I find by examining a Greek edition without notes. 1. Cyrop. p. 371.—2. Cyri Exp. p. 281.—3. Hellen. p. 333.—4. Mem. Apol. Oecon. et Sympof. p. 303.—5. Ages. Hiero. Lac. et Ath. Resp. Redit. de Re Eq. de Pr. et de Re Ven. p. 230. The Fragn. Ep. Testim. Indic. &c. would make this volume as large as any of the former.

Hutchinson's editions of the Cyrop. and Exp. are published in two 8vo volumes; but there is no edition in 8vo, that I know of, of the Hellen. The Memorabilia indeed are published in 8vo;

8vo; and there are editions of some of the pieces in that size; but then several of the other pieces also are not to be had separate; and some that are, will be found to be extravagantly dear. For instance: if all Xenophon's Works were published in the same size that five pieces (commonly called Opuscula) are by Simpson, they would be swelled to 12 volumes; and the price would be 3l. or 3l. 12s.

If three more volumes were added to Hutchinson's two, to be sold separate, as his are; they would together make an excellent edition of all Xenophon's Works, in Greek and Latin, at a moderate price; and any person might either buy the whole, or any particular part, as he found it convenient.

There is indeed an edition in five volumes, 8vo, by Wells; but it is scarce and dear, (from 2l. 12s. 6d. to 3l. 13s. 6d.) and it is only accidentally that any particular volume is to be had separate.

There is an edition also in four vols. 8vo, by Ernesti; but of this I know nothing more than that all the volumes are sold together.

What is most wanted, in my opinion, is an 8vo edition of the Hellen. or Grecian History. And if any person of real learning will undertake an edition of that kind, the writer of this will endeavour to save him some trouble by collating for him an old edition or two; and his address shall be communicated to you as soon as he hears that a proper person has undertaken so useful a work.

J. B.

MR. URBAN,

O^r. 17.

IN answer to the enquiry of your correspondent GRYPHON relative to the case in the COMMON PLEAS, *Worledge versus Manning*, Easter Term, 26 Geo. III. let me be permitted to assure him, and others who may wish to be satisfied what the extent of the determination really was. It was a *general demurrer* to a *special plea*: the plaintiff, in support of his demurrer, excepted that *the defendant did not appear on the record to have been a parishioner of the place in which he gleaned at the time when he exercised that claim*. The COURT was of opinion, that *the defendant could not maintain his justification, this averment being omitted*. And they declared, that upon this ground they allowed the demurrer of the plaintiff: with an express caution that their judgement was not to be understood to have decided any thing

on the general question. So that it goes only to determine, that, in the opinion of the judges on that case, *the right of gleaning is confined to the parishioners of the place in which the lands are*. So far, and no farther, it may be a precedent in future cases. The claim that was meant to have been tried in Manning's case, was, *Whether the defendant was justified in gleaning BARLEY?* The plaintiff, however, thought it expedient not to take the sense of the Court at once upon the true ground, but to avail himself of the defendant's not having introduced (so as the Court could take notice of it) the fact of his being a parishioner* at the time when he gleaned: for such was the fact. And had the plaintiff demurred *specialy*, to the special plea of the defendant, it would not have been too late for Manning to have made this averment a part of the record, and the plaintiff must have admitted it: and then the judgement might have been taken on the *real* merits of the question.

In the mean time, *whether BARLEY be of right gleanable*, rests upon its conformity to the general law and usage of *gleaning*.

With regard to GLEANING in general, the sentiments of Sir MATTHEW HALE (one of the first of names for integrity, benevolence, professional learning, and general knowledge) may be seen in TRIALS PER PAÏS, vol. I. cap. 15, in these words. *The law gives licence to the poor to glean BY THE GENERAL CUSTOM OF ENGLAND: but this licence must be pleaded specialy; and cannot be given in evidence on non cul.*—See, in approbation of this doctrine, I mean of the *general right of gleaning*, GILBERT'S *Law of Evidence* (4th edition, p. 256, tit. Trespass); and the *Commentaries on the Law of ENGLAND*, book iii. ch. 12. With three names of such respectability in support of the general right, there is not one decision against it: and it has an usage more ancient, more extensive, and of more venerable commencement, than almost any other custom can plead. C. L.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 30.

IN the description of the American halfpenny, p. 868, no notice is taken of the central object, which in the plate has the resemblance of an eye. Might not the artist design to insinuate, that this new constellation of thirteen stars was formed by Providence?

W. & D.

* Of Tinworth, near Bury, Suff.

MR.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 6.

I PROCEED, according to my promise, encouraged by the favourable reception you gave the former extracts from the "Marquis de Chastellux's Voyage in North America," to give you a few more from his second volume.

P. 11. It is out of dispute that the Americans suffered more losses by the courage, talents, and activity of Lord Cornwallis, than of all the other English generals. It is not therefore to be wondered at if they did not entertain the same sentiments of him as his own troops, whose attachment and admiration of his character knew no bounds. Yet they never accused him of rapine, or even of any interested views; and the complaints of Mr. Tilman, who lodged and fed him and his attendants in Hanover county, without his Lordship offering any payment, only prove what are the melancholy consequences of a war, in the course of which the English suffered want more in their successes than in their defeats, because the former put them at a greater distance from their fleets, and the latter brought them nearer to them. But the most melancholy of all these consequences, was the necessity which compelled a person of Lord Cornwallis's birth and character to conduct, rather than to command, a great number of traitors and rogues, whom English policy honoured with the name of *loyalists*. This rabble preceded his troops to plunder, and took care not to follow them when there was any danger. Fire, devastation, outrage of every kind, marked their way. They ravaged part of America, it is true; but they ruined England, by inspiring her enemies with an irreconcilable hatred to her.

P. 16. The wife and mother of Gen. Nelson entertained me at Offley in such wet weather, that one could not stir out of doors. Fifteen or twenty persons, four of them entire strangers to the family and country, without a game of cards or draughts. Perhaps too some more agreeable amusement might have varied the scene. Music, drawing, public reading, women's work, are resources unknown in America; but it is to be hoped she will not be long without them.

P. 14. Inns, which in the rest of America are called taverns, or public-houses, are, in Virginia, *ordinaries*. In Willis's ordinary, a little single house, I found a great number of people assembled. On asking the reason, I was in-

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formed it was a cocking match. This is a very fashionable diversion in Virginia, where English manners are more distinguishable than in the rest of the continent. When the principal owners propose a match, they give public notice; and, though there is neither post, nor fixed mode of conveying intelligence, this important news spreads so fast, that you will see planters come 30 or 40 miles, some with cocks, but all with money for the bets, which are generally considerable. You must also bring provisions with you, for the inn cannot supply so many people, who have all good stomachs. As to lodging, a large room for the whole assembly, and a coverlid a-piece, is sufficient for these country-fellows, who are as easily accommodated as amused. They were a long time preparing for the fight. The cocks were armed with long sharp steel spurs, and part of their feathers were cut off, as if to disarm them of their defence. They fought, and one of them was left dead on the field. Bets run high; the money was deposited in the hands of a person of note, and I took pleasure in observing that it consisted chiefly of French money. I knew not which most to wonder at, the insipidity of such a fight, or the stupid interest which the spectators took in it. This passion seems to be innate to the English, for such the Virginians are still in many respects. While the betters armed the birds, a lad of 15, who stood by me, stamped with his foot for joy, and cried, *Oh, it is a charming diversion!*

P. 26. Mr. Johnson kept Louisa court-house tavern, where travellers lodged in the same room with the landlord, who by good living, and every kind of indulgence, was at 50 in a confirmed dropsy, which had burst his legs in several places. He sat in his arm-chair, which served for a bed, with a great ham and a bowl of grog before him, as if he were in the midst of his friends, and resolved, like the Abbé in Rabelais, to invite his neighbours to see him burst.

P. 28. Col. Boswell, a tall, huge Scotchman, about 60 years old, of which he had been 40 in America, colonel of militia under the English government: though he kept a kind of tavern, he was ill-prepared to receive strangers. It was indeed late, and the road, as leading to the mountains, not much frequented. He was sitting at his fire by his wife, as old, and almost as big as himself, whom he

he called *honey*, which we should translate in French, *mon petit cœur* (my little heart). These good people gave us a kind reception; they called up their servants, and, in their eagerness to serve us, frequently cried out *Rose! Rose!* when there appeared the most hideous negro-woman I ever saw. Our supper was frugal; our breakfast, better, consisted of ham, butter, new-laid eggs, and for drink, milk-coffee. The whiskey which we drank over-night was very bad, and we were used to the American fashion of drinking coffee with meat, pulse, and all other food.

P. 34. Mr. Jefferson is the first American who consulted the polite arts in building his house. He is scarce 40, tall, of a mild agreeable figure, but his understanding and knowledge supply all external accomplishments; an American, who, without ever going out of his own country, is a musician, draughtsman, geometrician, astronomer, naturalist, lawyer, and statesman; a senator of America, who has sat two years in the famous Congress; author of the revolution, which is never spoken of here without a respect unhappily mingled with too much regret; a governor of Virginia during the invasions of Arnold, Philips, and Cornwallis; a philosopher retired from the world and business, because he loves the world only as far as he flatters himself he can be useful in it, and because his fellow-citizens are not yet in a temper to bear the light, nor to be contradicted. A mild and amiable wife, pretty children, of whose education he takes care, a house to be ornamented, a good estate to be improved, sciences and arts to cultivate, is what remains to Mr. J. after having acted a distinguished part on the theatre of the new world, and which he preferred to the honourable commission of Minister Plenipotentiary in Europe. But having, since this was written, lost his wife, he yielded to the importunities of those who desired him to accept this place at the court of France, and is now at Paris. He received me at first in a serious and cold manner, but, after two hours, I thought I had been all my life with him. Walking, the library, conversation, made me pass four days with him very agreeably, in a perfect conformity of sentiments and opinions, and even predilections. One evening, over a bowl of punch, we talked of Ossian's poems, and pointed out the passages of these

sublime poems which had most struck us to each other, and my companions. The book was soon made part of the *toast*, and set by the bowl, and both together carried us far into the night before we were aware. Mr. J. seems from his youth to have set his mind, like his house, on high ground, where he could survey the world.

P. 38. I dined at Col. Amiard's, who raised a legion for Congress, with all his officers, and his wolf, which he has brought up, and is now ten months old, as familiar, tame, and lively, as a young dog. He never leaves his master, and is even allowed to sleep with him. I wish he may always answer to so good an education, and not resume his natural character when he arrives at full age. He is not exactly the same kind with our wolves, for his hair is almost black, and very smooth, so that his head has nothing fierce, and, except his strait ears and hanging tail, he might pass for a dog, nor has he any disagreeable smell. Dogs do not dislike him, and disregard his track.

P. 59. The next inn was one of the worst in America, and the worst furnished. Mrs. Teaze, who kept it, had lost her husband. A wretched copper vessel was the only bowl that served the family, our servants, and ourselves: I dare not mention for what purpose it was offered to us at bed-time. As we were four, without the rifleman that followed us, and whom I asked to supper, the hostess and her family were obliged to give up their bed to us. Just as we were preparing to go to it, a young man came into the room where we were, opened a press, and took out a little bottle. I asked him what it was? "A drug," said he, "which a neighbouring doctor ordered me to take every day." "And for what complaint?" said I. "Oh! no great matter; a little *itch* only." This was a fair confession, and I thought myself happy in having sheets in my portmanteau.

P. 84. We lodged at the house of one Mr. Lambert, a planter, who is a kind of phenomenon in America, where longevity is not common. He is 83, and does not appear above 55. His wife, only 65, looked younger than her husband. At Mr. Muller's house we found an old man of 80, who had been torn by a dog, and disturbed us in the night, sleeping in the same room. In the morning, I asked him how he did? He replied, *mighty* weak. The adverb

mighty

mightly is so common in this country, as to be applied sometimes ridiculously, as in this instance.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, Dec. 5.

THE coin from Nottingham, engraved in your last month's plate, fig. 6, is of Edward the Confessor. The figure may be seen in Martin's History of Thetford, p. 280, plate, fig. 14; Bellamy's plates of Saxon coins; and, I believe, in Hickes's Thesaurus. But as it is impossible to read the legend round the reverse, or determine the mint-master, or place, or any thing except ON, I wish your correspondent would trust you with the original, to get a better drawing of both sides.

Fig. 4, is a variety of the medals beforementioned; from Perry, plate IV. and Snelling, plate V.

The two Dorset town-pieces, fig. 12 and 14, are engraved in Mr. Hutchins's History of that county. The other two are of Devon. Mr. Snelling has *Lione* and *Patey* among proper names, but not *Up Lyme* as a place.

P. C. p. 968, mistakes *les spirituelles* for a religious order: it means rather *turn* or *character*, sprightly, lively.

Viscountess Maitland, p. 906, was delivered of a daughter last October.

In answer to the enquiry after the statue at Stocks Market, see volume XLIX. p. 270.

Yours, &c. P. P. P.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 6.

AS it seems to be part of your plan to record remarkable epitaphs, I send you two, which I think will hardly find a place among the "Sepulchral Monuments of Great-Britain," and which I copied some 15 years ago in the church-yard of Lauder in Scotland.

NT MH TR IB.
GEORGE RENWICKS
burying place who
hath been in Europ,
Asia, Africa, America.

On a stone decorated with death's heads and mason's tools:

ALEX. THOMSON 1671
Here lyes interred an honest man
Who did this churchyard first lie in
This monument shall make it known
That he was the first laid in this gron
Of mason and of masonrie
He cutted stones right curiously.
To heaven we hope that he is gone
Where Christ is the chief corner-stone.

The following I copied, at the same time, from the church-yard at Kenmare:

I Mc I I S
P Mc I M W

Here lies the bones and ashes of John Mc Ilvoree footman to the late earl of Breadalben, who lived in Portlochtars who departed this life T-E 12 of April 1764 aged 87 years and his spoues Jane Stewart, who departed this life the 12th of March 1767 aged 72 years, and his brother Duncan Mc Ilvorie, who died 20 of Dec. 1761 aged 90 yares.

MR. URBAN,

MR. MASON, in the Historical and Critical Essay on Cathedral Music, prefixed to his Collection of Anthems, gives a singular instance of setting to music "not only the psalmodic and supplicatory part of the service, but even those few fragments of scripture which were selected from the New Testament, and admitted into the Liturgy under the name of Epistle and Gospel. These were all sung, not merely in simple intonation or chaunt, but in this mode of figurate descant, in which the various voices, following one another according to the rules of an elaborate canon, were perpetually repeating different words at the same time. One example of this kind may suffice, and a more ridiculous one can hardly be conceived. The genealogy in the 1st chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel was thus set to music: while the bass was holding forth the existence of Abraham, the tenor, in defiance of nature and choriology, was begetting Isaac, and the treble begetting Joseph and all his brethren. In the intervening reign of Queen Mary all the old Popish Missals and Liturgies were reprinted at considerable cost, and their use ordained. The instance I have given of a Gospel set to music is taken from a Breviary or Missal printed in her reign, and still preserved in the library of York."

The instance referred to occurs in the *Manuale ad Usum Sarum*, printed at London 1554, that at Rouen the same and following year, another at Antwerp 1542; and I suppose all the other *Manuals* enumerated in the British Topography in Wiltshire. But I do not find

And it extended to any other Gospel or Epistle.

Now we are upon church matters, if your correspondent RUSTICUS, p. 968, would look into any system of our ecclesiastical laws, he will find, not the clergy but the parishioners have the care of keeping the churches clean and in repair. From the time of Lindwood it is observed that "Custom, *i. e.* the common law, transferreth the burden of reparation, at least of the *nave* of the church, upon the parishioners, and likewise sometimes of the chancel, as particularly in the city of London in many churches there. And this custom the parishioners may be compelled to observe, where such custom is." (Lindwood, 53.)—The custom of England hath allotted the repairs of the *chancel* to the parson, yet so, that *if the custom hath been for the parish or the estate of a particular person* to repair the chancel, that custom shall be good. And, as rectors or spiritual persons, so also impropiators, are bound, by common right, to repair the chancels. But see more in Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, art. CHURCH.—*Churchwardens* are to take care and provide that churches be well and sufficiently repaired, and so from time to time kept and maintained, that the windows be well glazed, and that the floors be kept paved plain and even. To common reparations of the fabric, or ornaments of the church, churchwardens are *bound by their office*, and they are *punishable* if they do not. Though they are not charged with the repairs of the chancel, they are charged with the *supervisal thereof*, to see that it be not permitted to dilapidate and fall into decay; and when any such dilapidation shall happen, if no care be taken to repair the same, they are to *make presentment* thereof at the next visitation. (See *ibid.*) It should seem too, the churchwarden of Ampthill thought the church could not be shewn without his leave (see your vol. L. p. 373).

But churchwardens are farmers and tenants to the impropiator, or ignorant and cautious how they proceed, or careless whether the church stands, or the service be performed, or they are obstinate or faucy, and resist the archdeacon's authority. Instances of all these might be produced; and the ruin of the beautiful choir at Fateral in Lincolnshire, since the fine painted windows were given away, and never replaced with plain glass, is a melancholy

and striking proof of some great supineness, or dependance of the parishioners on some great master.

How far, therefore, the *clergy* are answerable for neglect of ecclesiastical structures your correspondent will now judge; I mean *parochial* ones; for the lamentable state of the cathedral of Hereford has been nine months a proof of the remissness of her clergy, as the beautiful repair of that of Lincoln will be a lasting memorial of the disinterestedness and piety of hers.

I wish RUSTICUS would identify one instance of his charge of the negligent burial of paupers in London.

Yours, &c. D. H.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 4.

AS your very valuable correspondent M. M. M. amuses himself and informs us by his accounts from Russia, let him know he would do us a great kindness by some particulars or confirmation of the discovery of an ancient city, equal in richness of antiquarian matter to Palmyra or Herculaneum, in the remote confines of that kingdom, without Tartary.

The piece of ivory engraved in your last month's plate, fig. 8, is nothing more nor less than the martyrdom of Becket in the lower compartment, and the Deity crowning the Virgin Mary in the upper; subjects perpetually occurring on shrines or reliquaries, of which I take this to have been part.—On Mr. Greene's piece of ivory, fig. 7, the *Agnus Dei* is represented between two angels with scrolls, distinct from the shepherd's flock. Compare it with that in the same museum, vol. LIV. p. 671.—The inscription on the Colchester ring, which seems to have been an abbatial one, may be *ihu mer*, or *mar. Jesu merci* or *Maria*.

That part of Bridges's "Northamptonshire" which S. A. refers to, p. 933, is certainly *published*, and in the hands of many persons.

I am afraid your correspondent Guibert (p. 936) will not easily find any certain satisfaction on the arms of Britain prior to those used by the princes of the Heptarchy.

The Life of Christ, written in Homeric verse, or rather made up entirely of lines and parts of lines of Homer (*centones Homerici*), by the Empress Eudocia, wife of Theodosius II, is mentioned by Zonaras, III. p. 37, who says it was begun by a patrician, and ended

ended by the empress. Du Cange, in his "Byzantine Families," p. 71, speaks of it as *extant*: "Laudantur illius poetica quædam opera, ex quibus *super-sunt quæ Homericorum Centonum nomine donantur*." He quotes Photius Cod. 183, Tzetzes Chron. X. c. 306, Zonaras and Cedrenus; but this may be for celebrating her poetry in general. See also Vossius, Poet. Græc. p. 78; Universal History, XVI. p. 429, note F; Hoffman's Lexicon.

If HERALDICUS, p. 981, will strain his jaws into a particular angle, he will pronounce the name of Bowles *Βεορως*, agreeable to the *canting* arms.

Yours, &c. P. Q.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 5.
YOUR correspondent P. Q. (vol. LIV. p. 976) will find his question "Who was the FIRST anatomist?" in the new edition of Chambers's *Cyclopædia*. If we believe Manetho, as cited by Eusebius, Athotis, an Egyptian king, wrote some treatises on Anatomy. We might give the Egyptians some credit for a knowledge of the human frame, which they took so much pains to preserve after death; but, besides that their anatomical skill seems to have gone no further than extracting the brain through the nose, and the swaddled figures of many of their statues prove they never had applied their knowledge of anatomy to sculpture, there is one unanswerable argument against his Egyptian majesty,—that, if we can place any dependance on chronology, he will have dissected men before men existed. I am sorry, therefore, that Dr. R. made use of such feeble authority.

The Enuntiation of wounds, as the moderns call it, in Homer's writings, shews, we are told, that anatomy was much cultivated before or in his time. For proof of this we need only consult the *Index of Arts and Sciences* at the end of Mr. Pope's Translation of the *Iliad*.

Pass we therefore to Hippocrates, who died, in his 99th year, 425 years before Christ. He is the first author extant who treated the science of anatomy scientifically. His books on *Fractures and the Joints* shew perfect knowledge of the bones; and Pausanias says, he consecrated a brazen *skeleton* to the Delphian Apollo.

Leaving this father of physic to speak for himself in his writings, to which,

Mr. Dutens observes*, scarce a new aphorism has been added in the space of 2000 years elapsed since his time; I shall examine the passage in Pausanias, which, if it were rightly alledged, would be an incontrovertible proof of his anatomical knowledge.

The people of Phocis formed a design to pillage the Temple of Delphi, and succeeding in it were furnished, by the plunder which they found there, with resources for carrying on the war with the Thebans, declared against them for that sacrilegious attempt, and which lasted 10 years. Several of the Phocian generals came to an untimely end, which was ascribed to the vengeance of Heaven; among the rest, Phyallus, who had hardly succeeded his brother in the command when he had the following dream. Among the offerings to Apollo which had been presented in this celebrated temple, for a long course of time, was an old brazen statue representing a man *emaciated by disease, and reduced to skin and bone*, which was said to have been consecrated to the God by Hippocrates. Phyallus dreamt he saw this statue, and fancied himself like it. In a few days he fell sick, and was brought by wasting and decline absolutely to his grave, and so his dream was but too completely fulfilled. Such is the story as told by Pausanias in his *Phocics*, c. 2, and such the translation of it by the Abbé Gedoyne. The words of the original, as far as respecting the point in question, are these:

Εν τοῖς ἀναθημασί τοῦ Ἀπολλωνος ΜΙΜΗΜΑ ἦν χαλκοῦ χρονωτέρου κατέσκευητος τε ἡδὴ τὰς σαρκας καὶ τὰ ὅσα ὑπολειπομένου μόνον, &c.

I might object that Μιμημα may have been a picture, sculpture, or any other representation of the subject than a *statue*; but I will admit that, and contend that nothing like a *skeleton*, such as we do now understand by the term, is here implied. The Latin translation of Amasæus renders κατέσκευητος τε ἡδὴ τὰς σαρκας very exactly "*cui diuturniore morbo carne consumpta*," or, as we should say, *emaciated, wasted* by a decline:—καὶ τὰ ὅσα ὑπολειπομένου μόνον, "*sola essent reliqua ossa*." Sylburgius explained it, a man *χρονωτέρου νοσήσαντος νοσόν*, reduced by long illness; Kuhnus, a man *wasted by age* to skin and bone;

* Inquiry into the Origin of the Discoveries attributed to the Moderns, p. 211.

and so Hesychius explains *χρονιωτερος* by *υπερχρονιζων*. In these constructions the age is transferred from the representation to the subject, and we must read *μιμημα χαλκΟΥΝ χρονιωτερου*. Whether, therefore, the reduction was the effect of age or illness, it certainly was not of art. And this is further evident from the disorder into which Phyllus was frightened and died of. He fell into a *decline*, says my author, *Αυτικα υπολαβουσα αυτον ΦΘΙΝΩΔΗΣ νοσος*, and so accomplished the prediction of the dream.

Diodorus Siculus (lib. XVI. p. 111, edit. Wesseling) gives the same account of Phyllus's death, without accounting for it by his dream. He fell, says he, into a *wasting* disorder, and, after suffering long illness and suitable to his wickedness, he died. *Αυτος δε περιπεσων νοσω ΦΘΙΝΑΔΙ και πολυν χρονον αρωστησας επιπαυως και της ασθεειας οικειως κατεσχεψε τον βιον*.

Philo Judæus also, in Eusebius, *Præp. Evang. l. VIII. p. 392*, says, he died of a *lingering* disorder: *ΦΘΙΝΩΔΕΙ νοσω συντακηναι*.

If, therefore, Hippocrates left no better proof of his anatomical knowledge than this *representation*, it would rest on a very feeble foundation, and serve only to expose the inaccuracy of hasty compilers, who do not give themselves time to inform their judgment before they commit facts to writing on trust and hearsay, or on the credit of others who read for them. D. H.

MR. URBAN, *Acton, Nov. 20.*

TO the English translations of Suetonius, mentioned in your two last Magazines (pp. 756 and 822), may be added that of Mr. John Clark, of Hull, and afterwards of Gloucester.

In your October Mag. p. 853, particular notice was taken of, and satisfaction to a little curiosity was given by, the account of Charles I's watch, and the shirt worn by the "blessed king when barbarously murdered," even the curiosity of knowing what became of these reliques after their removal from the dwelling-house of Mr. Ashburnham at Wick-Risington, near Stow on the Wold, Gloucestershire, which the proprietor of it, Mr. Alderman Dickenson, demolished. The late rector, Dr. Chamberlayne, and some elderly persons there, remembered and talked about them.—

The watch was observed to be large; the shirt very yellow, and not usually washed. The marks of his sacred Majesty's blood on it were visible.

Dr. Bostock, at Windsor, shewed the entry of the king's burial in the register-book, viz. "Bury'd King Charles."—The governor of the castle would not permit the burial service to be used for him. Indeed, it must be granted, that part of it could not, with any propriety, be then repeated. The dutiful sons of the church, and loyal subjects of the king, could not decently "give Almighty GOD hearty thanks for his great *mercy* in taking" him away. The persons "in great power, and flourishing like a green bay-tree," would not have readily joined in such a thanksgiving. GOD, "in his heavy *displeasure*, suffered his life to be taken away," and his death was a "heavy *judgment* upon us." It is remarkable that the noble personages who attended the funeral, and saw the king interred, yet, on going into the church after the happy restoration of his son, could not tell in what part of it the body of their dear sovereign was deposited.—It may be frequently observed, and justly complained of, that the service appointed by church and state for the 30th of January, and some sermons preached immediately after it, are unsuitable, or that praying (as it were) for the king, and preaching against him, are inconsistent. By the former is only meant praying for "his memory's being ever blessed among us," and for "grace to follow the example of his courage and constancy, meekness, patience, and great charity."

Information was given, but the name is forgotten, of a lady at Worcester who had in her possession the cane which King Charles held in his hand, and the head whereof fell down, when he appeared in what was called the High Court of *Justice*, with as much propriety as a mole-hill may be called a mountain, or *lucus* derived *à non lucendo*. No person decently offering to take it up, the king himself stooped to do it, as serenely as when he took his handkerchief out of his pocket to wipe his face when defiled with tobacco-spittle.

The Doctor beforementioned, who was dean of Bristol, thought not so well of Charles the First, as he used to do, after reading a book put into his hands by Dr. Butler, bishop of Bristol, and afterwards of Durham, published by

by Dr. Birch, relative to the King's treaty with the Earl of Glamorgan. But William Leigh, LL. D. of Addlestep, near Stow, declared that Mr. Carte the historian assured him of his being supplied with materials for a full answer to Dr. Birch, or vindication of the King, and of his design to print it, but death prevented him. Dr. Chamberlayn said of Mr. Leigh, first cousin to the late Duke of Chandos, "He is a fine gentleman, and a sincere Christian." In consequence of many years experience, there is good reason to say of Dean Chamberlayn, that he was an agreeable person to converse, correspond, and be connected with.

If the celebrated historiographer of Charles the Fifth, and your correspondent, Mr. Urban, (last Mag. p. 870,) had seen and perused a manuscript in the possession of a relation of that Dean, the Rev. John Chamberlayn, of Mangersbury, in the parish of Stow in the Wold, Dr. Robertson would probably have found some curious anecdotes in it relative to the great emperor, and have made a proper use of them, for the improvement of his History. Mr. Chamberlayn's ancestor, whose work it is, was ambassador from King Henry VIII. to Charles V. The embassy is the subject of the manuscript. The owner did talk of publishing it some time or other: He was fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and is rector of Little Ilford, Essex.

Yours, &c. EUTHELIUS.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 13.

AN Englishman, when there is as much sour as sweet in a compliment, is eternally at a loss whether to take it or leave it; a Frenchman never. So said my facetious friend Sterne; but, whether it be from the consciousness of my own demerits, and that I am glad to catch at every praise as a boon beyond my expectations, I consider myself as an exception from this general observation, and, however I may smart under the lash of censure, I never reject the smallest portion of praise.

In your critique upon a little tract*, which perhaps did not deserve the honour you did it in giving it a place in your page, so much better filled with useful and more entertaining matter, you mix that kind of compliment which is very flattering with a portion of the

sour, which one would certainly wish to reject if one could have the praise without it.

That I have "ridiculed with some wit and humour the plans and plots of Dr. Priestley against the established church"—"written with considerable ingenuity"—and "many acute remarks interspersed," are compliments quite sufficient to sweeten a much larger portion of censure than you intermix with your praise, even were your censure expressed in terms less conciliating than it is. But when you only add, that "reason and argument are, you think, much fitter weapons for religious controversy than ridicule or wit," I should be nice indeed if I were to refuse your praise for the small proportion of sour that accompanies it. Nay, such is your candour, and the reluctance with which I know you force an unpleasant draught upon your patients, that, if I were disposed to complain, you would dispense with that little, when I should remind you that religion was not the subject, nor controversy the purpose of my pamphlet. Not the essentials but the outworks of religion were what the Doctor had declared his intentions to attack, and these were the objects that I had to defend, not by holding out against a close and well-conducted siege, for I had declared both my inability and aversion to engage in the endless war of controversy with such a foe, and he, no longer disposed to wait the event of a tedious, and at last perhaps an unsuccessful siege, had changed his plan, and determined to undermine and destroy the church that he found himself unlikely to possess. Mine, therefore, was only the office of a sentinel, to awake our rulers, with whom it rested to call forth skilful engineers, and be upon their guard against the motions and operations which he had ventured to divulge. How far my humble services have succeeded, it is not for me to say or judge. They perhaps will be more watchful to prevent the dangers which it might else have been too late to resist; and he may be somewhat less confident of success, or at least more temperate in his language, and not so bold and forward to divulge the hostility of his designs.

I am not sure that the Doctor himself wishes to take shelter under such a subterfuge, but his friends, thinking, as he suspected they would, that he has gone too far, that "*the time is not yet come,*"
that

* Plan of Coalition and Alliance with the Unitarians.

that "*things are not yet ripe for such a revolution*" as he is labouring to bring about, affect to make light of his threats, and to resolve them into strong figurative expressions.—Among the rest, the Monthly Reviewers are not only convinced themselves, that the Doctor has no such hostile intentions, but seem surprised that I should have understood him literally, and been so dreadfully alarmed, declaring that they have not caught the smallest portion of my praise. "We are not sure, indeed, say they, that our author is not all this while playing the droll with us; for there is much appearance of waggy in various parts of his pamphlet, while an air of the greatest solemnity prevails in the rest of it. If he means to be ironical where we understood him to be serious, he will, no doubt, enjoy his joke;" and, that they too may have their joke, they quote from the Spectator (so often as they have had recourse to this convenient sarcasm they should have known to whom they were indebted for it without quoting a quotation) *Do you read or sing?*—a sarcasm which, if recitation had been the subject, would have had something of the four in it; but, applied to irony, I cannot but esteem it as their highest praise. If this were the praise I aimed at, I have succeeded to the utmost of my wishes. But, to shew them that I can be serious, I will now, without exercising their ingenuity to discover the sense in which I meant it, plainly tell them, that I have not, in any publication since the days of Cromwell, met with language so inflammatory and indecent as that which called forth the animadversions I have made upon it. It is nonsense to talk of figurative expressions. By what figure of speech can they explain such expressions as these? "*These peaceable times*" contrasted with the times which his readers are taught to expect—that "*small change in the political state of things—which may be at no great distance, and which may suffice to overturn the best-compacted establishment before the bigoted friends of them suspect any danger.*"—"Laying gun-powder, grain by grain, under the old building of error and superstition, which a single spark may hereafter inflame so as to produce an instantaneous explosion"—"its not taking place till things are perfectly ripe for such a revolution"—"of motion to effect it"—and of our extermination as the consequence?

The Doctor, I am sure, would not thank me if I were to excuse his zeal at the expence of his judgement, and to suppose him so ignorant of the use of metaphor as to have used allusions so glaringly absurd and ill adapted to illustrate or convey his meaning, if he meant but to foretell the ascendance of truth, and by means no more violent than fair argument to effect it. *Magna est veritas et prevalebit*, say the Reviewers. But it will prevail by no such violent concussions or instantaneous efforts. Its progress, if in religious matters it hath not already reached the highest perfection at which we can expect to see it, and it be not rather receding than making farther advances among us, will be slow, gradual, and pacific. Though we should think as highly of the force of the Doctor's arguments as he does himself, the language he hath used can, by no stretch of figurative licence, be applied to the mere effect of these. No schoolboy, to express such ideas, would have used allusions so foreign and absurd. Besides, if, as metaphors, they were less incongruous than they are, what incendiary, if he were permitted to shelter himself under such pretexts, might not elude the punishment that awaits him by pleading that his language was figurative, and not meant to be literally taken? "As a madman who casteth firebrands, arrows, and death, so is the man that deceiveth his neighbour, and faith, am I not in sport." Prov. xxvi. 18.

What Dr. P. does mean, if he does not mean to be literally understood, none but himself can tell. Such language, whether literally or figuratively meant, I own I dread. I shall perhaps incur the censure of another zealot, with whom I had once a word or two in your Mag. vol. LV. p. 23, when I confess I have great dislike to the smell of powder. My fears will furnish a better subject for the exercise of his wit, and the humour of his tale will apply with more success than to the noble prelate to whom he unluckily pointed a dart that recoiled upon himself. He, for one, would not perhaps dislike to see the event which the Doctor threatens. All our adversaries, however discordant their sect or sentiments from his, would rejoice in the success of his schemes, and enjoy a pleasure not less than his own in seeing the venerable walls of our church pulled down, laid low, even unto the ground.

J. E.

SUM-

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. III.

Debates in the Third Session of Parliament, concluded from p. 968.

Tuesday, June 27.

IN a committee went through the sweets duty bill; the fishery bill; the Florida commissioners bill; the East Smithfield land-tax bill; the seamens pay bill; the transfer duties bill; the commissioners of accounts bill; and the convicts bill, severally, with amendments; to be reported to-morrow.

Read a second time the bill for putting into execution several acts of parliament by commissioners.

Read a first time the distillery bill.

The sinking fund bill; the mad-houses bill; and Mr. Hastings's bill, severally, were ordered to be engrossed.

Passed the Exchequer bills bill, and the pawnbrokers bill.

Read a first time the bill to prevent the exportation of tools used in British manufactures.

Mr. Pitt moved, that the House resolve itself into a committee on his Majesty's message, respecting the pension of 1000l. a year to the lady and two sons of Sir Guy Carleton, during their several lives.

Mr. Wilbrabam wished to know what were the services for which this pension was to be granted. When the message for pensioning Lord Rodney and Sir G. A. Elliott came before the House, their services were specified as well as publicly known; and an act then passed for restricting his Majesty's power, in the granting of future pensions, to smaller sums; an act which drew from the Rt. Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) many high encomiums. He thought, therefore, now that he was taking a step directly contrary to the import of that act, he should assign some reasons for his conduct in this instance: with one which had been offered, he expressed himself not dissatisfied, he meant the pledge of his Majesty's promise, which ought to be always held sacred.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was of opinion, that the uniform conduct of Sir Guy Carleton had been such as precluded the necessity of specification. His signal services had been universally acknowledged. His gallant behaviour at Quebec entitled him to the warmest eulogy; but to state any particular plan of operation as marked by peculiar excellence,

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where each merited the highest and most unreserved praise, would bear the appearance of partiality. Besides, it must be admitted, that the royal promise ought to be attended to, and supported in a claim founded upon principles of justice and honour.

Sir George Howard said he was authorised to declare, that a vessel containing papers having been put back by contrary winds, prevented the royal promise being carried into effect so soon as was intended. And, after that, several circumstances respecting the loss of America, in which the testimony of Sir Guy was thought to be necessary, having solicited attention, that gentleman, from motives of delicacy, declined urging his claim to a performance of the promise.

Mr. Courtenay was of opinion, that the reason why Sir Guy's military services were not particularised was, because they were not known. It was not to him that our thanks were due for the salvation of Quebec, but to its inhabitants, who gallantly took up arms to defend it. St. John's was left so naked and defenceless, that General Montgomery, at the head of a few undisciplined rebels, took the inner ditch of that garrison. But the pension was, perhaps, to reward services in the civil line; not improbably for rendering Quebec an absolute government. Yet, as the royal word had been pledged, he would support the measure; for the word of a British monarch should always be held sacred.

Sir Geo. Howard assured the House, that, if Sir Guy Carleton had not thrown himself into Quebec, the inhabitants would have been unequal to its defence. Of the truth of this circumstance, which he first heard from a French officer of honour and veracity, neither the inhabitants nor the enemy entertained the least doubt.

The Hon. Capt. Luttrell regretted that the services of Sir Guy Carleton were not more amply remunerated, and that the House had not done him the justice to address his Majesty to bestow upon him an additional thousand.

Mr. Fox said, it was not the province of the House to interfere in such cases, his Majesty being the sole judge of the military merit of officers. But, ten years having elapsed since the promise

had

had been made, he could not help thinking that a delay of such extraordinary length was reprehensible.

The House having then resolved itself into a committee, Sir George Howard in the chair,

Mr. *Pitt* acknowledged, that for some part of the delay he was answerable, as he had been informed of the promise last session of parliament. Other gentlemen, opposite to him, could assign many causes for the delay, amongst which the delicacy of Sir Guy Carleton was a principal one. In order, however, to atone for his not having brought it before parliament last session, he proposed that the date of the grant should originate from that period.

Lord *Beauchamp* regretted that some mark of royal favour was not bestowed on Sir Henry Clinton, as well as others, who had served in America with honour, though it had not been in their power to controul the event.

A committee was then appointed to frame a bill, empowering his Majesty to grant the pension of 1000*l.* per annum from the aggregate fund.

Mr. *Pitt* moved a similar committee for the purpose of granting 500*l.* per annum to Brook Watson, esq. for his services as commissary-general during the late war in America. He expatiated very much on the merits of that gentleman—on the peculiar clearness of his complicated accounts, and on the œconomy and integrity which he had displayed in the execution of his office. The pension, however, he observed, was not granted in consequence of any opinion of his, or of the comptrollers of the army accounts, who had spoken in the highest terms of Mr. Watson's conduct, but in consequence of a stipulation made when he accepted the office, that he should enjoy the same advantages which had been granted to his predecessor, who was at present in possession of a pension to the same amount.

Mr. *Hussey*, Mr. *Brickdale*, and Mr. *Wilberforce*, dwelt very strongly on the merits of Mr. Watson, and on the propriety of granting the pension, which would flow rather from the justice than the generosity of the House.

A committee was appointed to bring in the bill.

The business of the pensions being settled, Mr. *Fox* said, that he had also a circumstance to mention, which was not an appeal to the generosity of the House, but an indisputable claim on its justice.

The facts he had to relate were briefly these: In the treaty of peace, concluded at Paris in 1763, it was expressly provided that no English vessel should be searched by the Spaniards on any pretext whatsoever; yet, in the year 1777, several British vessels, trading in the Mississippi on the faith of that treaty, had been searched and confiscated by Don Bernardo de Galvez, governor of the Spanish fort on that river. From the owner of one of those ships he held then a petition in his hand. He had applied to the ministers of this kingdom, and to the court of Spain; but, it being on the eve of the Spanish war, he had obtained no redress. Application had also been made to him (Mr. *Fox*) when in office, in the year 1783, in consequence of which some representations had been made; but, from the shortness of his continuance in office, he knew not with what effect. The petitioner had, for the space of nine years, been deprived of a capital of 17,000*l.* which should be reimbursed to him, in justice to the honour and character of the nation. He then read the petition, which stated briefly the circumstances, and prayed for such relief as the House in its wisdom should think fit to grant. Mr. *Fox* then moved, that it may lie on the table.

Mr. *Pitt* admitted the justice of the case, but said it was improperly directed. It appeared to call on the public, who were not, as yet at least, liable to the demand, a definite answer not having been received from the court of Madrid.

Mr. *Fox* observed, that if this answer was now thought satisfactory, it may serve equally well ten years hence, and prove an eternal bar to the claims of the petitioner.

The *Speaker* said, that as the petition was indeterminate in its prayer, it was in that respect informal.

Mr. *Dempster* spoke in favour of the claim.

The petition was rejected without a division.

Mr. *Hussey* appealed to the House in favour of certain traders, who, previously to the American war, had carried on a lucrative commerce with the Indians, under the protection of Government. In the course of this traffic, the Indians had contracted debts to a considerable amount, which they acknowledged themselves unable to pay in any other manner than by ceding to their creditors a large tract of land. The cession was accepted under the necessary sanction of

Government;

Government; but, just as the lands were about to be sold for the benefit of the creditors, the war broke out, and their just demands had ever since remained unsatisfied.

Mr. Pitt said, that these demands had also been under consideration, but particular reasons prevented his entering at present into a discussion of them. These reasons, though improper for the general ear, he had no objection to communicate to the Hon. Gentleman himself, whenever he found it convenient to ask for them.

The House then went into a committee on the bill for continuing the charges against Mr. Hastings, notwithstanding any prorogation; and, after filling up the blanks, adjourned.

Wednesday, June 28.

Passed the sinking fund, militia, and East Florida bills.

Ordered the following bills to be engrossed: the bill to prevent persons going armed in disguise, seamen's pay, East Smithfield land-tax, commissioners of public accounts, transfer annuities, sweets duty, wool cards, and the criminals disposal bills.

Went through in committee the bishops' consecration, the bill relative to the meeting of commissioners for putting into execution several acts of parliament, rock-salt duty, servants excise duty, and several other bills, with amendments.

The report of the resolution of the committee in favour of Sir Guy Carleton being brought up, and read;

Gen. Burgoyne took that opportunity to observe, that were he to sit silent when the name of Sir Guy Carleton was mentioned, he must be guilty of an act of injustice and ingratitude to that great and gallant officer: having had the honour to serve under Sir Guy, he could bear testimony to his military talents, for which he was conspicuous in a high degree. Towards the latter end of the campaign of 1776, when his Majesty's ministers began to depreciate the professional abilities of that gentleman, and to view his (Gen. Burgoyne's) with partiality, the public spirit of Sir Guy made him sacrifice to the public good the resentment he felt at seeing the flower of his army taken from him, and put under the command of a junior officer (Gen. Burgoyne). The expedition on which that army was sent had unfortunately failed: it was not his intention at present to enquire into the causes of its miscarriage; but this he must say, from a re-

gard to justice, truth, and honour, that the miscarriage could not, in the smallest degree, be ascribed to Sir Guy Carleton. That patriotic officer, though smarting under the neglect or ill-treatment of his Majesty's ministers, not only consented that the flower of his army should be marched out of his government, but he also used as much activity, zeal, and dispatch, in sending them out, and equipping them with every necessary in his power, as if they had been to act under his own immediate command. The reward which the King and Parliament were now about to bestow on him, was not more an act of justice than of policy; for had Sir Guy availed himself of the means, which his situation afforded him, of enriching his family, the provision at present making for him would be unnecessary; but he felt himself restrained by his integrity. No man ever gave up the public purse with greater purity of hands and heart; and, therefore, in rewarding so disinterested and honest an officer, the public would hold out an encouragement to all their servants to imitate so bright an example; and consequently the present pension, so far from being an improvident disbursement of the people's money, would, in fact, be a measure of the greatest and best-judged economy. This much he thought it his duty to say of so great and respectable a character as Sir Guy Carleton; and he would conclude by giving his most cordial assent to the resolution of the committee.

The question was then put for agreeing with the committee on the said resolution, and passed without debate *unanimously*.

The House then went into a committee on the bill for appointing commissioners to enquire into the state of the crown lands. And

Mr. Rose moved, that the blanks left for the names of the commissioners should be filled up with those of Sir Charles Middleton, bart. John Call, esq. Arthur Holdsworth, esq. The motion passed without opposition, and the House was resumed.

Read a third time, and passed, the East-India bill. Adjourned.

Thursday, June 29.

The House resolved itself into a committee, Sir H. Houghton in the chair, to consider of the bill for the improvement and extension of the fisheries on the coast of Scotland.

Mr. Young proposed several clauses, one of which related to a bounty on the herring

herring fishery at the Isle of Man. They were passed without opposition, and the blanks filled up, after which the House was resumed.

On the third reading of the bill for appointing commissioners to report the state of the crown lands to parliament,

Mr. *Jolliffe* objected to that clause which fixed their continuance in office to three years, which was so strictly enjoined, that neither King nor Parliament had power to remove them for that term. He also objected to the *quantum* of their salaries being left to the discretion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

No answer being made, the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Friday, June 30.

Passed the Scotch incorporating bill.

Passed the land revenue bill, the excise duty bill, and the bill for appointing the time of meeting of the commissioners for putting into execution several acts of parliament.

Adjourned to

Monday, July 3.

In a committee went through Sir Guy Carleton's and Brook Watson's annuity bills.

Read several accounts according to order, and then adjourned.

Tuesday, July 4.

Agreed to the report of Sir Guy Carleton's and Brook Watson's annuity bills. Ordered them to be engrossed.

Mr. *Dempster* moved for leave to bring in a petition from James Cross, a distiller at Bristol, against certain clauses in the distillery bill. The clause to which he particularly objected was that which enacts, that the vinegar distillery should be placed at the distance of two miles from all spirit distilleries.

The *Speaker* said it was not in order; as the rules of the House did not admit of a petition being delivered against a revenue bill in the same year in which it was passed.

Mr. *Rose* observed, that the present petition was not against the bill itself, but against certain regulations introduced to preserve the honest part of the trade against the illicit acts of the less scrupulous.

Mr. *Dempster* did not approve of such regulations as tended to preserve one part of the trade at the expence of the other.

The *Speaker* said, the resolution had been adopted in consequence of an article of revenue having been greatly affected

by granting the prayer of a petition in the same year in which the bill that occasioned it was passed.

Mr. *Rose* said, he had no objection to defer the operation of this clause until Mr. Cross might have an opportunity of obviating the disadvantage to which he was obnoxious from its immediate operation. He proposed, therefore, to defer it to the first of October or November.

Mr. *Dempster*, after having consulted with the distiller, agreed to accept of the Hon. Gentleman's proposition.

Mr. *Wilberforce* moved, that an address be presented to his Majesty, to pray that he would be graciously pleased to order the Board of Trade and Plantations to enquire into the valuable discovery, made by Cuthbert Gordon, esq. for dying cotton scarlet, and to reward him accordingly; and to assure his Majesty that his faithful Commons were ready to provide for the same.

The motion passed, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, July 5.

After passing Sir Guy Carleton's and Brook Watson's annuity bills, and ordering a naturalization bill to be engrossed, the House adjourned.

Thursday, July 6.

Passed the distillery bill.

The *Speaker* then adjourned the House to Monday, in order to give time to the Lords to pass the several bills.

Monday, July 10.

Agreed to the amendments made by the Lords to the ship-owners' bill.

His Majesty's answer to the address of the Commons, for bestowing some mark of royal favour on their chaplain, was reported, in which his Majesty assured his faithful Commons that he would comply with their request.

Several messages were received from the Lords, of amendments made to bills, which were agreed to.

An error having been discovered in a bill lately passed, for appropriating the money arising from the *old* sinking fund, to the services of the current year,

Mr. *Steele* moved for leave to bring in another bill for the purpose of rectifying that error. The nature of the error was this: The produce of the *old* sinking fund was estimated at some millions five hundred thousand pounds; and the engrossing clerk, in reciting the estimate in the bill lately passed, forgot to insert the word *thousand*; so that the sum was made to amount to some millions *five hundred* pounds, instead of five hundred *thousand*

thousand pounds. The motion passed of course, and the bill, being immediately brought in, passed through all the stages without any interruption or delay. It was then carried up to the Lords, who, following the example of the Commons, immediately passed it through all the forms. The bill empowers the Clerk of the Crown to insert the omitted word *thousand* in the old bill, in the place where it should have originally stood.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, July 11.

This day the House attended his Majesty in the House of Peers, who closed the session with a most gracious speech from the throne; for which see p. 615.

THE TRIFLER, N^o XII.

queritis convivium.

MART.

Oh! who can bear to sit at rest
When summon'd to a Christmas feast?
Come then, my friends, let's all regale
Our hearts with Christmas pies and ale. F.

To all grand-dames and grandfires, brothers and fathers, aunts and uncles, governesses and governors, mistresses and masters, and all other people of whatever rank, sex, or denomination, who have the happiness and pleasure of any of their fellow-creatures in their disposal:

WHEREAS repeated application hath been made to me from divers quarters by grand-daughters and grand-sons, virgins and young bachelors, nieces and nephews, boarding-school misses and masters, servant-maids and servant-men, &c. &c. &c. that I would interfere in their behalf at this season of universal festivity and rejoicing: Now I do hereby, in compliance thereof, earnestly request, intreat, implore, and conjure, all those who have the welfare of society in general, and their children and servants in particular, at heart (and to whom this my *twelfth* visit is immediately paid), that they would generously and humanely permit every human being in their houses, gardens, or other appurtenances belonging thereunto, to rest from their labour, and to do no manner of work, whether of spelling, sewing, or otherwise, until the Christmas holidays are expired. And, in order to excite them thereunto the more forcibly, I have here shewn a fair, and (what I think) a praise-worthy example, by not detaining my worthy readers from danc-

ing, eating mince-pies, &c. &c. But, at the same time, confidently assuring them, that I will again make my appearance next month, equipped in my usual full-bottomed wig, wrinkled forehead, and stern visage.

In confirmation of the above, I have hereunto affixed my hand this first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

TRIFLER.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 14.

HAVING occasion lately to enquire into the improvements which are making at Paris, I find one which is very much wanting in our enormous rambling town of London, where self-interest is so predominant, that the greater part think of nothing but how they shall get as much as they can for themselves.

The improvement I allude to is an office for the internal carriage, or portage, of goods about the city: it is undertaken by a company, authorised by government; and they carry parcels, baggage, goods, effects, and merchandize, of all sorts, at the following rates. For every parcel, &c.

From 1 pound to	10 for	5 sols.
10 pounds to	20 for	6 sols.
20 pounds to	40 for	7 sols.
40 pounds to	60 for	8 sols.
60 pounds to	80 for	9 sols.
80 pounds to	100 for	10 sols.

And so on, increasing one sol, or a half-penny, for every ten pounds. Now, though I do not wish a London porter to carry a hare from Whitechapel to Portman-square for twopence-halfpenny; yet I see no reason why he should demand twice as much as it cost to come a hundred miles by a coach, or more than the thing is intrinsically worth.

There should evidently be two improvements made on the Paris bureau. First, that there should be several subordinate offices under the principal one, in all parts of the town where there is a resort of carriers, stage-coaches, &c. as in Whitechapel, Aldersgate, Bishopsgate, and St. John's-streets, the Borough, near the three bridges, Charing-cross, Piccadilly, Oxford-street, &c. Secondly, that the price of portage should be regulated, not by the weight only, but by the weight and distance jointly. Thus every parcel, &c.

From one to ten pounds, for any distance not exceeding one mile, shall be charged 6d. and so on.

This

This is the more necessary to be attended to in London, on account of its excessive length.

All carriers, &c. should be obliged to deliver their goods gratis at the nearest warehouse or office, within a limited time after their arrival, unless there is no office within a certain distance: in which case they might be permitted to charge a trifle.

The impositions of porters are so great, as to justify me in troubling you with the above; and, if the hint I have thrown out should put such as have it in their power upon thinking of some regulations in this matter, I shall flatter myself that I have been of some use to the community.

The office at Paris serves another useful purpose; which is, that persons coming out of the country, and foreigners, who have not taken any house or apartments beforehand, may direct their baggage or goods to this office, where they will be safely kept till they are demanded. It may, perhaps, be useful to some of your readers to know, that for this purpose they must direct their baggage—*A Monsieur Vauleger Duvalon, Directeur-general du Bureau du transport interieur de Paris, hotel des chiens, n. 26, rue du mail.*
P. B. C.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 16.

I BEG leave to offer to the public, through the channel of your Miscellany, a few observations on Mr. Hammond. The popular decisions upon his character have been exceedingly various; by some he has been extolled too highly, by others depreciated too much.

He certainly possessed an elegant and cultivated mind; and Dr. Johnson, who is not willing to allow him either feeling or melody of verse, has spoken of him with too great asperity. That he has been much read, and greatly admired, serves to contradict the assertion of that too rigid critic, and establishes his claim to some portion of both. But in all the comments I have seen upon his elegies, their specific character has by no means been distinguished with sufficient accuracy.

Dr. Johnson indeed speaks, but only to disapprove, of his “Roman imagery;” and Lord Chesterfield, in his Preface to his Works, informs us, that Hammond seems to have taken Tibullus for his model rather than Ovid.

But, Sir, this is by no means enough;

it will appear to the unprejudiced observer, that, not satisfied with taking the Latin poet for his model, some of the most beautiful passages in his works are taken almost verbatim from Tibullus.

The passages I could point out to your readers are so very numerous, that I am equally astonished at Johnson’s entire silence on the subject, and at Lord Chesterfield’s passing it over in so cursory a manner.

I will introduce a few instances which immediately occur, referring those, who wish to examine the subject, to the originals themselves.

Compare the fifth Elegy of Hammond with the second of Tibullus.

With wine, more wine, deceive thy master’s care.

Adde merum, vinoque novos compeſce dolores.

Untoward guards beset my Cynthia’s doors,
And cruel locks th’imprison’d fair conceal.
May lightnings blast whom love in vain implores, [of steel.

And Jove’s own thunder rive those bolts
Nam posita est nostræ custodia sæva puellæ
Clauditur et durâ janua fulta serâ,
Te Jovis imperio fulmina missa petant.

It here appears endless to specify what can by no means be called imitation, Hammond’s being almost a literal translation.

Compare Elegy XIII. of Hammond with the fifth of Tibullus:

With timely care I’ll sow my little field.

Rura colam, &c.

Stanhope shall come and grace his rural friend;
Delia shall wonder at her noble guest;
With blushing awe the riper fruit commend,
And for her husband’s patron cull the best.

Huc veniet Messalla meus, cui dulcia poma
Delia selectis detrahet arboribus:
Et tantum venerata virum, hunc sedula curet;
Huic paret, atque epulas ipsa ministra gerat.

On her I’ll gaze when others loves are o’er,
And dying press her with my clay-cold hand.

Te spectem, suprema mihi cùm venerit hora,
Te teneam moriens deficiente manu.

Oh! when I die, &c.

Wound not thy cheeks, nor hurt that flowing hair.

Parce salutis
Crinibus, et teneris, Delia, parce genis.

Hammond, Elegy XIV.

What scenes of bliss my raptur’d fancy fir’d,
&c.

Tibullus’s Vth Elegy.

At mihi felicem vitam, si salva fuisses,
Fingebam demens—

Hammond’s

Hammond's XIIIth.

What joy to hear the tempest howl in vain,
And clasp a fearful mistress to my breast!

Tibullus's Ist.

Quam juvat immites ventos audire cubantem
Et dominam tenero continuisse sinu.

Or lull'd to slumber by the beating rain,
Secure and happy, sink at last to rest.

Aut, gelidas hibernas aquas cum fuderit
Auster,

Securum somnos, imbre juvante, sequi.

It is unnecessary to transcribe more parallel passages; they appear in every page of both authors. I am consequently induced, after reading Tibullus with delight, and Hammond with the most candid attention, to infer, that, if our countryman has expressed himself with sensibility, and in measures sufficiently harmonious, he has not the smallest pretension to originality. BION.

MICHAEL DRAYTON DEFENDED.

IT is a circumstance worthy remark, that twelve syllable verse, which was so much in vogue in Drayton's time, that he chose to write his principal poem in that measure, should become so antiquated, and hang so heavily on the ear, in a century and a half.

Of Albion's glorious isle the wonders whilst I
write, [finite,
The sundry varying soyles, the pleasures in-
Where heate kills not the cold, nor cold ex-
pells the heat, [roughly great,
The calmes too mildly small, nor winds too
Nor night doth hinder day, nor day the night
doth wrong, [too long.
The Summer not too short, the Winter not
Poly-Olbion.

That Drayton had an ear for ten and eight syllable verse will appear from the following specimens:

What time the sunne by his all-quickning
power,
Gives life and birth to every plant and flowre,
The strength and fervour of whose pregnant
ray,
Buds every branch, and blossomes every spray;
As the firm sap (the yeerely course assignde)
From the full root doth swell the plenteous
rynde. *The Oble.*

And thou, Nymphidia, gentle fay,
Which meeting me upon the way,
These secrets didst to me bewray,
Which now I am in telling:
My pretty, light, fantastick * mayde,
I here invoke thee to my ayde,
That I may speak what thou hast sayd,
In numbers smoothly swelling.

Nymphidia.

* On the light fantastick toe.

M. Iton.

Where is the critic who will take on him to say, that he should have known, by the versification only, that this stanza was not written by Prior? Which, indeed, used for *who*, shows the language to be older*.

The succeeding invocation would not have disgraced any later poet:

O, thou, the wise director of my Muse,
Upon whose bountie all my powers depend!
Into my breast thy sacred fire infuse;
Ravish my spirit, this great worke to attend;
Let the still night my lab'ring lines peruse;
That when my poems gaine their wished end,

Such, whose sad eyes shall read this tra-
gique storie,

In my weake hand may see thy might and
glorie. *Barons Warres.*

One thought in these lines is truly noble; and, if it had been retouched and brightened by Dryden or Pope, would have been fresh in the memory of every one.

When Heav'n would strive to doe the best it
can,

And put an angel's spirit into a man,
The utmost pow'r it hath, it then doth spend,
When to the world a poet it doth intend.
That little difference 'twixt the gods and us
(By them confirm'd) distinguish'd onely thus:
Whom they, in birth, ordaine to happy dayes,
The gods commit their glory to our prayse.

Heroicall Epistles. Howard to Geraldine.

It is much to be regretted, that our Bard, in his chief poem (*Poly-Olbion*), cramped his imagination, by confining himself so much to historical truth. The author of the *Nymphidia* could have entertained his readers in a more agreeable manner than in giving a geographical history of England in verse, decorated only with repeated personifications of rivers, hills, and forests. Drayton's great fault was the fault of the age, prolixity; the poets of those days seem to have thought that excellency consisted more in the length than in the elegance or correctness of their poems. The lines of Drayton are in general full as smooth as those of Shakspeare or Jonson, with whom he was contemporary; if he was not the best versifier of his time, at least he does not deserve the censure of a late fastidious critic. "Our great Selden, when he thought it might reflect credit on his country, did not disdain even to comment a very ordinary poet, one Michael Drayton." *Warburton's Preface to Shak-*

* It must be owned, however, that our language fell much earlier into smooth seven and eight syllable verse than into any other kind of metre.

Spence.

speare. This compliment to himself, for condescending to write notes on Shakspeare, Warburton copied from Pope, who sacrificed Drayton to gratify the vanity of this flattering editor. "I have a particular reason to make you interest yourself in me and my writings. It will cause both them and me to make the better figure to posterity. *A very mediocre poet, one Drayton,* is yet taken notice of, because Selden writ a few notes on one of his poems." *Pope, in a Letter to Warburton.*

No person will dispute the superiority of Pope; but the succeeding extract from the beginning of a poem of his commentator, will show what little pretensions this critic had to insult the memory of Drayton, and vilify his poetry.

Slow dastard Dulness is his native vice,
But mischief quickens, and informs the mass.
From realm to realm as the destroyer flies,
A following tract of bloody ruin lies.

Imitation of Claudian, by Warburton.

Yours, &c. T. H. W.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 5.

THE writer of the note, concerning the *monathron*, in Mr. Pinkerton's Scottish sonnet in the Gentleman's Magazine for February last, p. 150, is very erroneous in asserting, that the *solitary sparrow* is found in England; it is indeed not uncommon in Italy, Germany, Crete, and several other parts of Europe, and even in France, where, according to Buffon, it has been observed singing sweetly for hours together, perched on the top of a belfry, or high tower, while the hen has been employed in incubation. The cock is of a fine deep blue; it is the *turdus cyanus* of Linnæus, the *merle solitaire* of Brisson, vol. II. p. 268, and is figured in Edwards's, vol. I. p. 18; nor are either of the other two species of birds, mentioned there, *natives of Britain*; one of them is the *merle de roche* of Brisson, vol. II. p. 238, called often the *greater redstart*, I believe the *codiroso maggiore* of Olina, see his *Uccelliera*, p. 47, where is a figure, placed I think wrongly by Linnæus among the *shrikes* or *lanii*, being his *lanius infaustus*, as it seems of the genus *turdus*, or *thrush*; the other with the *blue head*, falsely called by Brookes the *solitary sparrow*, is the *turdus saxatilis* of Linneus, *petite merle de roche* Brisson, vol. II. p. 250. Frisch has an indifferent figure of it, vol. I. pl. 32, supposed by Lathan to be only a variety of the last species; nor are the ornithologists altogether decided

about these two species; perhaps, after all, they may be only sexual distinctions of each other. However, so far are any of these three supposed distinct species from being natives of *any part of Britain*, that I never heard or read of a single instance of their having ever *straggled* here. Not unusual at certain seasons in many of the *extra Britannic* European birds, as in the hoopoe *upupa epops*, the Bohemian chatterer, *ampelis garrulus*, the cross-bill and gros-beak, *loxia curvirostra* et *coccothraustes*; and more rarely in the Roller, *coracias garrula*, and in the nutcracker, *corvus caryocatactes*, and even in the loriot or witwall, *oriolus galbula*; which last has been shot twice in Britain, once in South-Wales, and once, *viz.* in 1779, in Suffolk. It is no wonder, therefore, that the *solitary sparrow*, being *never seen here*, should have escaped the notice of *our* poets at least; and it has been thought by many, and with some probability, to be the same as the *solitary* bird on the *house-top*, mentioned in the Psalms.

GETHLINGUS.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 6.

ON reading your Magazine for February, I observe the author of a note in p. 150, says, that the *solitary sparrow* is found in England; describing the bird itself from Brookes's Natural History. I have looked into this author, but do not find the least hint to that purport; on the contrary, in two places* he mentions it as common only in the isles of the Archipelago; and, in a third place†, calls it an *oriental* bird. To say the truth, this species is nowhere common in Europe, except in the warmer parts of it‡, and is esteemed a rarity at Gibraltar§, where it is now and then met with. The gentleman, therefore, who penned the above note, seems to have been led into an error, in supposing the bird in question to be a native of these realms; but should the fact be otherwise, and he have sufficient proof of the *solitary sparrow* being a British species, I shall esteem it a particular favour, if he will give me his authority for the same in some future Magazine, as I have made *ornithology* my study for many years, and have never heard of the like circumstance. J. L.

* Pp. 192, 199, vol. II. † Id. p. 447.

‡ Lin. Syst. Nat. vol. I. p. 296, No. 24.—Habitat in *Italica*, *Cretæ* rupibus.

§ Gen. Synops. of Birds. vol. III. p. 52.—Edwards's Birds, vol. I. p. 18.

FOREIGN ARTICLE.

142. *Antiquitates Celto-Normanniæ, containing the Chronicle of Man and the Isles, abridged by Camden, and now first published, complete, from the original MS. in the British Museum, with an English Translation and Notes. To which are added, Extracts from the Annals of Ulster and Sir James Ware's Antiquities of Ireland, British Topography by Ptolemy, Richard of Cirencester, the Geographer of Ravenna, and Andrew, Bishop of Cathness: together with accurate Catalogues of the Pictish and Scottish Kings. By the Rev. James Johnston, A. M. Rector of Maghera-cross, and Member of the Royal Societies of Edinburgh and Copenhagen.—Copenhagen, 1786. 4to.*

MR. JOHNSTON having before made his appearance as an Editor of Northern literature*, we should content ourselves with giving the title of this publication at large, did not impartiality oblige us to pass a few strictures on it. The first duty of an editor we conceive to be, that he satisfy the publick concerning the authenticity of his materials; not that we entertain any doubts about the *genuineness* of this “Chronicle of Man and the Isles,” but we could have wished to have had the number of the MS. in the British Museum exactly pointed out. That from which Mr. Camden printed the “*Chronicon Regum Manniæ*,” at the end of his *Britannia*, begins 65 years, or Mr. Johnston 47 years, later. Mr. Camden’s copy puts the death of Edward the Confessor A. D. 1065. How then can Mr. Johnston’s MS. be right in dating it A. D. 1047, and the accession of William the Conqueror the same year, when every child knows the Conquest took place in 1066? It is true, the editor has told us, in a note at the end, that several dates have been erased, and others inserted, by some ignorant transcriber, and he has set all these dates right in the margin. But this is no apology for the uncertainty of the MS. and its difference from that used by Mr. Camden. This latter MS. ends at 1266, and adds two or three more paragraphs from a later hand. Mr. Johnston’s is continued to 1312. The Annals of Ulster, which follow, are also said to be extracted from a MS. in the British Museum; but for this we are

again to take the editor’s word. With these extracts ends, at p. 92, the merit of this publication. For as to Richard of Cirencester, the anonymous *Ravennas*, and Ptolemy, we learn nothing new about them from this edition; nor are even the doubts which some critics entertained about the genuineness of the first, when published by Dr. Stukeley, attended to or cleared up. The Chronicles of Scotland, with Catalogues of the Pictish and Scottish Kings, are from a Colbertine MS. in the French King’s library, likewise *unnumbered*.—The editor’s very brief notes on the Chronicle of Man are comprised in 3 pages at the end; those on Richard of Cirencester are selected from Bertram.

We hope Mr. Johnston will excuse these observations, as arising altogether from a desire to make his publications appear to advantage.

He has also just published, without preface and notes, and only an English dedication to the Marquis of Carmarthen*, “*Antiquitates Celto-Scandicæ: five Series Rerum gestarum inter Nationes Britannicarum insularum & gentes septentrionales; ex Snorrone †; Land-nama-boc ‡; Egilli Scallogri-mi-saga; Njala-saga; O. Tryggvasonar-saga; Orkneyinga-saga §; Hrig-giar-flikki; Knylinga-saga; Speculo regali, &c. Copenhagen, 1786, 4to;* which, though a compilation, in great measure, from works already printed, may be considered as a valuable accession to English history, by throwing its connection with that of the Northern nations into one point of view.

143. *BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. N^o XXXIX. Containing the History and Antiquities of the Parish of Lambeth, in the County of Surrey. Including Biographical Anecdotes of several eminent Persons. Compiled from original Records, and other authentic Sources of Information. 4to.*

THE diligent and discerning Editor of the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica* has here produced a XXXIXth number of his work in the history of a parish that has made no little figure from the Saxon to the present times.—This History was begun, and a confi-

* The former work is dedicated to Dr. Hotham, bishop of Clogher.

† Published by Peringskold. Stockholm, 1697.

‡ Printed at Copenhagen 1774, 4to.

§ Printed 1780, 4to.

* Anecdotes of Olave the Black, 1780; see our vol. LI. p. 522.—Haco’s Expedition against Scotland—Death Song of Lodbrog, 1782; see our vol. LIII. p. 603.

derable portion of it printed, under the immediate inspection of the late Dr. Ducarel, who earnestly wished that it might accompany his History of Lambeth Palace, published in N^o XXVII. "From the Doctor's situation as librarian to five successive archbishops, he had every opportunity of consulting such records and early transactions as related to this parish; and his ample sources of intelligence were at all times readily opened to the compiler of this work, of which the original suggestion was entirely owing to his ardent zeal for the study of local antiquities. It may be no small recommendation to add, that many of the following sheets, at the particular request of Dr. Ducarel, were honoured with a perusal by Dr. Vyse—Mr. Buckmaster, Mr. Middleton, with several other friends, and particularly Mr. Gough, are also entitled to many acknowledgments, for a variety of useful information."—Nor has the Editor been wanting to the good wishes of his friends. He has illustrated this number with 14 plates, well executed, besides 6 others which have been kindly lent him by his friends, with that liberal communication which he has experienced throughout his plan. To relieve the dryness of a mere parochial history are occasionally inserted anecdotes of eminent personages connected with the place: such are the Tradescants, Bp. Thirlby, Sir Noel Caron, William Courten, Esq. the founder of the Sloanian Museum, Bp. Herbert Croft, in the last century, Starling Goodwin, Richard Somersell, Mr. Curtis the botanist, Dr. Ducarel, Mr. Tutet, and others in the present century; with some account of Kennington palace; Vauxhall manor and gardens; Mrs. Coade's manufactory of artificial stone; Cuper's gardens; and the lamentable catastrophe of the Arundelian marbles, whose poor *disiecta membra*, here exhibited in four plates, inspire collectors with horror; the first glass manufactory in England; the Asylum for the protection of deserted and friendless female orphans.

The Appendix consists of 25 original records, relative to this parish, a long series of epitaphs in its church and church-yard, and gleanings which, in the progress of such works, are continually presenting themselves.

We do not hesitate to pronounce this Number fully answerable to the pains and time bestowed, and the assistances received towards its compilation.

144. *Historical, Monumental, and Genealogical Collections relative to the County of Gloucester; printed from the original Papers of the late Ralph Bigland, Esq. Garter Principal King of Arms. N^o I. Containing the Parishes of Abbenhall, Abston and Wick, Acton Iron, Acton Turville, Adlestrop and Alderton. fol.*

THIS modest work, which professes to be little more than a collection of monumental inscriptions, and "rather an history of the inhabitants of Gloucestershire than of the shire itself," was begun, about 30 years ago, by the late Ralph Bigland, Esq. principally to obtain information relative to his profession. It was not till he found the collections increase on his hands, and had been repeatedly solicited by his friends in that his native county, that he entertained thoughts of offering them to the publick. This was to have been done in a new edition of Sir Robert Atkyns's "Ancient and present State of Gloucestershire;" but the business of the College of Arms beginning at that time to increase, and Mr. Herbert having, in the mean time, reprinted Atkyns, and Mr. Rudder having formed a new History of the County, the publick have been deprived of the benefit of such an excellent design, and obliged to content themselves with very meagre compilations of others, to which the present work can only serve as an Appendix in the article of *Epitaphs—Parish Registers—Incumbents*—and a few short notes at the head of each parish.

These are embellished with plates of many churches, drawn and engraved by that ingenious artist Mr. Tho. Bonnor. A great number of armorial ensigns of honour, as they appear to have been officially established, engraved in sheets, together with remarkable figures in brass and stone, and many other particulars with which the several churches abound, will be occasionally introduced. Mr. Bigland brought down his collections to the year 1781. Monuments, &c. erected since will be inserted in their order, as also any more recent articles, such as canals, new roads, &c. The pedigrees or genealogical tables will form a separate work. The whole is dedicated to the Duke of Norfolk, now Earl Marshal.

This work is publishing in numbers, at 2s 6d each, by Richard Bigland, Esq. of Frocester, in this county, son of the late Garter King of Arms.

145. *Tales of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries. From the French of Mr. Le-Grand. In Two Volumes. 12mo.*

THERE is nothing affords a more rational pleasure than to mark the gradual progress of manners, and to compare ancient simplicity with modern refinement. This comparison these Tales will assist us in making; they may be ranked amongst the earliest effusions of modern literature. The claims of the Troubadours to this honourable distinction, which had been till now unquestioned, are examined and disproved in the preface of M. Le Grand, the editor, which is written with much elegance, ingenuity, and learning. But this preface will probably kindle a literary war on the continent; the opinions of M. Le Grand will not, we apprehend, be received without controversy even in his own country; and they will call the Italian academicians to arms.

It has long been the reproach of literature, that her sons attain not that civilization and urbanity which they have, with so much success, imparted to others; and that, whilst a legal disquisition, which involves the comfort and even the subsistence of whole families, is conducted with decency and decorum, reproachful language and bitter altercation are the constant attendants of a literary dispute. But it should be remembered, that causes of property are managed by the intervention of uninterested persons, whilst those of literature are agitated by the parties themselves; that a greater notoriety attends a contest of learning; and that, whilst the course of a few years obliterates the memory of a private dispute, the mutual reproaches of men of genius, like bits of straw inclosed in amber, are preserved by the vigour of their expressions and the glowing energy of their style.

The admirers of modern novels, where affecting catastrophes and wonderful events are purchased at the expence of probability and reason, will find, perhaps, these volumes insipid and uninteresting; but they will afford, we think, no inconsiderable pleasure to those who love to contemplate ancient manners, and are contented with simplicity and nature. The praise of correctness and elegance is eminently due to the language of the translation.—As a specimen we will extract

“THE CHILD MELTED BY THE SUN.

“An active and industrious merchant had occasion often to be abroad for a considerable

time together, in the pursuit of his traffick. During one of his voyages, which lasted for more than two years, it happened that his wife became enamoured of a young neighbour, Love, which is restrained with difficulty, soon brought them together; but they managed their affairs in so bungling a manner, that, at the expiration of about nine months, the merchant's wife found herself, for the first time, a mother.

“The husband, on his return, was greatly surprised to find this addition to his family, and asked his wife to what accident they were indebted for it. ‘Sir,’ said she, ‘I happened one day to be reclining above stairs at the window, and giving vent to my grief for your absence. It was in the winter season, and there was at the time a heavy fall of snow. As I cast up my streaming eyes to heaven, and heaved a sigh on thinking of you, a flake of snow accidentally made its way into my mouth, and I immediately found that I had conceived this child whom you now see.’ The merchant, on hearing this story, did not betray the least symptoms of discontent or ill-humour. ‘Thanks be to God,’ said he; ‘I wished for an heir, and He has sent me one: I am satisfied, and thankful for His bounty.’ He, indeed, thenceforward affected the most entire satisfaction, never offered the least reproach to his wife, but lived in the same good understanding with her as before. Nevertheless, this was all dissimulation; he had formed, inwardly, a resolution to be one day or another amply revenged.

“The child, however, grew up, and had attained the age of fifteen, when the merchant, whose thoughts were still occupied with this project of revenge, at last thought seriously of putting it into execution. ‘Wife,’ said he one day, ‘you must not be afflicted, if I once more take my leave of you for a time. I am going upon a long journey to-morrow; and I desire you will get ready my baggage, and that of my son, for I mean to take him with me, that he may acquire some knowledge of trade while he is young.’—‘Alas!’ replied the mother, ‘I am much grieved to hear that you are going to take him abroad so soon; but, since it is for your satisfaction and his advantage, I submit. God be with you both, and bring you back in safety!’—Matters thus arranged, the merchant set off early the next morning, and took the child of snow along with him.

“It is needless to give the particulars of the journey, or an account of the countries through which he passed. It is enough to mention, that, on his arrival at Genoa, he found a Saracen merchant bound for Alexandria, to whom he sold the boy as a slave. Afterwards, having settled his own affairs at his leisure, he returned home.

“The imagination of an hundred poets combined would not give you an adequate description

description of the distraction of the mother when she saw the merchant return without her son. She tore her hair, and fell into a fit of phrensy. At length, having recovered herself, she conjured her husband to tell her, without reserve, what had happened to the youth. The husband expected all this uproar, and therefore was not puzzled for an answer. 'Wife,' said he, 'one cannot arrive to my age, without having had experience enough in the world to know the necessity of reconciling one's-self to whatever may happen. For what do we gain by giving way to our afflictions? Listen with fortitude to the misfortune that happened to us in the country whence I come. Your son and myself were, on a very sultry day, climbing up a steep and lofty mountain. It was about noon; the sun was vertical over our heads, and burned like fire; when behold, on a sudden your son began to dissolve, and melted before my eyes! I would have offered him assistance, but knew that it would be in vain; for I recollected that you told me he was made of snow.'

"The wife knew perfectly well the merchant's meaning. She durst not, however, break out; but was obliged to swallow the liquor that she had brewed."

146. *Pogonologia; or, A Philosophical and Historical-Essay on Beards. Translated from the French.* 12mo. Exeter.

IN this little volume, which is of French extraction, we have found various remarks and anecdotes, that inform and amuse the mind. From customs, trivial in themselves, and uninteresting to the superficial observer, whose minuteness sometimes escapes the vigilance of the historian, and sometimes almost atones for his neglect, we gain a more accurate knowledge of the manners of early times and remote nations, than the most circumstantial detail of far greater events can give us. This Historical Essay on Beards relates, with much spirit and perspicuity, the various fortunes which have attended that appendage of the face; and, if the materials were originally collected by the essayist, his extensive learning and diligent research merit no inconsiderable praise. Of the translation it is not possible to speak with any sort of commendation. The following are a few of the inaccuracies that we remarked in perusing this Essay:—P. 14, the Poet *Perseus*—15, *Titus Livius*—20, Count of *Edeffe*—46, *de redendâ barbâ*—54, *et passim*, *Trevoux's Dictionary*—67, the *Estates of Cortez of Catalonia*—87, *Abbot Fleuri*—100, *Peter the Cruel*, and *Philip of Valois, let out their beards*;

by this the translator means, "let their beards grow;" the phrase often occurs—116, *Cardinal Bembe*.

The following anecdote we do not before recollect to have seen:

"It was through favour of a long beard that a young Frenchman, about ten years ago, preached a new doctrine in Arabia. He assumed the name of *Arphaxad Tinnagelli*; his quality was, that of *disciple of J. J. Rousseau, on a mission in Arabia*. His oriental dress and prophet's beard, concurred particularly to gain him proselytes.—Mr. M—, in his Journey to India by Land, met this enthusiast at Bassora, the 15th of August, 1770, who asked Mr. Pyrault, the French consul in that town, for a guide to conduct him through the Desert. He was returning from Surat, where he had resided some time with Mr. Anquetil de Briancourt, likewise a French consul. "This Arphaxad Tinnagelli," says Mr. M. in the MS. Account of his Journey, "is a young man of about 28 years of age, of middling stature, and seems to have the Lorrain accent. He gives himself out for an Arabian, born at Eliatiff, in the Gulf of Persia. He has written a romance, in which he has not shewn a more happy invention than in his Arabian name. Notwithstanding his beard and dress, we soon discovered him to be a Frenchman, which he at length acknowledged. Having made himself pretty well acquainted with Arabic, he has written several things in that language; among others, a catechism, called *Tinnagellique*, which begins thus: *Who is God? The Truth. Who is his Prophet? J. J. Rousseau.*—It was thought at Bassora," continues our traveller, "that he had quitted his pranks entirely; and, on his promising to return to India, and live as he ought, Messieurs Pyrault and Rousseau (the Persian, cousin to J. J.) made him up an European wardrobe. He came with me as far as Mascata; but I could not get him any farther, and I left him quite disposed to go and complete his mission."

147. *Poems on several Occasions.*

TO present our readers with the productions of an American Muse, and to shew them, that those who were lately occupied in war are now cultivating the arts of peace, affords us a lively, and, we trust, an honest pleasure. Whilst a hope was left of maintaining the just claims of this country, not only duty but inclination forbade us to wish for the success of America; but, now those hopes have ceased, to whom can our good wishes be more naturally directed than to those who are united to us by consanguinity, by language, and religion? A land newly explored, and gradually

gradually advancing towards civilization, where the face of nature presents a thousand novel objects to the observer, is certainly more favourable to the descriptive arts and to the efforts of imagination, than those regions where art has exhausted all her powers,

“And scarce a hillock rears its head un-
“fung.”

These Poems, though they approach not to excellence, are ingenious; the arrangement of the words is sometimes prosaic; but the thoughts are, for the most part, natural, and the language correct. The collection consists of several pieces, of which we best like *The Wizard of the Rock*.

148. *The Age of Genius; a Satire on the Times.*
By Thomas Bulby. 4to.

THIS poem, which the author addresses to an amiable and accomplished friend, ridicules, with much truth and not without wit, those numerous pretenders to genius which are daily rising up in every class of science and art. A vein of humour and pleasantry runs through the whole. The observations are, in general, made with acuteness and judgement; but the composition itself bears evident marks of negligence or haste, and the versification is often extremely unharmonious and incorrect.—The following character will give no disadvantageous idea of the merit of this performance:

“Agat, the goldsmith, when he first left
school,

Could translate Virgil, and was no small fool;
Nay, was so good a Grecian that, 'tis said,
Homer with decent fluency he read.

But now with other things that head is fill'd,
Than who stole Helen or who Hector kill'd:
The narrow cell, but for one tenant made,
Could not contain both literature and trade.
Trade's skillful hand soon therefore op'd the
door

For Learning's quickly disappearing store;
Drew from his head what knowledge it might
hold,

New furnish'd and trepann'd the skull with
Now Traffick holds the seat where Learning
sate,

And now a diamond casket is that pate:
Where Homer shone but an ideal blaze,
Now real brilliants dart congenial rays;
Where gold in golden verse could only flow,
There sterling gold supplies it's solid glow;
No more a place there Greece or Troy main-
tain,

No longer burthen now his alter'd brain;
If any Troy, Troy-weight now bears the sway,
And Greece, that conquer'd Troy, to Troy
gives way.”

149. Pratt's *Miscellanies*.
(Continued from p. 51.)

TO the author of these *Miscellanies* the publick have had considerable and frequent obligations for amusement and instruction in various works, which prove at once the powers and versatility of his genius. Of the present collection we have already briefly spoken; and shall now only add that, in the first volume, we found with pleasure a corrected edition of “*Sympathy*.”—“The Art of rising on the Stage” is written with much humour and spirit; and the “*School for Vanity*” has, we think, no internal cause to justify its rejection. Of the unsuccessful candidates for representation, many, without doubt, are rejected with reason; but many are the victims of caprice, and more of accident.

The moral Tales and Essays afforded us much satisfaction and pleasure, as, indeed, the whole of the *Miscellanies* have done. That, in a work which comprehends such variety of matter, every article should be written with equal powers of mind, the candid reader will not expect; but, collectively taken, we are of opinion that these *Miscellanies* are not unworthy of the author of “*Sympathy*.” To most of the pieces is due the commendation of ingenuity, and to some the praise of excellence.

“Of these pieces,” says Mr. Pratt, “many are new, and many are collected from fugitive papers, which the author, at different times, gave to periodical publications. They are now offered to the world in a revised; and, it is hoped, in an improved, state, with a great variety of originals.—The kind reception which those that have already been abroad, in a less correct form, met from the world, animated the labour which was found necessary to a complete revival, while it inspired expectation that the publick would not be sorry to see, amongst a number of strangers, who now make court to its urbanity, several old acquaintances in a better dress.”

We shall conclude our account of this work by extracting the story of the Maniac from the poem of *Sympathy*.

“Once, and not far from where those seats
are seen, [between,
Just where yon white huts peep the copse
A damsel languish'd; all her kin were gone,
For God, who lent, redeem'd them one by one:
Disease and penury, in cruel strife,
Had ravish'd all the decent means of life;

Ev'n

Ev'n the mark'd crown, her lover's gift, she
 gave,
 In filial duty for a father's grave;
 That to the honour'd clay that caus'd her
 birth
 Might slumber peaceful in the sacred earth;
 Chis'd to its grass-green home with pious
 peal,
 While hallow'd dirges hymn the last farewell;
 At length these piercing woes her sense invade,
 And lone and long the lovely wand'rer stray'd
 O'er the black heath, around th' unmeasur'd
 wood,
 Up the steep precipice, or near the flood;
 She mounts the rock at midnight's awful
 hour,
 Enjoys the gloom, and idly mocks the shower;
 Now scorns her fate, then patient bends the
 knee,
 And courts each pitying star to set her free;
 Then, starting wilder, thinks those stars her
 foes, [woes:
 Smites her sad breast, and laughs amidst her
 Oft would she chace the bee, or braid the
 grasses,
 Or crop the hedge-flower, or disorder'd pass;
 Else, restless loiter in the pathless mead,
 Sing to the birds at roost, the lambs at feed;
 Or if a nest she found those briars among,
 No hand of hers destroy'd the promis'd young;
 And when kind Nature brought the balmy
 sleep,
 Too soon she woke to wander and to weep;
 Across her breast the tangled tresses flew,
 And frenzied glances all around she threw;
 Th' unsettled soul those frenzied glances
 speak,
 And tears of terror hurry down her cheek;
 Yet still that eye was bright, that cheek was
 fair,
 Though pale the rose, the lily blossom'd there.
 A wandering swain the beauteous Maniac
 found,
 Her woes wild warbling to the rocks around;
 A river roll'd beside, aghast she ran,
 Her vain fears startling at the sight of man;
 And, "Save me God, my father's ghost!" she
 cried,
 Then headlong plung'd into the flashing tide.
 The youth pursues—but wild the waters rose,
 And o'er their heads in circling surges close;
 Not heaven-born Sympathy itself could save,
 Both, both, alas! were whelm'd beneath the
 wave!"

150. *The Sacra Privata; or, Private Meditations and Prayers of Bishop Wilton, accommodated to general Use.* 12mo. Bath.

THE very eminent piety and exemplary character of this truly primitive pastor, who was 58 years bishop of Sodor and Man, are the greatest possible recommendations to any devotional book that bears his name. The present publication is extracted and abridged from a large expensive collection of

the Bishop's tracts, in 4 volumes 8vo. The editor, leaving out such parts as were adapted for clergymen only, has reduced it to its present form and price, with the best intentions, and the most meritorious wishes imaginable. It is certainly a book to which all serious people may turn with benefit and pleasure, when they desire to do their hearts good. With the idea of the author's piety and sincerity operating on their minds, it cannot fail to be acceptable even to those who cannot agree with him in the peculiarities of his opinions. Nevertheless, it must be acknowledged, that, with a little more abridgement, at least with a few judicious alterations, the book might have been still better *accommodated to general use.*

151. *ENEA HITEPOENTA. Or, The Diversions of Purley, &c. &c. By John Horne Tooke, M. A.*

THOUGH this may, at first sight, seem a whimsical title for a Treatise on Grammar (as the work before us certainly is), yet the reader soon discovers the reason of it *from the abbreviations of words for the sake of dispatch*, that our ideas may be the more readily communicated to each other than they could be by the use of the original words only.

Mr. Horne Tooke has shewn a considerable degree of ingenuity in this treatise, and has certainly drawn his information from the right source, when he derives the signification of *English* words from the Anglo Saxon, the Gothic, and other languages, which have the nearest kinship with the English. But there is such a wonderful similarity in the names of the most simple things in languages which could have had no immediate communication with each other, and indeed in all languages, that we cannot help thinking the belief of one original primitive tongue remarkably strengthened by it. With this we were very sensibly struck in reading the present treatise.

The form of dialogue is in general not a pleasing one; but, in the present instance, there are some advantages attending it. But surely there is great room for *compression*, without any prejudice to the matter contained in "The Diversions of Purley." If the author has been used with too great rigour by a court of justice, or by the benchers of the Inner Temple (and in this latter instance particularly we do

not

not think he was treated liberally), let him make his complaint in another form; but we cannot see how he benefits himself or his readers by mixing his complaints and his politics * with his account of *grammar*. We could have wished too, that Mr. H. T. had treated those who have preceded him in nearly the same walk with a little less asperity. Though the self-conceit and arrogance of some of them may justify Mr. T. in his own opinion, we cannot but think it would have been wiser, as well as more agreeable to many of his readers, to have been less severe upon their mistakes however ridiculous they might sometimes be. *

But, in spite of these few infirmities, Mr. T's treatise contains a kind of information in a new line, which may be of infinite service to future philologists and grammarians, &c. who shall turn their attention to the origin, formation, &c. of our native language.

Mr. H. T. has clearly made out his point, that there are *necessarily*, in all languages, but two parts of speech, and that all other words are only *Abbreviations* of *Nouns* or *Verbs*. This may be of great use in simplifying the rules of grammar, and in drawing the attention to the true etymology of words.

We go along with Mr. H. T. in the derivation of the English conjunctions, &c. except in the word *But*. In this word, though in fact (as Mr. T. observes) two distinct words—*Bot* from *Bozan*, *To boot*—and *But* from *Beon-vzan*, *To be out*, our perplexity is not cleared up by his long quotations from Chaucer, &c. He may be right, but we cannot say that his illustration has been so striking (at least to us) in this instance, as in every other, where we have met with no difficulties.—As Mr. H. T. has called the present treatise “Part I,” we hope he means to favour the publick with his farther researches into this intricate subject.

What can be Mr. T's whim for quoting Plutarch, sometimes in the original, and at others in Amyot's translation? Some of our readers, we make no doubt, would think themselves obliged to every author, who quotes Greek, if he would at the same time favour them with a translation, as many a decent general scholar may not be

perfectly at home in that language. It may not be impertinent to make a remark here upon the modern way of writing Greek without the accents. If all the rest of them be useless, surely the aspirate and the lenis are not so. The use of them (or one of them) before a word beginning with a vowel would often prevent an ambiguity, and would be of singular advantage to a moderate Grecian. Is it not as absurd to omit the aspirate before a word beginning with a vowel, as it would be to omit our *b* before an English word because the reader could easily supply it?

Who is Mr. Horne Tooke's friend at Purley? He plainly means himself by the letter H in his Dialogue; but who are B and T?

152. *The Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy.* By William Paley; M. A. Archdeacon of Carlisle. 4to. (Continued from p. 977.)

THIS valuable work is divided into six books, the first of which, and eight chapters of the second, are employed in removing rubbish, and in laying the foundation of the system, in the manner of which we have before given some account.—The author then proceeds to the consideration of *right*, which, as he justly observes, is reciprocal to obligation; that is, wherever there is a *right* in one person, there is a corresponding *obligation* upon others; and, as moral obligation depends upon the *will of God*, *right*, which is correlative to it, must depend upon the same. Rights, when applied to persons, are *natural* or *adventitious*, *alienable* or *unalienable*, *perfect* or *imperfect*; there are likewise rights which belong to the species collectively, called the general rights of mankind, with the consideration of which Mr. Paley concludes his second book. What he says of *imperfect* rights is so judicious, and so well calculated to prevent the mistakes into which men are liable to be led by the very *term*, that we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of laying it, somewhat abridged, before our readers.

“Perfect rights may be asserted by force, or, what in civil society comes into the place of force, by course of law; imperfect rights may not.—In elections or appointments to offices, where the qualifications are prescribed, the best qualified candidate has a right to success; yet, if he be reject-

“ed,

* Mr. Warton's politics were as misapplied when he abused Milton, &c. in an edition of his Poems.

“ed, he has no remedy. He can nei-
 “ther seize the office by force, nor ob-
 “tain redress at law; his right, there-
 “fore, is *imperfect*. A poor neighbour
 “has a right to relief; yet if it be re-
 “fused him, he must not extort it. A
 “benefactor has a right to returns of
 “gratitude from the person he has ob-
 “liged; yet if he meet with none, he
 “must acquiesce. Children have a
 “right to affection and education from
 “their parents; and parents, on their
 “parts, to duty and reverence from
 “their children; yet if these rights be
 “on either side withholden, there is no
 “compulsion to enforce them.

“It may be, at first view, difficult to
 “apprehend, how a person should have
 “a right to a thing, and yet have no
 “right to use the means necessary to
 “obtain it.—The reader recollects, that
 “a person is said to have a *right* to any
 “thing, when it is *consistent with the*
 “*will of God* that he should possess it.
 “So that the question is reduced to
 “this: How it comes to pass, that it
 “should be consistent with the will of
 “God, that a person should possess a
 “thing, and yet not be consistent with
 “the same will, that he should use
 “force to obtain it? The answer is,
 “that the permission of force, in this
 “case, because of the indeterminateness,
 “either of the object, or of the circum-
 “stances of the right, would, in its
 “consequence, lead to the permission of
 “force in other cases, where there ex-
 “isted no right at all. The candidate
 “above described has, no doubt, a right
 “to success; but his right depends up-
 “on his qualifications; for instance,
 “upon his comparative virtue, learn-
 “ing, &c.; there must be somebody,
 “therefore, to compare them. The
 “existence, degree, and respective im-
 “portance of these qualifications are all
 “indeterminate; there must be some-
 “body, therefore, to determine them.
 “To allow the candidate to demand
 “success by force, is to make him the
 “judge of his own qualifications. You
 “cannot do this, but you must make
 “all other candidates the same; which
 “would open a door to demands with-
 “out number, reason, or right.—The
 “same observation holds of all other
 “cases of imperfect rights; not to
 “mention that, in the instances of gra-
 “titude, affection, reverence, and the
 “like, force is excluded by the very
 “idea of the duty, which must be vo-
 “luntary or not at all.—Wherever the

“*right* is imperfect, the corresponding
 “*obligation* must be so too. I am ob-
 “liged to prefer the best candidate, to
 “relieve the poor, be grateful to my
 “benefactors, take care of my chil-
 “dren, and reverence my parents; but
 “in all these cases *my* obligation, like
 “*their* right, is *imperfect*.”—“I call
 “these obligations *imperfect*, in confor-
 “mity to the established language of
 “writers upon the subject. The term,
 “however, seems ill chosen, on this
 “account, that it leads many to ima-
 “gine that there is less guilt in the vio-
 “lation of an imperfect obligation than
 “of a perfect one; which is a ground-
 “less notion. For, an obligation being
 “perfect or imperfect, determines only
 “whether violence may or may not be
 “employed to enforce it; and deter-
 “mines nothing else. The degree of
 “guilt incurred by violating the obli-
 “gation is a different thing, and is de-
 “termined by circumstances altogether
 “independent of this distinction. A
 “man, who by a partial, prejudiced,
 “or corrupt vote, disappoints a worthy
 “candidate of a station in life, upon
 “which his hopes, possibly, or liveli-
 “hood, depend, and thereby discourages
 “merit and emulation in others, incurs,
 “I am persuaded, a much greater crime
 “than if he had filched a book out of a
 “library, or picked a pocket of a hand-
 “kerchief; though, in the one case, he
 “violates only an imperfect right, in
 “the other, a perfect one.”

The third book is divided into three
 parts, of which the first treats of rela-
 tive duties which are determinate; the
 second of relative duties which are in-
 determinate, and of the crimes opposed
 to these; and the third of relative du-
 ties which result from the constitution
 of the sexes, and of the crimes opposed
 to these. It would be difficult to praise
 this book in terms above its merit;
 every duty is clearly stated, and every
 inference is fairly drawn, without so-
 phistry and without refinement. The
 author never perplexes himself or his
 reader with subtle arguments, which,
 though difficult to be answered, are sel-
 dom satisfactory; but, from the most
 evident truths, reasons in a manner
 equally intelligible and convincing to
 every ordinary capacity. In his chap-
 ter of *promises* there is, however, one
 position of which the truth does not, at
 first view, appear so obvious and un-
 equivocal.

“Promises of secrecy (he says) ought
 “not

“not to be violated, although the publick would derive advantage from the discovery. Such promises contain no unlawfulness in them to destroy their obligation; for, as the information would not have been imparted upon any other condition, the publick lose nothing by the promise, which they would have gained without it.”—If the advantage which the publick would derive from the discovery be a *positive* advantage, this reasoning is undoubtedly conclusive; but it is not applicable to those cases in which the advantage to be derived is merely *negative*, or, in other words, a prevention of evil. The man who, in consequence of having given a general promise of secrecy, is informed of some *useful discovery* in science or mechanics, for instance, is certainly bound by his promise not to betray the secret, whatever advantage might redound from it to the publick; but if the information which he receives be of a *concerted scheme of mischief*, which, by being revealed, might be prevented, the violation of his promise, in *that case*, is not barely lawful, it is his indispensable duty. In the *one case*, no doubt, as well as in the *other*, the information would not have been imparted but upon the condition of secrecy; and it is true, that in *both* the publick lose nothing by the promise, which they would have gained without it: yet the two cases are very different. The man who makes a useful discovery is entitled to turn it to his own advantage, and may lawfully conceal it till his ingenuity be rewarded. He, therefore, to whom it is imparted under the seal of secrecy, is bound by his promise not to deprive the discoverer of his undoubted right. But no man has a right to lay schemes of mischief; and it is a duty which every one owes to society to disconcert such schemes, if it be in his power, as soon as he comes to the knowledge of them. The promise, therefore, in the second case, cannot be binding, because he who gave it was under a prior obligation to the contrary.—We are far from imagining that this distinction escaped our acute and ingenious author: he probably thought, what is certainly true, that no man could be missed, who should attentively compare what he says in this place concerning promises of secrecy with what he has said a few pages before concerning promises of which the

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performance is unlawful; but, as the passage is not perfectly clear, we have pointed out the distinction, for the use of such readers as may not have the same inducement to compare one place with another.

The fourth book treats of duties to ourselves and the crimes opposite to these; and the fifth, of duties towards God. The same perspicuity of style, and the same force of argument, prevail in these as in the former books; and the chapters of *the duty and efficacy of prayer*, of *the use of sabbatical institutions*, and of *reverencing the Deity*, must give particular satisfaction to every serious and philosophical reader.

(To be concluded.)

153. *Epitome of the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LXXVI. For the Year 1786. Part II.*

ART. XIV. *New Experiments upon Heat.* By Colonel Sir Benjamin Thompson, Knt. F. R. S. In a Letter to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P. R. S.

The experiments of this gentleman are both curious and interesting, as they open a new field of philosophical enquiry hitherto unexplored, and which, perhaps, he may long enjoy uninterrupted, as the apparatus necessary to conduct a course of experiments in this line is attainable only by professed artists in meteorological instrument-making, or by those whose ample fortunes can enable them to purchase the assistance of artists in that profession.

Reflecting on the properties of heat and its conductors, Sir Benjamin Thompson was led, by the striking analogy between the electric fluid and heat, to imagine that bodies, in general, which are good conductors of the electric fluid, are likewise good conductors of heat, and *vice versa*; and knowing the Torricellian vacuum to afford a ready passage to the electric fluid, he was induced to try, by experiments, if it would afford a ready passage to heat also. To determine this question with precision, he knew the common process, by means of the air-pump, to be inadequate: he therefore had recourse to contrivances, much more accurate, of his own invention, by which he was enabled to decide, with certainty, that the Torricellian vacuum that affords the readiest passage to the electric fluid is, notwithstanding, one of the worst conductors of heat, and that even common air is preferable. Upon repeated experiments,

experiments, Sir Benjamin found, that the conducting power of common atmospheric air is to that of the Torricellian vacuum as $7\frac{1}{8}^0$ to $11\frac{3}{8}^4$, inversely, or as 1000 to 602, and that the power of common air is capable of being considerably augmented by moisture.

Finding so great a difference in the conducting powers of common air, and of the Torricellian vacuum, Sir Benjamin was naturally led to examine the conducting powers of common air of different degrees of density; but, previous to this, as instruments of new invention are seldom made so perfect at first as to stand in need of no improvement, he found his attended with much trouble and risk in soldering, melting, and hermetically sealing the several parts, as occasion required. He therefore proceeded on a new principle, and caused two instruments to be constructed as nearly as possible of the same dimensions, and with these he continued his ordinary course of experiments for some time. At length, adjusting one of them to his purpose, he caused it to be surrounded by common air, the barometer standing at 27 inches 9 lines; by air rarified by pumping till the barometer-gage stood at 6 inches 14 lines; and by air rarified till the barometer-gage stood at 1 inch 2 lines. The instrument in each of these different situations he caused to be taken out of freezing water and plunged into boiling water, and was surprised at the trifling difference there was in the result, and hopes that farther experiments may lead to the discovery of the cause why there is so little difference in the conducting powers of air of such very different degrees of rarity, while there is so great a difference in the conducting powers of common air and of the Torricellian vacuum.

Sir Benjamin, before he concludes, gives an account of some experiments he made to determine the conducting powers of water and of mercury. Having filled the glass globe inclosing the ball of his thermometer first with water and then with mercury, he caused them alternately to be taken out of freezing water and plunged into boiling water. The result was, that the time taken up in heating the former from 0 to 70^0 was $1' 97'' = 117''$; whereas that of the latter was raised from 0 to 70^0 in $36\frac{2}{3}''$. From hence it appears, that the conducting power of mercury is to that of water as $36\frac{2}{3}''$ to $117''$ inversely, or as

1000 to 313. "And hence it is plain, "why mercury *appears* so much hotter, "and so much colder, to the touch than "water, when in fact it is of the same "temperature: for the force or violence "of the sensation of *hot* or *cold* depends "not entirely upon the temperature of "the body exciting in us those sensations, or upon the degree of heat it "actually possesses, but upon the *quantity* of heat it is capable of communicating to us, or receiving from us, in "any given short period of time, or as "the intensity of the communication; "and this depends, in a great measure, "upon the conducting powers of the "bodies in question.

"The sensation of *hot* is the entrance "of heat into our bodies; that of *cold* "is its exit; and whatever contributes "to facilitate or accelerate this communication adds to the violence of "the sensation. And this is a striking "proof that the thermometer cannot be "a just measure of the *sensible* heat, or "cold, existing in bodies; or rather, "that the touch does not afford us a "just indication of their *real* temperatures."

Sir Benjamin concludes his letter with a table of the conducting powers of the undermentioned mediums; and, taking that of mercury = 1000, the conducting powers of the other mediums, as determined by experiments, will be as follow:

" Mercury	1000
" Moist air	330
" Water	313
" Common air, density = 1	$80\frac{4}{100}$
" Rarefied air, density = $\frac{1}{4}$	$80\frac{2}{100}$
" Rarefied air, density = $\frac{1}{2}$	78
" The Torricellian vacuum	55

"And in these proportions are the "quantities of heat which these different mediums are capable of transmitting in any given time; and consequently these numbers express the "relative *sensible* temperatures of the "mediums, as well as their conducting "powers."

The remarks that occasionally accompany these experiments deserve attention. In shewing with how much greater facility heat passes in moist air than in dry, he observes, "with what "infinite wisdom and goodness Divine "Providence appears to have guarded "us against the evil effects of excessive "heat and cold in the atmosphere; for, "if it were possible for the air to be "equally damp during the severe cold "of

“ of the winter months as it sometimes
 “ is in summer, its conducting power,
 “ and consequently its apparent cold-
 “ ness, when applied to our bodies,
 “ would be so much increased, by such
 “ an additional degree of moisture, that
 “ it would become quite intolerable;
 “ but, happily for us, its power to hold
 “ water in solution is diminished, and
 “ with it its power to rob us of our ani-
 “ mal heat, in proportion as its cold-
 “ ness is increased. Every body knows
 “ how very disagreeable a very mode-
 “ rate degree of cold is when the air is
 “ very damp; and from hence it ap-
 “ pears, why the thermometer is not
 “ always a just measure of the apparent
 “ or sensible heat of the atmosphere.
 “ If colds or catarrhs are occasioned by
 “ our bodies being robbed of our ani-
 “ mal heat, the reason is plain why
 “ those disorders prevail most during
 “ the cold autumnal rains, and upon
 “ the breaking up of the frost in the
 “ spring. It is likewise plain from
 “ whence it is that sleeping in damp
 “ beds, and inhabiting damp houses, is
 “ so very dangerous; and why the
 “ evening air is so pernicious in sum-
 “ mer and in autumn, and why it is not
 “ so during the hard frosts of winter.
 “ It has puzzled many very able philo-
 “ sophers and physicians to account for
 “ the manner in which the extraordi-
 “ nary degree or rather *quantity* of heat
 “ is generated which an animal body is
 “ supposed to lose, when exposed to the
 “ cold of winter, above what it commu-
 “ nicates to the surrounding atmosphere
 “ in warm summer weather; but is it
 “ not more than probable, that the dif-
 “ ference of the quantities of heat, ac-
 “ tually lost or communicated, is infi-
 “ nitely less than what they have ima-
 “ gined? These inquiries are certainly
 “ very interesting.”

These experiments were made at
 Mannheim, under the patronage of his
 Most Serene Highness the Duke of Ba-
 varia, assisted by M. Artaria, meteorolo-
 gical instrument-maker to the Aca-
 demy at Mannheim, and suspended only
 for a time, but are again to be resumed
 under the same patronage and assistance
 some time during the present winter.

ART. XV. *History and Dissection of
 an extraordinary Introsusception.* By
 John Coakley Lettison, M. D. F. R. S.
 and A. S.

“ A child, four years old, was first
 “ indisposed about the middle of Sep-
 “ tember, 1784. When I was consult-

“ ed, which was on the 7th of October,
 “ the symptoms resembled those of a
 “ cholera morbus. At this period,
 “ however, the diarrhœa had ceased;
 “ but the patient continued frequently
 “ to vomit, especially after taking nou-
 “ rishment.

“ On the 20th a dysentery succeeded,
 “ with mucous and bloody stools, which
 “ ceased after a few days continuance,
 “ when she nearly recovered her former
 “ state of health, without even reaching
 “ after her usual food. She was now
 “ removed into the country; and I did
 “ not hear of her again till December,
 “ when she was brought to town, on
 “ account of the return of the dysen-
 “ tery, which was, at this period, ac-
 “ companied with a troublesome tenes-
 “ mus, and a considerable degree of
 “ fever.

“ By anodyne medicines, and the use
 “ of opiate clysters, these complaints
 “ were occasionally moderated, and
 “ sometimes they totally ceased for a
 “ few days, but seldom longer, and the
 “ intervals of relief gradually shorten-
 “ ed; the attacks became also more
 “ violent, commencing with violent ri-
 “ gours, and fever succeeding; the
 “ pulse grew weaker and weaker, and
 “ the patient became extremely extenu-
 “ ated in flesh; and, towards the con-
 “ clusion of this month, after repeated
 “ vomitings of a dark-coloured fluid,
 “ like coffee grounds, it finished its
 “ painful existence.

“ Bleeding, before the debility was
 “ become alarming, afforded no mate-
 “ rial respite. Fomentations to the ab-
 “ domen, and tepid bathing of the
 “ whole body, were equally ineffectual.
 “ Anodyne starch clysters afforded some
 “ truce, but it could not be durable;
 “ the nature of the mischief was too
 “ momentous to afford any hope of
 “ permanent relief, as the dissection af-
 “ ter death will evince.”

This case is remarkable, as it shews
 how much it is in the power of the
 skilful physician to alleviate the symp-
 toms, though, from the disordered state
 of the intestines, it may be impossible to
 cure the disease. The relief which the
 child received from the 20th of October
 till December confirms the first part of
 this observation, as the dissection after
 death, which does credit to the dissec-
 tor, proves, incontrovertibly, the latter
 part. Though this dissection can be of
 no use either to prevent or remove any
 similar disorder, yet the accuracy and
 attention

attention with which it was performed cannot but recommend Mr. Whately, the dissector, to the notice of the public. (*An account of the remaining Articles shall be regularly given.*)

154. *Letter from Captain John Smith, on the State of the Negro Slaves.* 8vo.

THIS Letter is published by the benevolent vicar of Teston, whose generous exertions in the cause of humanity have exposed him to unmerited censure and rancorous malevolence; but he has vindicated himself from the accusations and reproaches of his enemies—from those dark assassins that have attacked his character, with manly warmth and unquestionable success.

The present Letter contains a full and clear confirmation of the dreadful truths that Mr. Ramsay has advanced. It is written by a captain in his Majesty's navy, a stranger to the vicar of Teston, who voluntarily and generously comes forth as the champion of a worthy but much-injured character. This evidence is, if any can be so, clear and impartial, satisfactory and decisive.

155. *Six Letters on Sunday-Schools, by the Rev. P. Parsons.*

THIS little treatise on Sunday-schools, which explains the nature of that excellent institution, in which the author has himself laboured with diligence and success, we have read with

particular pleasure; and it is evidently the effusion of an amiable and benevolent mind.

156. *Further Opinions on Taxation.*

THIS is a continuation of a little tract intituled "Liberal Opinions on Taxation," which we recommended in a former month. In these further Opinions the author pursues the same line of reasoning which marked his first publication; and we think of this, as we thought of the last, that it is just, rational, and judicious.

157. *An Astrological Catechism.* sm. 8vo.

IT is somewhat extraordinary, that, in this enlightened age and country, such a publication as this should offer itself to the public eye. In the introduction, which was recommended to our particular attention, there is nothing remarkable but an astrological story about Dryden and his son.

P. 973, l. 36, read "1649."

— l. 38, read "1658."

— l. 47, read "1668."

P. 974, l. 3 and 4 should be erased, as Bishop Fell was at the expence only of the translation of the English History into Latin, the publication of the work being at the expence of the University, as mentioned in the 5th line of the review of this article.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Our Acknowledgments are due to the Correspondent who obliged us with the Paper relative to the Family of Suckpitch, for which we had searched in vain in the *London Chronicle*, but was found in the *London Evening Post*. As it does no great Credit to the Biographer, and may hurt the Feelings of a Family by whom we were never offended; we believe our Correspondent will agree with us, that at such a Distance of Time it would be improper to revive the Subject.—The Two Brass Pieces found in the Ruins of a Saxon King's Mansion at Rendlesham are not very ancient, or in any Way curious. They are not Coins, but Two of the Sort of Counters commonly called *Abbey-Pieces*, which the Proprietor may see delineated by Snelling, among many other such *Jettons*. The elegant and accurate Delineations obligingly communicated by R. D. represent Two Saxon Coins, neither unknown nor scarce. The third *Ecype* of Richard Parnell of Epworth's Token is not so common, but neither is it sufficiently curious or important to be worth the Expence of Publication.—CLIO, who says some handsome Things of our TRIFLER, objects to his Title, as not corresponding with the Matter of his Work; and praises the MICROCOSM, a periodical Paper intended more nearly for Eton College. Not having seen the latter, we cannot judge of it.—B. R. shall be used.—CURIOSUS asks, Why Two of the *Inns of Court* in London are called SYMONDS INN? Was he a Person of that Name who founded or established them as Inns? If so, what was he? What were his Family Connexions? What were his Arms, Crest, Supporters, and Motto, if any?—A. B. requests some Correspondent to inform him, which is esteemed the best Edition of Ainsworth's *Dictionary*, and whether there is any Intention to give a new Edition more perfect

perfect than any hitherto. The late Quarto, by Morell, has great Merit, and professes Additions and Amendments; but several of the Examples and Authorities are omitted, that were in the Folio; and this ought not to have been done without apprizing the Reader.—A Constant Reader thinks there is greatly wanted, amongst Writers on Anatomical Subjects, a fixed and established Name for the various Parts of the Human Body, there being at present, in different Authors, so many Names for the same Part, that it much puzzles and perplexes Beginners. If some eminent Anatomist were to publish a Work with the Intention of fixing a Name, by selecting the best, and giving the others as *Synonyma*, with References to the Books where they are to be found, it would probably be attended to by future Authors. Had the great Linnæus turned his Attention to this Point, the Anatomists would have been much benefited by it. Such a Work might be merely a List, disposed in such Divisions as would be most useful.—ÆQUUS suggests, that the Recipe in p. 948 should not be received with Avidity by any of those who are so unhappy as to be afflicted with Tumours of a *cancerous Nature* before it has received the Sanction of mature Experience; and heartily wishes that no Individual may depend upon the Efficacy of this or any other Ointment, so as to *delay Advice* from those who can discriminate the Symptoms of their Disease, and treat them with Propriety. A fatal Misfortune often attends a Cancer, which induces People, some how against Common Sense, to conceal it too long from those who have Skill (when applied to in Time) to remove it; but, *delayed*, it has acquired a high Degree of Obstinacy which has resisted (in many Cases) every Power of Surgery and Medicine.—S. S. and X. will be duly attended to.—CLARINDA must excuse our not taking up the Refuse of a contemptible Publication.—J. G. of Oxford says, he has compared the Arms at Stean (p. 933) with a Quarto MS. he has of “Church Notes,” &c. taken in 1658, and finds them pretty exact; except that “Sacro,” l. 7, should be “Sacra;” and l. 9, for “g.” read “quartering.”—INSPECTOR shall be used.—The Correspondent who enquires after the Author of “The Great Importance of a Religious Life” will find full Satisfaction by referring to the “Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer.” It was *not* Lord Egmont, but Mr. Melmoth of Lincoln’s Inn. The same Gentleman asks, Whether Mr. Amory, the Author of the “Life of Bunche,” ever published “Notes on Men, Things, and Books,” which he so frequently praises in the Course of that Work?—ACADEMICUS (see March 1784) is referred to a small Tract, intitled, “An Enquiry into the Nature of the Sabbath.”—Our excellent old Friend T. Row says, “Dr. Johnson, in the “Life of Pope” (vol. IV. p. 33, edit. 1783,) observes, speaking on the Subject of his soliciting Subscription for his Translation of *Homer*, “that the first considerable Work for which this Expedient “was employed is said to have been *Dryden’s Virgil*; and it had been tried again “with great Success when the *Tatlers* were collected into Volumes.” His Information was not right, since, if my Memory does not fail me, the first Impression of Minshew’s *Guide to Tongues*, a large Volume in Folio, was printed by Subscription in the Year 1625. I wish some one, either possessed of that Edition, or that has an Opportunity of inspecting it, would be so good as to inspect it, for the public Satisfaction; and, as little is known of *Minshew* but what is related in your Magazine, 1783, p. 843, he would oblige us further, by giving us some Account of that great Linguist. In the second Edition of *Minshew*, 1625, the List of his Subscribers is omitted.”—N. G. has communicated the following accurate

LIST OF POETS LAUREAT:

John Skelton, (so called in the Title to his Poems,) died June 21, 1529.	John Dryden, 1668, dismissed as a Papist 1688.
* * * * *	T. Shadwell, 1688, d. Dec. 9, 1692, a. 52.
E. Spenser, circ. 1590, died 1598, or 9, aged 45.	Nahum Tate, 1692, died Aug. 12, 1715.
Sam. Daniel, 1598, or 9, d. 1619, a. 57.	N. Rowe, 1716, d. Dec. 6, 1718, a. 45.
B. Jonson, 1619, d. Aug. 6, 1637, a. 63.	L. Eusden, 1718, d. Sept. 27, 1730.
Sir Wm. Davenant, 1637, d. April 7, 1668, a. 63.	C. Cibber, 1730, d. Dec. 11, 1757, a. 87.
	W. Whitehead, 1757, d. April 14, 1785.
	T. Warton, 1785.

* * In our SUPPLEMENT, and in the MAGAZINE for JANUARY, the “Account of CECIL-HOUSE,” the “Remarks on the Biographical Accounts of “Johnson,” and “The Vision of Mirza,” shall appear; and we hope there also to make Room for many other valuable Communications long in Arrear, too numerous to particularize here.

FROM

FROM HORACE, BOOK I. ODE I.

BY ANNA SEWARD.

MECÆNAS, from Etrurian princes
sprung,

For whom my glowing lyre is strung,
Friend, patron, guardian of my rising song!

Mark the youth, who bounds along

With triumph in his air;

Proud of Olympic dust, that soils

His burning cheek and golden hair.

Mark how he spreads the palm which crowns
his toils!

Each look the joyous hope reveals,

That his fleet steeds and kindling wheels;

Thus swiftly circling round the dangerous goal,

May with illustrious chiefs his echo'd name
enroll.

Who the civic crown obtains,

Or sweeps into his granaries large

The plenteous harvest of the Libyan plains;

Or he who watches still a rural charge,

O'er his own fields directs the plough,

Sees his own fruitage load the bough;

These wouldst thou tempt to brave the dan-
gerous main, [should be vain.

And tempt with countless wealth, thy effort

The stormy South howls thro' the fullen
cloud!

Contending billows roar aloud!

The merchant sees the gathering danger rise,

And sends a thousand yearning sighs

To his dear sylvan home.

Its shades receive him;—but the tides

Are smooth, the wild winds cease to roam;

And see, his new-trimm'd vessel gaily rides.—

Inflam'd by lust of gold, once more

He quits, so hardly gain'd, the shore;

Watches with eager eye th' unfurling sail,

Nor casts one look behind to the safe sylvan
vale.

The youth of gay luxurious taste*

Breaks, in the arbutus' soft shade,

The precious day with interrupting feast;

Or quaffs, by some clear fountain in a glade,

The mellow wine of ruby gleam,

While in vain the purer stream

Courts him, as gently the green banks she
laves, [pellucid waves.

To blend th' enfevering draught with her

Th' uplifted trumpet and the clarion send

Confus'd the mingled clang afar!

Lo! while the matron's tender breast they
rend,

Her soldier hails that din of war.

The sylvan chase desir'd,

Far other sound the hunter charms;

By the enlivening shout inspir'd,

He breaks from his sweet bride's encircling
arms.

* The Romans, in general, made no regular meal till evening, after the business of the day was over. Thus they considered a mid-day feast as a mark of indolence and luxury.

Heeds he pale morning's wintery gale,

If his sagacious hounds inhale

The tainted breeze,—or hold the flag at bay?

Or if from his strong toils the wild boar bursts
away?

Me, the poet's meed delights,

Me, of that ivy-circlet proud!

Me, shall the Satyrs, Nymphs, and sylvan rites,

Themes of my lute, distinguish from the
crowd;

And every rural Muse shall bring

Sweet inspiration to the string;

But should'st thou rank me with the LYRIC

CHOIR,

To Fame's sublimest heights thy Poet shall
aspire!

J A N U A R Y.

A PASTORAL POEM.

*An icy gale, oft shifting o'er the pool,
Breathes a blue film, and in its mid career
Arrests the bickering stream.* THOMSON.

HOW pointed with ice is the air!
The woodlands, bespangled with frost,
A portrait bespangled prepare,
Whose beauties in rigors are lost.
Imprison'd and bound is the rill,
Irriguous that stole thro' the mead;
No more its soft murmurs distill
Its waters to cherish the reed.

The lake that was curl'd by the breeze,
Is chang'd to a smooth glassy plain;
Huge icicles drop from the trees,
In pendants of crystalliz'd rain.
The cascade that rush'd down by the mill,
And whiten'd and foam'd into rage,
Its torrents arrested and still,
No more in vain clamours engage.

Behold, o'er the mist-frozen copse,
What silver-like plumage is spread,
More elegant far than the hops
That Autumn wove over his head.
Each twig and each blade is adorn'd
With pearl-drops so pure and so bright,
That the skill of the artist is scorn'd,
And recedes at so peerless a sight.

The morning distressful of mien,
From slumbers of foggish delay,
Now opens a wide-wasting scene,
At once both terrific and gay.
Aërial treasures of snow
The hills and the valleys invest;
With what a bright burden below
The bosom of Nature's oppress'd!

Intensely severe is the cold,—
Inactive and lifeless around
Each scene and each landscape behold,
In Winter's rude adamant bound.
Though Janus elongates the day,
December that nurtur'd the storm,
His terrors suspends to convey
In sadden'd variety's form.

Yet

Yet rude devastation is spread,
And chill'd all the animal train,
The path-way dejected I tread,
Till hope in idea I gain.
The shrub, tho' expos'd to the air,
Tyrannical frost shall repell,—
Her buds I have open'd with care,
And found the young bloom in its cell.

Dear embryo, your leaves shall expand;
Revive in the sweet vernal morn,
Awake at the touch of her hand,
And Nature's lov'd season adorn.
The hazel's soft catkins unfold,
Swells the snow-drop to blossom the first,
Shoots the woodbine unfearful of cold,
And mezereon seems ready to burst.

Though rugged, old Janus, 'tis thine
In terrors to open the year;
Thy honours are pure and divine,
Illustrious shall ever appear.
Let Britons in gladness be seen,
Thy bounties for ever confess,
Since Janus gave birth to a Queen,
Whose virtues a nation can bless.

Then, spite of the storms in thy train,
The Spring whose gay beauties are lost,
The winds and the hard-pelting rain,
The hail-stones and cold-piercing frost;
Ye shepherds, bring laurels of bay,
Let Janus with garlands be crown'd,
Be chearful as rose-loving May,
For Charlotte be ever renown'd.

Ye neatherds, go look to the kine,
Their cribs with fresh fodder supply,
The task of compassion is thine,
For herbage the meadows deny.
And, shepherds, attend to the fold,
To your ewes in the valley repair,
O save their young lambs from the cold,
They bleat for protection and care.

Whilst the voice of the North is severe,
And heard o'er the waste with dismay
Hark! what is that sound which I hear,
More sad than the sighs of the day?
'Tis Delia.—Why sorrows my fair?
What opens the springs of her grief,
Or dishevels her fine-flowing hair?
Can Corydon tender relief?

She weeps o'er poor Emmeline's grave,
Who fell as a wreath of the snow;
She fell in the pride of her bloom,
As bright as the heavenly bow.
Her voice was the music of Spring,
Her heart was ineffable love,
Her face all that beauty could bring,
In mildness she rival'd the dove.

Thou, bright as the moon on the main,
My Delia, no longer deplore,
Nor harrow thy bosom with pain,
Since Emmeline must be no more.
Permit me to share in thy woe,
The privilege can you refuse?
Together, my fair-one, we'll go,
And Death of his triumph accuse.

The hand of remembrance shall raise
A pillar by elegy crown'd,
The Spring shall bedeck it with bays,
And Flora empurple the ground.
In vain are you delug'd in tears,
O grant me your grief to beguile,
That, free from despondency's fears,
We'll meet the new year with a smile.

Malling, Dec. 5.

C O L I N.

ADIDU, ye fields, where fragrant sweets
Ascend on every gale;
Adieu, ye hills, whose towering heads
O'erlook the lowly vale.

No more by contemplation led,
I snatch a bliss from you;
For when my charming Delia fled,
Contentment left me too.

With simple swains in rural sports
I join'd with social glee;
But what are now those rural sports,
Or simple swains to me!

As fades the rose beneath the storm,
When tempests shake the skies;
So, nipt by scorn, my bloom of life,
Ere half expanded, dies.

Say, does some richer, happier swain
Her fond affection prove?
That thus she scorns my fervent vows,
And flights my proffer'd love.

What though to ease my bleeding heart
No lenient balm be found;
Yet Death can damp the keenest pain,
And close the deepest wound.

Then let me take my last adieu,
Here breathe my dying strain;—
And what, perhaps, my life's refus'd,
My dearh, perchance, may gain.

Yes, Delia then may heave the sigh
I now in vain implore;
And, wak'd to keen remorse, lament
Her Colin breathes no more.

And when by fond remembrance led
Each past event to view,
She then will wish I had not died,
Or had not lov'd so true.

Reflection o'er her troubled mind
Will stretch its awful power,
In tragic horrors clothe the past,
And cloud the present hour.

Thus, stung with grief, she'll every day
With frantic fury rave;
Or wrapt in melancholy fit,
And weep beside my grave.

As thus the tuneful Colin's tongue
These murmuring accents spoke,
He plung'd a dagger in his breast,
And died beneath the stroke.

Norwob.

J. H. C.

A. N.

A N E L E G Y
ON THE DEATH OF A
POETICAL FRIEND.

YE, young, ye gay, who (stretch'd on
folly's wings)

Sport round like insects in a summer's sky,
Know not a transport that from virtue springs,
Nor think of dying till the hour ye die;

If aught can touch you, to the Muse attend,
Nor turn indignant from her pensive strain;
She mourns the exit of her tend'rest friend,
Who blush'd to mingle with your flatt'ring
train.

Say, heard ye not the fullen death-bell toll,
Which summon'd ALBERT to the hal-
low'd ground?

Say, felt ye not a terror strike your soul,
Oft as your ear inbib'd the hollow sound?

As fades the rose beneath a frowning sky,
As droops the lily blighted by the wind;
So he, tho' young, was early doom'd to die,
With every virtue opening on his mind.

Let venal bards, with adulation's tongue,
Cringe to the great, and fulsome pæans
raise;

For nobler purposes my lyre is strung,
And spotless truth shall consecrate my lays.

Adieu, blest shade, my soul's congenial friend;
Methinks I see thee mingled with the just:
Yet oft' beside thy hallow'd tomb I'll bend,
And mix the tears of friendship with thy
dust.

Pride never shot its poison thro' thy breast;
Vice never found a ready entrance there:
Illum'd with wisdom, and with truth impress'd,
Thy mind was gentle, and thy soul sincere.

True to thy friend, and at thy heart humane,
By all respected, and without a foe*,
Thou wept when others felt affliction's pain,
And spread a smile upon the face of woe.

Midst sylvan scenes, where nature holds her
sway; flame;
Oft' hast thou glow'd with inspiration's
Caught the fair dawn of wisdom's glimmer-
ing ray,
And snatch'd the laurel from the hand of
fame.

The pomp of drefs that dazzles vulgar eyes,
Ne'er damp'd the manly vigor of thy mind;
Reflection taught thee to be timely wise,
And gave a transport of the noblest kind.

Deep read in men, yet deeper read in books,
Thou wert that model which I wish to be;
Enchanting mildness grac'd thy native looks,
And all the glow of truth appear'd in thee.

With magic softness, and a master's hand,
How sweetly did'st thou wake th' Aonian
lyre;

A thousand beauties liv'd at thy command,
And each was "pregnant with celestial
fire."

But Love, the tyrant of the human heart,
The keenest anguish bade thy bosom feel:
And trench'rous LAURA with coquettish art,
Bestow'd a wound, no lenient balm could
heal.

Yet now thou sleep'st, in death's relentless
arms,

Deaf to her voice, and lost to all her pow'r;
But she shall live to mourn her fading charms,
And curse her natal, dread her final hour.

Yes, scorn'd by those whose gen'rous bosoms
glow [ray,

With candor's flame, and virtue's brighter
She yet shall linger out a life of woe,
And sink unpitied to her kindred clay.

Be this her fate; in justice 'tis her due;
Be this her end, tho' cloath'd in beauty's
bloom; [pursue,

Lest other nymphs should LAURA's plan
Lest other swains should meet an AL-
BERT's doom.

But why disgrace my numbers with a name,
Which should be mark'd with an eternal
blot!

For she, uninfluenc'd by a sense of shame,
Shall live despis'd, and dying be forgot.

Hence let me oft' by glowing friendship led,
Seek that cold place, where Albert's re-
lics lie;

Muse o'er his grave with a reclining head,
And weep while mem'ry prompts the ten-
der sigh.

And when (as haply soon 'twill be my lot)
To distant climes my little bark I steer;
Remembrance still shall haunt that hallow'd
spot,

And fond affection shed her genuine tear.
Norwich. I. H. C.

S O N N E T
TO MR. JACKSON, EXETER.

JACKSON, for nice arrangement of
sweet sounds, [dwell;
We oft' heard Taste upon thy praises
Oft' heard thy chanted fame, in mazy rounds,
Pealing aloft, like thine own organ's
swell.

But when the vain Musician needs must
write*,

And execrable Quarles† is puff'd to day;
(Thy evil angel! rashly wak'd from night
To snatch each record of thy fame away;)

* He was that singular character so sel-
dom to be met with, one, whom all others
spoke well of.

* Thirty Letters.
† See the letters on Quarles.

And when we find the sceptic all confess'd *,
In strains so different from thy pleasing art,
Thy poor opinions poorer yet express'd,
How we are led to wonder at thy heart!
That doth, so exquisitely base, combine,
With David's charming power Saul's ma-
lady malign!

ODE TO REFLECTION.

WHILE pensive through the vale I
bend my way [swift along
Where Stour (dear native stream) glides
Come, ever friendly to the poet's lay,
Come, sweet Reflection, aid my artless song.

Be thou my guide through life's perplexed
maze,

Dear monitress! do thou my steps attend;
Within my breast, oh! let thy influence blaze,
And ne'er forsake me till I meet my end.

Now Spring, with rosy cheek and airy tread,
On wings of southern breezes lightly borne,
Comes jocund—let me, by thee musing, led
With early footsteps meet the blushing
morn.

While from the busy haunts of men I rove,
Their folly, noise, and riot, leave behind,
And wand'ring far among the scenes I love,
Do thou enlighten and expand my mind.

And as I stray with thee at ev'ning hour,
When Cynthia, rising full, illumines the
skies,
Possess my soul, and let thy magic pow'r
Shew Nature's wonders to my raptur'd eyes.

Oft' let me there indulge hope's soothing
dream [the town,
When sleep with ebon wand hath charm'd
As on the hill I stray, or where the stream,
To liquid silver chang'd, flows bubbling
down.

While worlds on worlds unnumber'd round
me roll [Maker's praise;
Their glorious orbs, and speak their
How great, magnificent, sublime, the whole,
Then in my breast-devotion's altar raise.

Oh! could mine eyes, like heav'n-taught
Newton trace, [pow'rs;
Their wond'rous systems, motions, changes,
Like him explore th' unbounded realms of
space [hours.
To inform mankind like him, employ my

Thrice happy they to whose enlarged minds
The book of nature ever open lies,
Its truths display'd,—who freed from error's
blind
Feast on its beauties their enlighten'd eyes.

But themes like these, so high above my
Muse, [soar,
Brief let me touch, nor dare attempt to
Familiar, softer subjects let me chuse,
And humbler, not less touching, scenes
explore.

The dear domestic joys that glad the soul,
The chearing smiles of friendship, let me
prove; [the whole,
Though still one wish will reign to crown
'Would heav'n, propitious, grant Maria's
'love.'

Presumptuous wish! to think a nymph so
fair,
So elegant in form, so pure in mind,
Could aught but pity or compassion spare,
Nor ought I more than friendship hope to
find.

Then why complain? if friendship's holy
flame,
Or kind attention, could content my soul;
Reason would bid me urge no farther claim,
Forbid the sigh to heave, the tear to roll.

Yet vain the maxims Reason would oppose,
And vain to hope, though still I bless my
chain.

E'en thou, Reflection, dost but aid my woes
Too weak thy influence, too fix'd my pain

But yet, sweet soother, though thou can-
not cure; [move.

Oh! let thy soft'ning power to aid me
Thy healing balm shall help me to endure
Chill Penury's keen tooth, and hopeless
Love.

Bring with thee Charity, sweet dove-eyed
maid!

And Pity, weeping at another's pain;
Let Hope attend thy train with uprais'd head.
So shall my heart the heaving sigh restrain,

Oh! lead me oft where want and sickness lie,
Forsaken by the proud, the rich, the gay,
Though low my state, I can afford the sigh,
Though poor, to misery I've a tear to pay.

Be it my pride within my humble sphere
To lend to drooping age the aiding hand;
To wipe from misery's eye the gushing tear,
None'er the still small voice of grief with-
stand.

Oh! blest sensations! balm to feeling
minds,
To comfort and to soothe the couch of woe,
The luxuries which the good man ever finds,
Be they my lot, let them my heart o'er-
flow.

Thus by thy aid my days shall glide away;
Nor riches, fame, nor honours do I crave
Cheer'd by thy smile I'll chaunt my pensive
lay,

And steal contented to my humble grave.
Precincts—Canterbury. ORLANDO.

* See those on self-production, where the
doctrine, like its title, bears the most glar-
ing absurdity upon the very face of it.

AN EDICT OF THE FRENCH KING.
*Revoking the Privilege of Cities, relative to Personal Arrests.**Issued at Versailles in the month of August, 1786.
Registered in Parliament on the 22d of August,
1786.*

LOUIS, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to all present and to come, *Greeting*: The Kings our predecessors, with a view of securing the tranquillity of their subjects, under the protection of the royal authority, granted to the citizens and inhabitants of the greater part of the cities which they erected into corporations, the right of arresting and detaining there the persons of foreign* debtors, until they discharged their debts: other cities having since obtained the right of seizing the property and effects of debtors; and there are cities to which both privileges have been equally granted. Very great abuses have resulted from the privilege of arresting the person, and these abuses are daily encreasing. Not only our subjects, who are under the necessity of travelling through our kingdom on commercial or other business, are arrested in cities, with the privileges of which they are unacquainted, for debts of a civil nature, contracted in distant provinces, and payable in those provinces, but strangers, who have taken refuge in our dominions, are imprisoned at the request of creditors, who are strangers, or of citizens, to whom assignments are made for simple bills, signed in strange countries. Thus this privilege, contrary to the security of our subjects, and the welfare of the national commerce, does, under the pretext of an assignment, often fraudulent, and which cannot in any case cover the original flaw of the debt, give room for counteracting the maxim of public right, which refuses to confirm the execution of contracts formed, or even judgments passed in strange countries, before that execution is juridically established by our judges and our courts of law; and it serves as a pretext to violate the very right of asylum, the attribute of sovereignty, and the first of the right of nations, which does not permit that a

* The words *foreign* and *foreigner*, from the want of a term in English perfectly corresponding, is used throughout this translation in the sense of the French *forain*, which is by no means synonymous with *etranger* or *stranger*. A *stranger* in the French law is a subject of another state; a *foreigner* is merely one who is neither a citizen nor inhabitant of the same city, whether he be a subject of the same city, or of another state. Indeed, in our own law, we sometimes read of a *foreign county* in the same kingdom, as well as a *foreign kingdom*; but the description of a *foreigner* never stands absolutely by itself, as contradistinguished from that of a stranger.

stranger, taking refuge in a state, should be sued there, unless it be for actions which he there incurs, or for the engagements which he there contracts.---The surest means for cutting off the source of these abuses, and to prevent their revival for the future, under different forms, is to suppress the privilege itself. The necessity of the suppression arises farther out of the spirit of the institution, which was established to the end that the burgeses of the towns, then in confederacy against their neighbouring lords, might have a power, by arresting the persons of the debtors, to do themselves that justice which their lords refused them. This privilege ought to have ceased from the time that the royal authority, reinstated in its rights, has been in a capacity to insure justice to all its subjects. And if the ordinances of our kingdom have tolerated this privilege hitherto, it is because the laws cannot correct every thing at once, and that they do not attain perfection but by degrees. But while we take from such cities as enjoy the power of arresting the person that privilege, we think that we ought to confirm to them the privilege of seizing the property, although they have not expressly obtained it; as well to give them some indemnity for the loss of the other privilege, as because that grant, which invested them with the right of arresting the person, seemed, for stronger reasons, to have comprised, and have conferred on them, the right of seizing the property. The privilege of seizing the property has also been the occasion of some abuses. It has received, from various modes of customary practice, extensions contrary to the laws which established it, and in themselves prejudicial to the rights of property. We propose, therefore, to bring it back to the same principle upon which it was established; and, with this intention, to regulate the quality of the person of the creditor, and the nature of the debt demanded; to give the right of proceeding to a seizure of property, shew the quality of the effects that can be comprehended in it, and the judicial form that must be followed. Thus, in revoking the privilege of cities as to personal arrests, and in regulating that of the seizure of property, we shall maintain the civil liberty and right of property of our subjects, the maxims of public and judicial order. We shall guarantee from all attempts the right of asylum; and we shall give to strangers, who come to reside in our kingdom, a fresh proof of the protection which we will not cease to grant them.

For these, and other causes, thereunto especially moving, with the advice of our Council, and from our own certain knowledge, full power and royal authority, we have said, resolved, and ordained, and by this present edict, perpetual and irrevocable, we say,

say, resolve, and ordain, will, and please, as follows :

FIRST ARTICLE.

We have revoked, and do hereby revoke, the privilege of *personal arrest*. We will, that no debtor, either *stranger* or *foreigner*, shall be arrested in virtue of this privilege.

II. The cities, to whom the privilege of *personal arrest* was granted, shall enjoy the privileges of the *arrest real**, or the right of seizing the moveables of a foreign debtor found in the city, or suburbs, although the said privilege or right was not specially granted to them. The cities to which the privilege of seizure of property only was expressly granted, shall continue to enjoy the same privilege.

III. The privilege of the *arrest real*, or seizure of property, shall not be exercised in any case, nor in any city, but by the citizens and inhabitants of the city so privileged.

IV. The said privilege shall not take place but for debts established in writing, and which have been contracted in the city privileged, or in the territory over which the ordinary judge of the said city exercises his jurisdiction.

V. A debt originally contracted in a city privileged towards a *foreigner*, shall not, although it may be made over and assigned to a citizen, be subject to the privilege of the *arrest real*.

VI. Nor in like manner shall a debt, contracted in a privileged city, towards a citizen † of another privileged city, be subject to the privilege of the *arrest real*, either in the one or the other city.

VII. The said arrest, or seizure of property, cannot be made but by virtue of the ordinance of a judge, giving permission to proceed thereunto.

VIII. Moveables and effects found in a privileged city, or its environs, shall alone be liable to be seized by virtue of the said privileges, without any right of pursuing the moveables that may be sent out.

IX. Such moveables and effects as are forbidden to be seized by the sections XIV. XV. and XVI. of chapter XXXIII. of the ordinance of 1667, shall not be comprized in the *arrest real*; nor shall provisions and merchandizes carried to the markets of privileged cities be comprized therein.

X. A foreigner shall be at liberty, whose moveables and effects shall be seized, to demand from the person executing the seizure to give security for the expence, damage, and interest; and, in failure of the said person so executing to pay the said security within

* For the sake of perspicuity and brevity, we have *literally* translated the terms of the French law.

† It is to be understood throughout, that by the word *citizen* is always meant one who enjoys the privileges and franchises of the city or town he lives in.

the time appointed by the judge, the seizure shall be discharged.

XI. Every burges and inhabitant who shall have failed in the suit of a seizure of property, for not giving security, or otherwise, shall be stripped of his privilege, nor shall he be able to avail himself of it for the future.

XII. We will, That our present edict be executed according to its form and tenor, all laws, customs, statutes, and usages, to the contrary notwithstanding, which we have expressly abrogated, and do abrogate.

WE command our beloved and faithful counsellors, members of our court of parliament of Paris, that they cause our present edict to be read, published, and registered; and the contents of it to be regarded, observed, and executed fully, peaceably, and perpetually, ceasing, and causing others to cease, from all let and hindrance, and all things to the contrary notwithstanding: for such is our pleasure, that it be firm and stable for ever, we have set our seal.

Given at Versailles, in the month of August, in the year of our Lord, 1786, and the 13th of our Reign.

(Signed) LOUIS.

By the KING.

Le Baron de Breteuil, V. la Hue de Mironenil, and sealed with the Great Seal of green wax, &c.

Narrative of the late Attempt on the Liberty of LADY STRATHMORE, faithfully extracted from the public Prints.

SOME weeks previous to the day of carrying the conspiracy formed against her into execution, several suspicious persons were seen lurking about her ladyship's house in Bloomsbury-square; and the same persons were observed frequently to follow her carriage, sometimes in hackney-coaches, and sometimes on foot.

Her ladyship was not wholly unapprized of their attendance, nor unapprehensive of their designs; but, to counteract their measures, she took into her weekly pay one L—, a constable, to keep a constant eye upon her carriage whenever she went out, and never to be out of call.

This man, on Friday the 10th of November, enquired of the coachman, as his custom was, if his lady went out that day? and was answered in the affirmative, and received orders to attend between one and two in the afternoon. About that time, her ladyship had business at Mr. Foster's, in Oxford-street; and, for company, took Mr. Farrer, brother to her solicitor, and her maid, Mrs. Morgan, in the coach with her. In their way they met with no interruption; but they had scarce been five minutes in the house of Mr. Foster before some of those persons came into the shop who had been marked as above, and were well known to her ladyship. Being much alarmed at their appearance,

appearance, she withdrew to an inner room, and locked the door, requesting Mr. Foster, at the same time, to go privately and procure assistants to be in readiness for her protection, in case any violence should be offered to her person.

Mr. Foster had scarce left the house, when the constable, whose business it was to watch the motions of his lady, went up and tapped at her room door; and by telling her his name obtained immediate admittance. Interrogating him as to his business, she was ready to sink when she was told, that her ladyship was his prisoner; that a warrant had just been put into his hands; that he must do his duty; but that it was rather fortunate for her ladyship, as he would take her before Lord Mansfield at Caen-wood, who, no doubt, would frustrate all the wicked purposes of her enemies, and take her under his own immediate protection. With this artful tale, in the then state of her mind, she was easily prevailed on to step again into her coach, as Mr. Farrer was permitted to accompany her. The moment she was seated, her servants were all discharged by a pretended order from her ladyship, a confederate coachman mounted the box, and a new set of attendants, all armed, surrounded the coach. In this manner they proceeded, without noise or interruption, till they reached Highgate-hill, at the bottom of which stood Mr. B. who, addressing himself to Mr. Farrer, very civilly requested to change places with him, and then seated himself at the right hand of his lady, who was no longer in doubt as to his design. The coachman was now ordered to proceed, and to quicken his pace.

Mr. Farrer, being now at liberty, made all possible haste to London, and application was made immediately to the court of King's Bench, in order to effect a rescue. On Monday the 13th, two of Lord Mansfield's tipstiffs set off for that purpose to the North. In the mean time, Mr. B. continued his journey.

At Barnet fresh horses were ready to put to, and a post-chaise and four, with some accomplices, were in waiting to attend. Though the windows of the coach were broken, and the lady in the coach appeared in great distress, yet not the least effort was made to interrupt their progress; and it was not till the next day at noon, when a servant of Mr. B.'s arrived at the Angel inn, in Doncaster, 195 miles from London, and ordered horses to be ready to put to his master's coach, that we have any account of their further proceedings. In half an hour the coach stopped in the street, and, while the horses were changing, Mr. Woodcock, the master of the inn, handed some cakes to Mr. B. which Mr. B. presented to the lady, but whether she accepted them or not, he could not positively assert. The moment the horses were in harness, they pursued their journey North-

ward; and the next notice we have of them was at Branby-moor, where the lady was shewn into a room, attended by a chambermaid, and guarded by Mr. B. who hastened her return, and seemed all impatience till she was again seated in the coach. At Ferry-bridge she had leave to go into the garden; but Mr. B. waited at the door. What further passed till they arrived at Strathland-castle, in the principality of Durham, remained a secret till her ladyship's arrival on Tuesday the 21st of November, in the evening, at the house of Messrs. Farrer and Lacey, on Bread-street-hill. The detail she then gave of her sufferings during the eleven days of absence was truly pitiable. At the time of taking her away, the confederates were all armed; that, as they drove along, Mr. B. endeavoured to persuade her to sign a paper, to stop proceedings in the ecclesiastical court, and to consent to live under the name and character of his wife; both which she positively refused to do; that he then beat her on the face and body with his clinched fists; that, when she endeavoured to cry out, he thrust a handkerchief into her mouth; that, on the most trifling contradiction, while on the road, he beat her, with the chain and seals of his watch on the naked breast; and that, when provoked by her firmness, he presented a loaded pistol to her head, and threatened her life if she did not instantly sign the paper; but this she was determined never to do.

Being arrived at Strathland castle, he then endeavoured to persuade her to take upon her the government of the family, and to act in every respect as his wife, which she still most solemnly refused to do. On which, in a glow of passion, he pulled out a pistol, bid her say her prayers, and, with a trembling hand, presented it at her head. This too failing of effect, he violently beat her, then left her, and she saw no more of him for a whole day; when coming up to her room rather more calm than usual, he asked her, if she was not yet reconciled to a dutiful domestic life; and, being answered with some asperity, he flew into a more violent passion than she had ever yet seen him, pulled out the pistol, and, holding the muzzle to her breast, bid her say her last prayers. She did say her prayers, and then bid him fire!

By this time the whole country began to be alarmed for her, and he for his own safety. He, therefore, in order to cover his escape, and to keep her still in his power, ordered two of his domestics to be dressed so as to personate himself and her ladyship, and to shew themselves occasionally before the windows, to appease the populace, and to deceive his pursuers. This stratagem had its full effect; the people were quiet while they thought her ladyship was safe; and the sheriff's officers, who were sent to execute the attachment, actually served it on the wrong persons;

persons; while in the mean time Mr. B. took her out by a back-way, dragged her between ten and eleven o'clock in the dark to a little cottage in the neighbourhood, where they spent the remainder of the night, and where he behaved to her in a manner shocking to the delicacy of civil life by reiterating his threatenings, and, finding threats in vain, throwing her on the bed and flogging her with rods.

On leaving the cottage in the morning, he had her set on horse-back behind him without a pillion, and took her *over dismal heaths and trackless wilds covered with snow*, till they came to Darlington to the house of Mr. Bowes the attorney; where she was shut up in a dark room, and where she was threatened (a red-hot poker being held to her breast) with a mad doctor and strait waistcoat; but all in vain. The hour of deliverance drew near. Here they had been tracked, and here it was no longer safe for Mr. B. to continue. He, therefore, set out with her before day in the same manner that he brought her; taking her over hedges and plowed fields, till, being seen by the husbandmen at work, he was so closely hemmed in, that an old countryman taking hold of his horse's bridle, and Mr. B. presenting his pistol to frighten him, he was knocked down by a constable that was in pursuit of him, and felled to the ground with a hedge-stake. Seeing him in that situation, her ladyship put herself under the protection of the peace-officer, and being on horse-back, in a kind of womanish exultation, bid him *farewell, and mend his life*, and so left him weltering in his blood; while she, with the whole country in her favour, made the best of her way to London, attended only by her deliverers, where she arrived safe, as has been already related.

On Wednesday the 22d, she appeared in the Court of King's-Bench; but, the Court being up, no proceedings could that day be had on her case.

On Thursday the 23d, she was again presented in Court; and, as soon as the Judges were seated, Mr. Law, her counsel, moved, "That she might exhibit articles of the peace against her husband Mr. B."—The articles were then read, precisely in substance as already recited; and, being sworn to and signed, an attachment was immediately granted against Mr. B.

On Friday the 24th, Mr. Chambré, counsel for Mr. B. moved the Court in behalf of his client, to have the writ for producing him enlarged till the *third* day of next term, he giving ample security for his appearance. This motion was grounded on an affidavit of Mr. B. stating, that, after the service of the Habeas Corpus, he had in compliance proceeded to bring lady S. to town, but was unable to ford the river Dee with safety to her ladyship and himself. In consequence of which, he was returning by

a nearer way, when he was met by the party who were sent to execute the attachment, by whom he was treated as has been already related.

The Judges Ashurst and Buller informed the counsel, that his application came too late; that, had it come sooner, it could not have been complied with, as such a procedure would entirely destroy the purpose of an attachment. And, as an additional reason, they alledged the late affidavits received by the Court.

Mr. Law, her ladyship's counsel, then moved, "That the affidavit of Mr. B. might be filed, that, if any thing was advanced in it which should be disproved hereafter, an indictment might lie against him for perjury, the affidavit of Mr. B. being in express contradiction to the affidavit of lady S." Mr. Law also obtained a rule to shew cause against Peacock, Lucas, and Provost, Mr. B's assistants, ~~as~~ also against Mr. Bourne, his steward, and Mr. Bowes, his attorney; but the rule, for reasons that are obvious, was not made absolute.

On Monday the 27th, Mr. Bowes was produced in Court, to answer the articles exhibited against him by lady S. as above recited.

Mr. Bowes was dressed in a drab-coloured great coat, a red silk handkerchief about his head; he was supported by two men, yet nearly bent double with weakness in consequence of his wounds; he frequently appeared on the point of fainting, and his appearance on the whole was the most squalid and emaciated that can possibly be imagined.

Mr. Mingay, counsel for lady S. desired the articles might be read; which being complied with, he observed, that no farther progress could be made at present, as whatever reply was made must be in the form of affidavits.

The manner of apprehending him, as told by his friends, differs widely from that told by lady S. They say nothing of the cottage: but that, a few hours before the Habeas Corpus was served, apprehending an attachment, he took the countess of S. with him in a post-chaise, and directed his route northward. Being pursued by different parties, he was compelled to alter his course almost perpetually, and, forsaking the coach road, to take his journey through the mountains, subject to all the inconveniences stated by her ladyship. Leaving the post-chaise, he took the countess with him on a single horse, and instead of a pillion was forced to substitute a blanket. At one period his pursuers were within a mile of him; being apprized of it, he changed his course, and travelled back 17 miles of the way he had already passed, and proceeded towards Darlington. A few miles from that town he was met by two farmers: one of them declared his suspicions, but having no warrant Mr. B. drew a pistol, and, with violent menaces,

naces, threatened them if they interrupted him; a crowd coming up, the pistol was wrested from him and broken; he was pulled from his horse, and in his fall received two violent wounds on the back part of his head with the barrel, which, with the fall, deprived him of all power of farther resistance. Mr. B. was then taken to the house of Mr. B. attorney, at Darlington, where, notwithstanding his wounds, he knocked

down the farmer that stopped him, and had him kicked out of the house. A posse of people, however, soon surrounded the house, and an express was sent to M^r Manus and other Bow-street people, then at Carlisle, who broke in upon him, executed the writ, and, notwithstanding every stratagem to delay time, conducted him to London, and produced him, as has just been recited.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

While other States have for more than a year past been in dread of a war in consequence of the difference between the Russians and Turks, the Ottoman ministry have on a late occasion expressed their surprise, as not knowing of any difference existing between the two Courts; they pretend to have no concern between the Russians and Tartars, the latter having been declared an independent Nation; and of this, they say, the Court of Russia has already received full satisfaction. Thus it is thought the war, which has been announced on the point of breaking out for many months past, is finally averted by an amicable explanation. How incredible soever this may appear, it is confidently asserted that the affair is settled; and that the journey of her Imperial Majesty of Russia to Cherson will certainly take place in the spring.

The Emperor of Germany, who leaves nothing unattempted to promote the commerce of his subjects, has obtained a Settlement on the Black Sea, with free navigation of the Canal of Constantinople into the Mediterranean, a privilege on the success of which the greatest advantages are expected. Some ships have already passed that way, and a communication between Constantinople and Vienna, by means of the Danube, is likewise in contemplation.

It has been given out that a new difference had arisen between his Imperial Majesty and their H. Highnesses with regard to the free Navigation of the Zwin. Some serious movements have lately been made that give colour for this report. Their H. M. having received intelligence of the march of a body of Imperial troops towards the little Fort of Hasegras, and that two vessels had arrived from Ostend to force their way at that place, had sent orders to their Commandant at that station to protect that passage, and, if occasion, to repel force by force. This, however, the Dutch politicians think of too little consequence not to be easily accommodated by the Commissioners now at Brussels, in settling the reciprocal limits.

The Dyet of Poland does not proceed with that harmony as not to give his Polish Majesty occasion to complain of the ingratitude of some, and the treachery of others; for himself, he professes to continue the

the same line of conduct which he has ever pursued; to contribute all in his power to the true interests of his country; to reward merit, and to alleviate distress; independent of every other consideration but that of the faithful discharge of his duty as Sovereign of a great and powerful People.

A measure has lately taken place in the North, for which the Politicians are at a loss to account; a body of Russian troops, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Waransdorff, some time ago entered Courland, and published a manifesto declaring that the sole intent of the Czarina in taking this step is to protect the Courlanders in all their just rights, should a new election of a Duke be necessary, as the health of the present Duke has for some time past been observed to be upon the decline. The Courlanders would, however, have been glad to have dispensed with this over-officious readiness of her Imperial Majesty to intermeddle in their affairs, and to have been allowed a Sovereign of their own free choice.

The Swedish Court seems to be chiefly occupied about their own diplomatic concerns. The Russian minister Mons. de Marcoff and his successor Count Rasoumoffshoff had their respective audiences of the King and Royal Family in October. About the same time his Majesty nominated the Minister of the Marine department, Count Elerensward, to be a Commander of the Order of the Sword, and conferred the great ribbon of the Order of Wasa upon Mons. Chapman, Admiral of the Dock-yard, and principal Naval Conductor.

The attention of his Danish Majesty appears much attracted by the recovery of the long-lost island of Old Greenland, which, though lately seen, has not yet been entered, the ships sent in search of it have raised curiosity without gratifying it.

The Venetian fleet, which has been employed on the coast of Barbary, appears to have made but little impression on those piratical states, whose corsairs are a terror to the ships of almost every nation who venture to navigate the Grecian Seas. It is said, however, that the Venetians are fitting out another fleet, to be employed to watch the motions of the Turks.

The report of a reconciliation between the Kings

Kings of Spain and Naples (father and son), is confirmed; and it is said that his Neapolitan Majesty is already preparing for a journey to Madrid in the spring.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Major Gen. Sir Archibald Campbel, K. B. having brought letters from his Majesty and the Hon. Company, to deliver to his Highness the Nabob, the Members of the Council of Madras assembled on the 13th of April last, to attend the Governor in order to present the same, which they did in great form, under the convoy of a military detachment of five companies, who led the procession till they came to the steps leading up to the Nabob's Darbar, where they were met by the Nabob's sons, and conducted to the Nabob, to whom, after the usual compliments, the Governor delivered the King's letter, which was read, and, when finished, a salute of 21 guns from the field pieces placed on St. Thomas's Mount was fired. This salute was repeatedly returned by the guns of the Fort, and of the Company's ship the Earl Talbot. The contents of the letter appeared in every respect to give his Highness the greatest satisfaction and pleasure.

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The last advices from Jamaica are full of the most deplorable effects of a hurricane which happened on the 19th of October last. Montego Bay, Savanna la Mar, and St. Jago de la Vega, suffered the most. A letter from Savanna la Mar, says the appearance every where demonstrates the superior vehemence of this gulf over all we have experienced since 1780.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The news from the Frontiers are every where very alarming. A letter from a gentleman in Augusta to his friend in Charlestown says, that Mr. M'Gilverie has ordered all the white people from the lands which the Indians claim on the confines of Georgia, and has refused to treat with the Georgians, as having violated every treaty they have hitherto made. Who this M'Gilverie is, does not appear; but it is added, that the militia of Georgia is in force, and have orders to hold themselves in readiness to march on the first notice.

Letters likewise from the Northern Provinces speak of the many murders committed by the Indians on the white people on the Western Settlements: all of which have been committed by the Cherokees and the Tribe called the Chickemagoes. Since the late war there have been many instances of single hunters or lonely travellers killed by the Indians; but now murders are frequent, and parties of three and four have been cut off at a time. This, however, is not the worst; the civil commotions, that almost every

where prevail, give great uneasiness to government.

A convention has lately been held in the county of Hampshire in New England, which had voted as their opinion, that the Senate, Court of Common Pleas and Sessions, and the Attorney General, were grievances unnecessary and expensive. The Legislature have been called together at Boston on this occasion. To restore peace, and to redress the grievances which the people complain of, as it is the duty, so it seems the inclination of the General Court. Every article which has been the object of popular clamour has been attended to. The House have had before them several times a Report of the Committee appointed last Session to consider of a mode of paying the principal and interest of the public debt; and the Governor has been requested to make application to Congress to postpone the payment of the present tax, payable in facilities, alleging for a reason that the loan-officer is unable to issue certificates to the inhabitants of the Commonwealth of New England within the time limited for the payment of the tax. It was then resolved, that a committee should be appointed, to enquire into, and to report the salaries and emoluments of the civil officers of Government, a sketch of which here follows:

Governors.—Salary before the Revolution 1300l. and perquisites at least 1000l. total 2300l. Present salary, without any perquisites, 1100l.

Lieutenant Governor.—No salary before the Revolution: perquisites supposed to be 250l. Present perquisites (he having no salary), supposed to amount to the same.

Judges of the superior Court.—Before the Revolution, Chief Justice 300l. the other four justices each 250l. and fees of office more than equal to their travelling expences, besides being allowed to hold other offices. The present Judges allowance, Chief Justice 375l. the other four, each 350l. no emoluments allowed, all fees taken being deducted out of these sums.

Treasurer.—Before the Revolution, 267l. and allowed to hold other offices. Present salary 350l. and his whole time employed.

Secretary.—Before the Revolution, 140l. and his fees supposed to be 200l. total 340l. Present salary 250l. from which the fees of office are deducted.

Agents.—Before the Revolution, each 400l.

Members of Congress.—26s. per day, including all charges.

Officers of Harvard College.—Presidents before the Revolution, 200l. Hollisian Professor 100l. Professor of Mathematics 100l. Hancock Professor 40l. with additional grants to each. The present officers the same.

Clerk of the House of Representatives.—Be-
fore

fore the Revolution, 100l. and pay as a member. Present Clerk 120l. the several sessions taking up much more time.

Collector of Impost and Excise in the county of Suffolk acknowledges receiving from June 1, 1785, to May 31, 1786, 507l. 1s. 11d. out of which he pays two deputies 120l. each, which leaves him 267l. 1s. 11d. Fees for taking bonds at 1s. each, set against the expence of office, printing, paper, books, wood, coal, &c.

Naval Officer for the County of Suffolk.—Whole annual amount of fees 680l. 19s. 5d. 7-12ths of which being paid to the Treasury, leaves 283l. 14s. 9d. from which deduct for absolute expences and rent 238l. 8s. 8d. leaves for his support 45l. 6s. 1d.

Besides the abovementioned, the report contained a calculation of the incomes of several other officers; but the materials not being complete prevented that certainty which has been obtained as to those who are paid out of the public Treasury.

This report brought on a question, whether it was consistent with the constitution to diminish the Governor's salary? But the time not admitting of a full discussion of it, a reference took place.

Respecting the paper money lately ordered to be emitted by the state of Georgia, 66 of the mechanics of Savannah have resolved, in a meeting held for the purpose, not to receive it; for which they give this very cogent reason, viz. that it has no better security for its support or redemption than paper money already issued, which is to be sunk, as declared by law, at the rate of one silver dollar for one thousand paper ones.

Four of our ships have put to sea for the East Indies; one from hence, for the coast of Coromandel; one from Baltimore, for the coast of Malabar; and two for China, from Norfolk and New-York.

On the 8th of October his Majesty's ship *Pegasus*, commanded by his R. H. Pr. Wm. Henry, arrived at Halifax in Nova Scotia, and the next day his Highness landed amidst the acclamations of a numerous and loyal people. He was welcomed on shore by Major General Campbell, and his Excellency Gov. Parr, by whom he was conducted to the Government house, where he received the congratulations of the officers of the garrison and principal gentlemen of the town, upon his safe arrival. His Royal Highness at landing expressed his desire that all military form and etiquette, with respect to his princely dignity, should be laid aside, and himself considered merely as a naval commander; yet it was found impossible to stop the general tide of joy which broke forth and pervaded all ranks of people on this extraordinary occasion; and by eight o'clock in the evening the whole town appeared most splendidly illuminated. The streets were crowded, and mirth and gladness appeared conspicuously in every countenance.

The people in Massachusetts are in actual

rebellion. A body of people have risen in opposition to all legal Government, who are as numerous and more violent than those who are in support of it. A kind of compromise subsists at present, but that Government can never subsist long that has not power to punish revolvers.

IRELAND.

About the latter end of November, a fatal accident happened at Cork, by the fall of a rock on the outside of the North Gate; in front of which stood some houses, one of which was forced in, and the inhabitants crushed to death in their beds.

On the 20th of November, near 150 workmen were set on to demolish the wall of an embankment carrying on at the east end of the long bridge at Belfast, by L. C. baron Yelverton. Breaches were soon made in different parts, and the sea flowed in as formerly. This was supposed to be done by orders from lord Donegal, who claims the ground as part of his royalty.

About the beginning of November last, the gaoler of Kilmainham delivered up, to the hon. prime serjeant Brown, bonds, notes, and securities, to the amount of 5000l. in value, which were some time since stolen out of his house in Sackville-street. They were recovered in consequence of a respite granted to Cunningham, one of the accomplices in the robbery, which was committed under favour of the postillion, who admitted the robbers into the stable-yard, where a ladder was erected, by means of which they entered the house through one of the windows; and, knowing the chamber where the prime serjeant lay, softly opened the door, took the key of his escrutoire out of his breeches-pocket, without waking him, opened the escrutoire, took out the papers above, with sixty guineas in cash, and departed without the least knowledge of any one but the accomplices.

SCOTLAND.

A country lad, an apprentice to a cabinet-maker in Aberdeen, applied lately to the mathematical professors of the college there, to be admitted into the class of higher Geometry. On examination he was found too far advanced to receive any advantage from the instructions he could receive there; for though he had never been at school, he answered every problem they put to him with a facility and elegance that astonished the professors, and deduced demonstrations entirely his own. The university conferred on him the degree of M. A. and appointed him keeper of the college observatory.

On the 27th of November, the rev. Mr. William Leslie, minister of St. Andrew's, was brought to the bar of the High Court of Justiciary, on a libel exhibited against him for perjury, in swearing to a qualification for voting at a late election when

James

James earl of Fife was returned a member of parliament for the county of Elgin and Ferros, in opposition to Alexander Penrose Cumming, who was then candidate for the same county, when he, Mr. Cumming, well knew that the lands of Kinnobar, which conferred the right, were not actually in his possession. This, it seems, is the third time that Mr. Leslie has been arraigned for the alledged perjury of which he stands accused. The perjury was sworn to; but, an objection being made to the competency of the jury to try a cause which depended entirely on the knowledge of the feudal system, the judges were pleased to order information to be lodged; the prosecutor to lodge his on the 11th of January, and the pannel his on the 15th of the same month. On the 22d the judges are to give judgement.

A distiller before a former Court of Justiciary was charged with an attempt, by a gift of 500*l.* to bribe the Solicitor of Excise in Scotland; when after a long hearing the jury found the delivery of 500*l.* proven, but did not find the intention to consist proven.

November 30, being St. Andrew's day, the same was observed at Edinburgh as the anniversary of the election of the grand officers of the antient and most honourable fraternity of Free Masons; when representatives from all the lodges in the city, and from a number of others situate in the most distant parts of the kingdom, assembled in the New Church aile, where having made the election, the brethren of the respective lodges walked in procession to St. Andrew's church, New Town, escorted by a large detachment of the 56th regiment, and accompanied by their band of music, where they heard an excellent sermon, preached by the rev. Mr. James Wright, minister of Maybole; and from thence proceeded to Dunn's assembly-room, where an elegant entertainment was provided for the brethren. On this occasion the hon. Francis Chahun the younger, of Arncliffe, was chosen grand master; and the right hon. lord Torphichen, deputy grand master.

By accounts from Glasgow, great quantities of tobacco have lately been run in there from France, owing to the late contract with the Americans; by which the French are to rear in three years 60,000 hogheads, at 34 livres Tournois per hundred weight, which is considerably under a halfpenny a pound. What a field for smuggling!

On the 18th of November, came on, before the Court of Sessions at Edinburgh, a complaint against the writers of the Signet, for not taking out annual certificates agreeable to the late statute, which enacts, "that every solicitor, attorney, notary, proctor, agent, or procurator, admitted, inrolled, or registered, in any of his Majesty's Courts in

Scotland, shall take out an annual certificate, pay the tax, &c." The writers to the Signet contended, that they were of much earlier institution than the ranks included in the statute; that they held a respectable part in the college of justice; that they were under no necessity of inrollment; that the conducting processess before the court of sessions was a privilege inherent in their office; and that, if they had been intended to have been made liable to the tax, they would have been named in the statute, as the six clerks in chancery, and other offices of certain courts in England, are. These protests, however, were of no avail; the court has since adjudged them liable to the tax.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The encroachment of the ocean at Bright-helmstone, which lately swallowed up the battery there (see p. 989), has since increased so much, that it washed away the front of the house that belonged to it entirely, and the ruins are now for the most part taken down.

Several other houses on the Bank, particularly the Crown and Anchor and Dolphin public houses, were not left in a much better situation, their foundations being mostly washed away.

On Wednesday the 29th of Nov. at a full meeting of the Corporation of Bristol, it was moved, "That his Grace the Duke of Portland be elected High Steward of that city." And on the question being put, his Grace was instantly and unanimously elected to that antient and honourable office.

PORT NEWS.

On Tuesday the 20th of Nov. the ship Barberstein, Capt. Van Vlanderen, from Middleburg to the East Indies, came to an anchor in the Downs, having on board about 200 recruits, to relieve the Dutch garrison at the Cape. Between four and five o'clock the next morning, the recruits mutinied, confined the officers, and then broke open three chests of dollars, and, every one taking as many as he could carry, hoisted out the boats, and left the ship to the number of 80 or 90. An armed brig (the Scout, Capt. Le Herne) lying near, and observing the signals of distress made by the Indiaman, fired a shot at the long-boat, in which were 70 of the rioters, and brought her to, and upon search, a number of dollars, to the amount of about 12,000, were recovered; these men were then sent on shore, and lodged in Sandown Castle, where they now remain; and, on a further search, about 400 dollars more were taken from them. Before the long-boat had quitted the ship's side, the Captain and officers had got upon deck, when a scuffle ensued, and it is supposed

posed four or five of the rioters fell into the sea, who having filled their pockets with dollars, not one of them ever rose again.

Nine of these men (part of those who had first made their escape in the two smaller boats) were apprehended at Dover by the vigilance of Mr. Simms, a constable of that place, and are now secured in the prison there. On them were found about 400 dollars.

On Friday night another man was apprehended at Ramsgate, and brought to Deal, on whom was found about 100 dollars.

It is thought there are only three men missing, who set off for Canterbury the minute they got on shore, and went from thence to London by the machines the same evening.

Too much praise cannot be given to the Captain of the Scout brig, and Major Fisher, who commands the 55th regiment at Deal, by whose means about 13,000 dollars have been recovered.

About 6,500 dollars are missing, a great part of which are supposed in the hurry and confusion to have been dropt into the sea.

A French brig, L'Amiable Maria, belonging to Grenville, but last from Newfoundland, with fish and oil, was wrecked on the 23d of Nov. on St. Nicholas' Island, Plymouth sound. The cargo, of which a small part only was saved, was consigned to Mr. Symons of Plymouth. The crew was so sick of the scurvy, that they must have perished at sea if they had not providentially fallen in with the Friendship, Newman, of Poole, who assisted them with six hands. The owner's son, a lad of 17 years old, died in the cabin, on the ship's striking; the rest of the crew were brought to shore alive; but one of them soon died, and the rest were not expected to live.

The Swallow Packet arrived at the Cove of Cork on the 17th of Nov. from Halifax in Nova Scotia in 21 days, the quickest passage that has been known, being 1600 leagues.

The brig Les Amis, G. Vasonian, arrived at Havre on the 19th of Nov. from Martinico, which she left in August. In her passage 7 out of 24 of her crew died, and the rest were in a most debilitated condition. Martinique and Guadaloupe have suffered much, several sugar plantations having been blown up, and others much damaged.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

M. Koppin, of Berlin, has finished two very fine medallions. One to perpetuate the memory of the Immortal Frederick, and the other the advancement of the present monarch, Frederick William. The first represents a plain Urn standing on a pedestal; on the Urn is written, *Erlebt il vit.* At the foot lies the crown, sceptre, sword, and laurel, with the ensigns of the Black Eagle. On the left is a figure of Truth, leaning

with her head on her right hand, in affliction; and in her left, holding a flambeau or torch, reversed with its flame expiring towards the Urn. On the opposite side is a Genius in tears, holding a medal of the King, encircled with palms and laurel. Another Genii is placed behind, to support the medallion, which, while he looks on, bathed in tears, stretches his left hand to take up a crown of stars to fix on the Urn. At the feet of Truth, appears History, recording in her annals the glorious actions of the King. On the pedestal the following words are engraved;—“*Unsterbliches Leben, angefangen Daag 17, 1786, Vie immortel. Le Commencet le xvii. Aout, 1786.*” The other represents Wisdom, bearing in her hand an augural staff; on which is the Eagle, the emblem of Prussia. On the right is Humanity, which seems to fix on Wisdom the greatest attention, having three children attending her: one of which, in her left arm, she caresses; the other she takes hold of by the hand; and the third makes efforts to get up to caress her. On the side of Humanity appears the Genius of Prussia, and another, bearing, in her right hand, some sacrifices, which she puts on an altar with the following words:—“*Pere et Roi recois nos hommages: Konig! und Vater! nimm unser Opfer an.*” This latter is meant to commemorate the professions of fealty and homage made to the King by the people of the Marche of Brandenburg.

Nov. 21.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

At the Bank 471,000l. 3 per cent. stock was transferred to Mr. Van Otten on account of the Landgrave of Hesse, so much being due on Hessian soldiers lost in the American war, at 30l. a man.

Nov. 29.

This evening a very singular incident happened at Mrs. Nisbett's near Norwood, whose stables were attempted to be robbed some time ago (see vol. LV. p.), and whose coachman shot one of the villains in the act. As the family were sitting in the parlour they were alarmed by the report of a gun or pistol, and upon going out were met by the same coachman, saying, a man had just come behind him, with *D—n you, I have been waiting for you, and now I have got you at last*, and immediately fired a horse pistol at him, the ball of which had grazed his face, and cut the lace of his hat. On examining the premises, a pair of sheets, two blankets, and several other things, were found missing from the coachman's apartment. Information of this alarming transaction being that same night sent to Bow-street, Mr. Bond and Jealous went the next morning to Norwood, and on examination they saw reason to suspect the coachman's story, and on searching his apartments they found hid all the articles he pretended

to be then stolen, and in his pockets a letter from a late female fellow-servant, at whose lodgings they found the rest of the things, of which he pretended the stables had been robbed from time to time, ever since he had shot the man. On this discovery he was taken to Bow-street, and on further examination was committed for trial; and his woman committed to a separate prison in order to be a witness against him.

Friday, Dec. 1.

A Committee of West-India Merchants, appointed at a late meeting this day, waited on the Minister, to state to him how much the consumption of Rum, the produce of our own colonies, would be affected by lowering the duty on Brandy, the produce of France, unless a proportionate reduction was made in the duty on Rum; and, praying to know the determination of Government thereon, was answered by the minister, *That he could not think of making any alteration in the duty on Rum.*

This day Mr. Bowes exhibited certain allegations in the court of arches in Lady S's case, and prayed the court for leave to support the same by exhibits upon oath. See p. 1081.

Saturday 2.

A person who had absconded from his masters, Messrs. Popplewell, and Syan, in Scott's yard, Cannon-street, taking with him Bank notes to the amount of 795l. was apprehended at Dover: he had hired a boat to carry him across the Channel, and was just embarking, when he thought of wanting a pair of boots, and went back to buy them just as the officers arrived, who were in pursuit of him, and who meeting with him thus fortunately put a stop to his further progress.

Monday 4.

Came on in the Court of Common Pleas, before Ld. Loughborough, a cause, *Kirby versus Addington*, for a malicious prosecution. The case was this: an action was some time since brought against justice Addington for a false imprisonment, and a verdict obtained against him. Kirby was a witness on the trial, and Mr. Addington indicted him for perjury; but Kirby was acquitted. Upon this he grounded his action; but not being able to prove any malicious intent, he was *non-suited*.

Another cause was tried the same day, *Cross versus Smedley*. Mr. Smedley, the defendant, is Captain of the *Raymond* East Indiaman, of which ship Mr. Cross was the Steward. The declaration set forth, that the defendant had falsely and *maliciously* accused the plaintiff of *theft*; that, in consequence of such accusation, he was by the defendant discharged from his office, and that by such discharge he had sustained considerable loss. The appointment of Cross to the stewardship was proved.—The purchase of a cask of ale by Cross, which was lashed to his birth, was also proved; and that some time

time after they had sailed, when the ale was in tap, the Captain called Cross *thief*, and charged him with having stolen one of *his* casks of ale, which was likewise sworn to; in short, the ill-treatment, the dismissal, and the final discharge, and the loss, were all proved.

On the contrary it was proved, that *at the time* there were strong suspicions of the guilt, though afterwards the cask of ale, that was missing, was found; that the officers of the ship had all concurred with the Captain in the justice of the dismissal from his office, and that he afterwards, by letter written at St. Helena, desired his discharge. On summing up the evidence, the judge observed, that the material part was the *malicious intent* as set forth in the first count of the declaration; and he left that entirely to the determination of the JURY, who, after three hours consultation, brought in a verdict for the defendant.

Tuesday 5.

A third maritime cause was tried before the same judge. It was an action brought by a sailor against the Captain of a Merchantman that had been stranded in her passage from Denmark. The ship struck on Thursday, and on Saturday was deserted by 15 of her crew, who afterwards was prevailed upon to return and assist in stripping the ship of her rigging, and in saving what part of her cargo they could, in which they had been so successful as to recover to the value of 700l. and more, for which the Captain had promised to pay their wages when he returned to Copenhagen; which promise, however, he had refused to fulfill, and had left them to seek their remedy at law. They farther, as a plea for leaving the ship when she struck, proved that the captain was drunk from the time the ship struck till they left her, so that their lives were in imminent danger, from his incapacity to take the command. On the other hand it was pleaded, that the ship might have been saved, if they had continued to do their duty. And of this opinion was the jury, who found for the defendant.

The American Plenipotentiary presented the Rev. Dr. White of Pennsylvania, and the Rev. Dr. Provert of New York, to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be consecrated Bps. for the United States. The Rev. Dr. Griffith of Virginia is to be consecrated a third Bp. to complete the Government of the Episcopal Church in those States, much to the satisfaction of the community in general, who cherish more and more the principles of universal toleration in all religious concerns.

Wednesday 6.

One of the Clerks of the Bank took his leave of that office rather abruptly, there being a deficiency of 800 guineas in his accounts.

Thursday 7.

The following Gentlemen delegated by the City of London, viz. Sir Thomas Halifax,

fax, Aldermen Newnham and Le Mesurier, and the Comptroller and Solicitor, waited upon the Minister, to represent to him the several rights and privileges of the Corporation which would be infringed by the general terms of the French Treaty of Commerce, unless they were particularly included therein. Mr. Pitt received them politely, and assured them, "That although their rights and privileges would have been unintentionally taken away if this application had not been made, yet, being now fully possessed of them, he should certainly think it his duty to protect them in the most ample manner; as well as those of every other corporation, whose claims were equally just with those of the citizens of London."

Thursday 7.

A fire broke out, about three o'clock in the morning, at a lodging-house in Bath, the most fatal in its consequences that had ever happened in that city. Before the lodgers were alarmed, the fire had got to such a height, that out of fourteen seven perished in the flames. The situation in which they were found was truly pitiable. Every article in the house was consumed, and the poor creatures who rented it reduced to the greatest distress.

Monday 11.

An action was tried, in the court of Common Pleas, brought by a seaman belonging to the Dutton Indiaman, against his Captain, for ill-treatment. It appeared that, on the voyage outward, orders had been given that none of the men should bathe in the sea. In disobedience to this order one of them was found, and, as a punishment, was ordered to the main-top, to which he refused to go; he was then ordered a dozen lashes. The plaintiff in this action, a bystander, expressing his dissatisfaction at this usage in terms rather unguarded, was ordered a dozen lashes. He refused to strip; but that did not avail him, and he was ordered an additional dozen for refusing so to do; for which, on his return to England, he commenced the action. The defence was, that the punishment was absolutely necessary to preserve the discipline of the ship, without which it would be impossible for any commander, in a long voyage, to be answerable to the owners for the safety of the ship. The jury, to put a check to arbitrary punishment, found for the plaintiff, with 20*l.* damages.

Tuesday 12.

At a general meeting of the members of the London Library Society, in Ludgate-street, the following gentlemen were chosen as a committee for the year ensuing: rev. Dr. Kippis, F. R. S. and S. A. rev. Dr. Rees, F. R. S. Mr. H. Amory, Dr. Crawford, F. R. S. rev. Mr. Gregory, F. S. A. Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Simmonds, F. R. S.

W. Vaughan, esq. rev. Mr. Walker, Dr. Lettsom, F. R. S. and S. A. rev. Mr. Martyn, F. R. S. rev. Mr. Lewis, rev. Mr. Nares, J. H. Stone, esq. W. Scullard, esq. rev. Mr. Jarvis, W. Esdaile, esq. and Dr. Wells.

Wednesday 13.

The West India merchants held a meeting, to take into consideration the report of the committee appointed to wait upon the minister, in consequence of the intended reduction of the duty on French brandy, when Mr. Braithwaite was called to the chair, and being seated, acquainted the gentlemen, that Mr. Beeston Long, Mr. Neave, and himself, had waited on Mr. Pitt, and had requested to know, whether it was the intention of government, in consequence of the intended reduction of duty upon French Brandy, to make a similar reduction upon rum from the British West India islands; that Mr. Pitt received them politely; but upon learning the import of their message, informed them, in positive terms, that a reduction of the duty upon rum was by no means to be expected; that the duty upon brandy would be now 7*s.* a gallon, and the duty upon rum no more than 5*s.* 4*d.* which, in his opinion, was a sufficient distinction. He further acquainted the gentlemen, that the committee had drawn up a memorial to the minister, in which the state of the rum trade was fully explained, and the danger of its being utterly ruined clearly pointed out. This memorial was produced and read, by which it appeared, that the difference of expences and risque, between the importation of brandy from France, and rum from the West India Islands, exceeded the difference of duty by near one half. Add to this the deplorable situation of the planters, from hurricanes, scarcity of provisions, and many other hardships, from which the French were wholly exempt.

Thursday 14.

A Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, when a report from the committee of city lands, relative to the city rights being endangered by the treaty with France, and stating the result of their conference with the minister, was read and much approved, and the thanks of the court moved to the said committee, which passed unanimously.

The parliament, which stood prorogued to this day, was further prorogued until Tuesday the 23*d* of January, then to meet for the dispatch of business.

Friday 15.

The committee of Common Council, appointed in July last to enquire into the causes of the high prices of provisions, have published their Report, in which they enumerated the several steps they have taken in this enquiry; and, in consequence, the water-

water-bailiff, city-marshals, marshal-men, and other city-officers, have this day received instructions to attend the several markets, to prevent, as far as they are able, all unfair practices or collusions in the purchase and sale of provisions of every kind. It appeared, that, among the several species of information laid before the committee, there was a statement of the several acts of parliament for inclosing commons, from 1775 to 1786; in which it appears, that more than half the number of acres inclosed are, by clauses in the respective acts, restrained from pasturing sheep in them, for a certain number of years; some twelve years, others more, some less; so that the feed for sheep is thus clearly and positively decreased, and which circumstance, undoubtedly, tends to increase the price of mutton.

From the year 1775 to the year 1786 (both inclusive), the gross number of acres inclosed is 488,140.

Of this number 133,522 acres have been inclosed, without any restraint in the mode of cultivation.

But there are 255,118 acres inclosed, in which "no sheep are to be permitted to feed during a certain number of years;" some acts specify twelve years, some more, and some less.

The obvious inference is, that, if there is less food, there will be a less quantity bred, and consequently it will be dearer.

Monday 18.

Michael Walker, Richard Payne, and Robert Cox, a boy not 15, were executed on a temporary gallows, opposite to Smart's-buildings, in Holborn, for the barbarous murder of Mr. Robinson near that spot. Walker had a book in his hand, and seemed much affected; Payne seemed stupid; but Cox, the boy, when he came in sight of the gallows, screamed like one distracted. Though he was scarce 15, he had been eight times tried at the Old-Bailey. No villains ever went to the gallows less pitied.

Wednesday 20.

A chapter of the order of the Bath was held, when Gen. Faucett and Lord Gallaway were invested with the ribbon and other insignia of the order.

The commissioners of accounts laid their 15th report before his Majesty at St. James's.

This day came on at the India-house, in Leadenhall-street, the election of a director, in the room of Richard Hall, esq. deceased, when William Elphinstone, esq. was chosen without opposition.

Monday 18.

Came on before the High Court of Justiciary, the trial of Charles and James Jamieson, and Eupham Graham (their mother).
GENT. MAG. December, 1786.

ther), for carrying off the North mail from the stable-yard at Kinross, on the night of the 13th of September last. It appeared, that, about twelve that night, the mail was put on the back of a chaise, in the stable-yard, while the man who carried it gave the horse some corn; and that, in less than five minutes, it was carried off, and though the alarm was immediately given, and persons sent out several ways to search the fields, the robbers made their escape: but a number of letters being found open, and two knives lying by, one of the knives, in the shape of a dagger, was proved to be the property of the prisoners, by the cutler who sharpened it for them the day before the robbery; and some of the notes being traced from them, and other circumstances equally strong being proved, the sons were both found guilty, and ordered for execution on Wednesday the 24th of January; but no proof appearing against the mother, she was acquitted, and dismissed the court. They were travelling vagabonds, but seem to have been well informed, for, in the afternoon of the day the robbery was committed, they were at Kettle-bridge, where the knife was sharpened, and did not arrive at Kinross till ten at night, when they put up at the house of Hector Monro, a publican, from whence they went away about the hour of twelve, about which hour the mail was carried off. These circumstances should lead to a strict enquiry before their execution.

Friday 22.

The session, which began on Wednesday the 13th, ended, at the Old Bailey, when 23 received sentence of death, 52 were ordered to be transported beyond the seas, and four to Africa; eight were ordered to be privately whipped and discharged; nine to be publicly whipped, some of whom were also to be imprisoned; one was fined 12d. and to be imprisoned one month, and one for three months.

The following, who had been convicted at former sessions, received his Majesty's mercy on condition of transportation, viz. William Wilkinsons, for three years; John Watson, for seven years; George Smith, John Brown, George Lee, Alexander Seaton, and George Conway, for the term of their natural lives.

Saturday 30.

The present winter has been felt very severely in most parts of the continent. The Danube was frozen over near Vienna so early as the beginning of October; great quantities of snow fell upon the Apennines and Pyrenees in the course of that month, and destroyed vast numbers of cattle and sheep. On the 6th of that month no fewer than 11 English ships, and 28 of other nations, were ice-bound in the harbour of Cronstadt.

P. 812. To Mr. Hanway's numerous publications add:

"Thoughts on the Duty of a good Citizen with regard to War and Invasion. In a Letter from a Citizen to his Friend," 8vo. about 1756, in the beginning of the war with France.

"An Account of the Society for the Encouragement of the British Troops in Germany and North America, 1760," 8vo.

"Reflections, Essays, and Meditations on Life and Religion, with a Collection of Proverbs, and Twenty-eight Letters, written occasionally, on several subjects, 2 vols. 1767," 8vo.

"The Seaman's faithful Companion," 1763, 12mo.

"Letters on the Importance of the Rising Generation of the labouring Part of our Fellow-Subjects, being an Account of the miserable State of the Infant Parish Poor, &c. &c. 1764, 2 vols." 8vo.

"Letters to the Guardians of the Infant Poor, 1764," 8vo.

In 1770 he published, "Advice from a Farmer to his Daughter, in a Series of Discourses calculated to promote the Welfare and true Interest of Servants; with Reflections of no less Importance to Masters and Mistresses with regard to private Happiness and public Tranquillity," 3 vols. 12mo.—This was enlarged in the work before mentioned, intitled, "Virtue in Humble Life, &c." 1774.

In 1772, two pamphlets on bread: "The great Advantage of eating pure genuine Bread, comprehending the Heart of the Wheat with all its Flour;" and, "A Letter on Occasion of the public Enquiry concerning the most fit and proper Bread to be affixed for general Use," 12mo.

In 1776 he addressed to another body of men, "The Soldier's Faithful Friend: being moral and religious Advice to Soldiers; with an Historical Abridgement of the Events of the last War," 12mo.

In 1777 he published, "The Commemorative Sense of the Lord's Supper considered as a Preservative against superstitious Fears and immoral Practices," 12mo. dedicated to Lady Spencer.

In 1778, "The Sea Lad's trusty Companion, being Instructions given to the Lads and Boys assembled at the Marine Society's Office," 12mo.

In the riots of 1780 he republished his "Defects of the Police," under a new title of "The Citizen's Monitor, shewing the Necessity of a salutary Police, executed by resolute and judicious Magistrates, assisted by the pious Labours of zealous Clergymen for the Preservation of the Lives and Properties of the People, and the happy Existence of the State, with Observations on the late Tumults," 4to.

"The Seaman's Christian Friend," 8vo.

"Rules and Regulations of the Marine School on the Banks of the Thames near London, instituted 1777, with a view to qualify Scholars to serve as Officers in the Royal Navy," 1781, 12mo.

"The Importance of our Lord's Supper, and the dangerous Consequence of the Neglect of it. In Sixty-eight Letters, 1781," 12mo.

"Abstract of the Proposal for County Naval Free Schools to be built on Waste Lands, giving such effectual Instructions to poor Boys as may nurse them for Sea Service, 1785," 12mo.

"The Neglect of the effectual Separation of Prisoners, and the Cause of the frequent Thefts and Violences, 1785," 8vo.

"A Sentimental History of Chimney-Sweeps in London and Westminster, shewing the Necessity of putting them under Regulations to prevent the grossest Inhumanity to the Climbing Boys. With a Letter to a London Clergyman on Sunday Schools, calculated for the Preservation of the Children of the Poor, 1785," 12mo.

"A comprehensive View of Sunday Schools for the Use of the more indigent Inhabitants of Cities, Towns, and Villages through England and Wales; with Reflections on the Causes of the Decay of our Morals and National Piety, and the Means of removing them, 1786," 12mo.

BIRTH.

Dec. 11. **L**ADY of Henry Bankes, esq; a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, John Harcourt Powell, esq; of Argyle-st. to Miss Grigby, dau. of Joshua G. esq; M.P. for Suffolk.

Mr. Tootell, dancing master of Southampton-st. to Mrs. Long, formerly mistress of a ladies' boarding-school at Enfield, now at Hammersmith.

Nov. 15. At Exeter, J. Short, esq; to Miss Charlotte Baring, youngest dau. of John B. esq; M.P. for that city.

19. At Temple Somerby, Westmoreland, Nathaniel Clayton, esq; town clerk of Newcastle, to Miss D. Atkinson, dau. of the late Matthew A. esq.

20. Mr. Radley, distiller, to Miss Lloyd.

William Asheton, esq; to Miss Brooke, sister of Sir Richard B. bart.

23. Rev. Mr. Fletcher, of Billington, to Miss Young.

At Ewell, Surrey, Mr. Stevens, mealman and master of Kingston, to Miss Judd, dau. of Mr. J. proprietor of the flour and paper mills at Ewell.

25. Hugh Atkins, esq; of Austin-friars, to Miss Ryall, only dau. of Jacob R. esq; of Bath.

29. By special licence, hon. Charles Clifford, brother to Lord C. to the hon. Eleonora-

Antonia-Maria Arundel, countess of the Sacred Roman Empire, youngest daughter of Lord Arundel of Wardour.

Dec. 1. At Liverpool, the *rt. hon.* Lord Henry Murray, brother to the Duke of Athol, to Miss Kent.

At Bocking, Mr. Charles Harman, attorney, of Fleet-street, to Miss Baker, of Haverrill.

2. Sam. Dobree, *esq.*; to Miss Hankey.

7. Rev. Mr. Mithoff, one of the chaplains to his Majesty's German chapel at St. James's, to Miss Botenberg.

At Amersham, Mr. Peter Biggs, jun. undertaker, of Monument-yard, to Miss Eliz. Holding, of Amersham.

At Leeds, near Maidstone, John Tempest, *esq.*; of Cranbrook, to Miss Sarah Foster.

At the Quakers' meeting-house at Longford, Thomas Woodroffe Smith, of Great St. Helen's, merchant, to Elizabeth daughter of Samuel West, of Maidenhead, late of London, merchant.

8. At Broughton-castle, *co.* Oxf. James Henry Leigh, *esq.*; of Adlestrop, *co.* Glouc. nephew to the Duke of Chandos, to the *hon.* Miss Twissleton, eldest dau. of Lord Say and Sele.

9. Mr. Bridgeman, to Miss Haden.

At Tattisfield, Surrey, W. Thomas Harvey, of Hilden, Kent, to Miss Staple.

John Ripley, *esq.*; to Miss Fenning, of Merton, Surrey.

At Bray, near Windsor, Lieut. Col. Emerich, to Miss Spateman, 2d dau. to John S. *esq.*

Mr. Wittrenoon, of Doctors Commons, to Miss Waters, of Newington Butts.

10. By special licence, . . . Worley, *esq.*; of Kensington, to Miss Eliza Flood.

14. Thomas Seawell, *esq.*; of Bookham, Surrey, to Miss Newcome, eldest dau. of Mr. N. of Hackney school.

Hale Young Warthem, *esq.*; of Aspedon, *co.* Herts, to Miss Proctor, dau. of Mr. Tho. P. brewer.

At Dodington, in the Isle of Ely, Owsley Fowland, *esq.*; of Huntingdon, to Miss King, of Berwick.

15. Mr. Samuel Robinson, architect, to Miss Martha Holland, of St. Paul's ch. yard.

16. By special licence, . . . Wilmot, *esq.*; to Miss Cheveley.

18. William Clark, *esq.*; of Plymouth, to Miss Mary Langmead, dau. of Philip L. *esq.*

19. At Dorchester, Lieut. Ferting, of the navy, to Miss Colson, dau. of the late rev. Thomas C. of Studland.

Capt. Corner, of the Fox East Indiaman, to Miss House, of Pall Mall.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Zutphen, in Guelderland, Sir James Gordon, bart. of Embo, in the service of the States General. He is succeeded by his brother (now Sir William G.)

an officer in the Norfolk militia.

At Lisbon, George Speake, *esq.*; of Jordans, near Ilminster, Somersetsh.

At Watford, Herts, aged 78, the right hon. Tho. Villiers, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Hyde, Joint Post-master General, and a Lord of Trade and Plantations. He was second son of William second Earl of Jersey, by Judith only daughter of Frederic Hern, of the city of London: his Lordship, March 30, 1752, married Lady Charlotte, daughter to William Capel, third Earl of Essex, by his first countess, Jane, eldest dau. of Henry Hyde, the last Earl of Clarendon and Rochester, by Jane his wife, youngest daughter of Sir William Leveson Gower, and sister to John late Earl Gower: and by her Ladyship (who at the death of her grandfather, the said Earl of Clarendon, &c. became intitled to use the surname and arms of Hyde) has three sons: 1. Thomas Villiers Hyde, born Dec. 26, 1753; 2. John Charles Villiers, born Nov. 14, 1757; and 3. George Villiers, born Nov. 23, 1759; and a daughter, Lady Charlotta Barbara, born March 27, 1761.—His Lordship, during the reign of George II. was several years minister at Dresden, Vienna, Berlin, and divers other courts in the Empire; and in 1748 was constituted one of the commissioners of the Admiralty. At the general election in 1747 he was chosen one of the burgeses for Tamworth, in Staffordshire, and was again chosen for the same place in 1754: but his late Majesty was pleased, by letters patent dated May 31, 1756, to create him a peer of Great Britain, by the name of Lord Hyde, of Hindon, in Wiltshire, with limitation to the heirs male of his body by Lady Charlotte his wife; and in default of such issue, the title of Baroness Hyde, of Hindon aforesaid, to devolve to the same Lady Charlotte, and the dignity of Baron Hyde, of Hindon, to her heirs male. Sept. 2, 1763, he was sworn of the Privy Council, and took his seat at the board accordingly. On the 10th of the same month his Lordship was declared Joint Post-master General, with the present Viscount Hampden, and continued in that office till July, 1765, when their Lordships chose to resign. On June 14, 1771, his Lordship was appointed Chancellor of the duchy and palatine courts of Lancaster; and, June 8, 1776, was advanced to the dignity of an Earl of Great Britain, by the title of Earl of Clarendon. On his Lordship lately relinquishing the Duchy of Lancaster, he was appointed Joint Post-master: a pension was besides granted for the life of his Lordship and his two sons. He is succeeded in title by his son, the hon. Thomas Villiers Hyde, commonly called Lord Hyde. His remains were attended to the grave by the tears of the surrounding neighbourhood.

At Cork, Mr. Digges, comedian.

At Fort St. George, Mr. Barlow.

On his way to Bengal, Tilly Kettle, *esq.*

His abilities as an artist could only be exceeded by his virtues as a man. Society loses a most amiable member, and his family and friends a man endued with every virtue, which rendered him highly respected while living, and deservedly lamented. A large piece by him of Sir Robert Barker and other officers having audience of the Nabob, is at Busbridge-house, whither he lately sent a large picture of the mother and her seven children martyred by Antiochus.

Nov.... Edward Clarke, M.A. formerly rector of Pepperharrow in Surrey, which in 1769 he resigned to the rev. Mr. Manning. Mr. Clarke (who was also rector of Buxted, and vicar of Uckfield and Wilmington, in Suffex) was the only surviving son of

"Mr. William Clarke and Anne his wife," so happily described by Mr. Hayley in the "*Biographia Britannica*;" and grandson of the famous Dr. William Wotton. Mr. Edward Clarke was, like his father, a man of genius and a polite scholar; as is evident (if other proof were wanting) from a letter of his preserved among Mr. Bowyer's "*Miscellaneous Tracts*," dated from Bury, December 5, 1753. He was fellow of St. John's coll. Cambridge; and published, in 1755, "A letter to a friend in Italy, and verses occasioned on reading Montfaucon."

In concert with Mr. Bowyer, he projected a good Latin Dictionary, by reducing that of Faber from its present radical to a regular form. One single sheet of this work was executed; when the design dropped for want of due encouragement. He was afterwards chaplain to George William Earl of Bristol two years, 1760 and 1761, during his embassy at Madrid; and on his return published, in 1763, a quarto volume of "Letters concerning the Spanish nation," containing much curious and useful intelligence relative to the state of that country, and inscribed to Lady Dowager Middleton, patroness of Pepperharrow.—In 1768 he succeeded to the rectory of Buxted, which Archbishop Secker permitted his father to resign in his favour; and from that time resided principally on his livings in Suffex, attentive to the duties of his pastoral charge, and the education of a numerous family. In 1777 he drew up three Latin epitaphs, on his Father, Mr. Markland, and Dr. Taylor, which are printed in the "*Biographical Anecdotes*" of the latter; and on this occasion he tells Mr. Nichols, "As to my father, his name being already inserted in the *Biographia Britannica*, in the article Dr. WOTTON, I should be very much obliged to Mr. Bowyer and yourself, if you would insert a note there, just mentioning his publications, and giving a short character of him: and I shall esteem it a great favour if Dr. Kippis will insert it. I once indeed had some thoughts of drawing up something of this kind, as a *parenthesis* to his memory; but it was with a view of prefixing it to four volumes of his Sermons, which I have ready

for the press. But as I doubted much, whether the *bibliopola* would give me as much copy-money as I might think proper to ask, I dropped the design." Mr. Bowyer dying a few days after this letter was written, Mr. Clarke also wrote a Latin inscription to his memory. In 1778 he printed proposals for publishing a Commentary on the Greek Testament, compiled from his father's MSS. united with the labours of Markland, Bowyer, and other eminent critics. This project also proved abortive; and we do not find that he published any thing afterward, though he had very ample and entertaining stores accumulated by his father and himself.

... Suddenly, at Powick, near Worcester, Mrs. Russell, wife of William R. esq; and niece to Lord Somers.

At his seat at Loseby-hall, co. Leic. Sir Thomas Fowke, knt. groom of the bed-chamber to the Duke of Cumberland; deputy lieutenant and captain in the Leicestershire militia; and in the commission of the peace for that county. He was the son of Lieut. Gen. F. Governor of Gibraltar, and afterwards Adjutant General in Ireland. He entered into the service of his country at an early period of his life: in 1757 he was appointed a cornet in the North British Dragoons (Scotch Greys), and, although a very young officer, he had the honour to bear the standard of that regiment (strapt round his body) on the 1st of August, 1759, at the memorable battle of Minden; but he soon quitted this regiment for a more active life, and was abroad during the residue of the war. In 1761 he was appointed captain in the 3d regiment of foot guards, and March 11, 1786, was promoted to a company in that regiment, with the rank of Lieut. Col. in the army. He received the honour of knighthood in 1777, at an installation of Knights of the Bath, at which ceremony he was proxy for Sir Henry Clinton, then absent in America. He married, Aug. 3, 1772, Anne the youngest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Isaac Wollaston, bart. and has left a lady and several children to bewail his loss.

In Kennington-lane, Winwood Serjeant, esq; many years a land surveyor of the customs in the port of London.

At Ware, of a cancer, Mrs. Scot.

r. At Edinburgh, John Hope, M.D. reglus professor of botany in that university. The garden at the palace of Holyrood-house, and the small inclosure to the East of the new bridge, being deemed insufficient for botanic purposes, the professor obtained a donation of 1330l. from his Majesty for making a new one of proper extent, and of an annuity of 69l. for its support, and 50l. per annum afterwards; and the magistrates of Edinburgh pay the rent of the ground, 25l. per annum. Five acres, within a short walk of Calton-hill, were presently covered with plants and trees, and spacious conservatories, and, in a small inclosure behind the garden, the

the professor had a plantation of 3000 plants of the true rhubarb, now 12 years old. In 1778 he erected a monument here in memory of Linnæus : a vase on a pedestal inscribed, "*Linnæo posuit Jo Hope.*" Catalogues of the plants in the original physic garden founded by Sir James Balfour, were published by Mr. Sutherland, 1683, Mr. George Pref-ton, and Dr. Charles Alston. We might have expected from Dr. Hope a "*Flora Scotica*," had it not been anticipated by Mr. Lightfoot, whom he favoured with the sight of his copious *Herbarium*, and the use of his notes and observations, the result of a long enquiry.

6. At Lisbon, John Montgomery, esq; 40 years merchant there.

9. In her 67th year, at her brother's house in Worcester, Mrs. Elizabeth Cleiveland, a maiden lady, descended from the respectable family of that name of whom a full account is given in the "*History of Hinckley*," p. 134; and of which her brother, the present worthy rector of All Saints in Worcester, is now the only remaining representative. In St. Nicholas's church at Liverpool are the monuments of John and William Cleiveland, successively members in parliament for that borough, where the former of them, who was a native of Hinckley, acquired an ample fortune by trade.

12. At Nassau, after a short illness, John Morrison, esq; sen. assistant judge of the general court, and comptroller of his Majesty's customs for the Bahamas.

14. Mrs. Dyson, of Botolph-lane.

16. At Rosedoe, his family seat, Sir James Colquhoun, bart.

At E. . . am-hall, Suff. Mrs. Anne Bennett, surviving dau. of the late Thomas B. esq; master in chancery.

18. At Northampton, George Thompson, esq; one of the senior aldermen of that town.

Mrs. Donaldson, an elderly single lady, for some time blind. Having been but just left by her relations at the fire-side at her house at Islington, by some accident her cloaths took, when she ran instantly into an adjoining bed-room, to which the flames communicated, and the fright and suffocation deprived her of life.

21. Mr. Hutchinson, many years office-keeper at the Treasury.

After only two days illness, at his house in Kingsland-place, Mr. Maurice Dreyer, in his 50th year. This premature and sudden summons to eternity has rendered a most tender and valuable wife inconsolable, and has oppressed an only son with sincere grief. A friend, once in the habit of nearest intimacy (but latterly estranged from his acquaintance), communicates this article, and not without his share of grief. A grief which points out to him (but, alas, too late!) the great blame of having concealed those sentiments of reconciliation which had long ago taken place in his heart.

Learn hence, ye friends who passion leads a-bray,

Ne'er to defer forgiveness for a day.

The same sad hour which gives your anger birth,

May hurry thy offending friend from earth.

What sorrow then will seize thy sinking heart,
And aggravate the terms in which you part!

Remember too, *who* wills "that strife should cease;"

Remember 'tis your God, and be at peace!

22. After having completed his 93d year, Sir Edward Wilmot, bart. He was born Oct. 29, 1693; and applying himself to the study of physic, took the degree of M.D. at Cambridge, and was physician in ordinary to the late Queen Caroline, and afterward to Prince Frederic, to King George II. and to his present Majesty. He was also physician-general to the King's armies; and was created a baronet Feb. 15, 1769.

23. At Kelfo, Col. James Dawson, of the 58th reg.

Advanced in years, Hannah Catherine Maria Countess Dowager of Falmouth. She was dau. of Thomas Smith, of Worplesdon, co. Surrey, gent. and relict of Richard Ruffel, esq; and was 2dly married, 1736, to the late Hugh Viscount Falmouth, by whom she had no issue.

Mrs. Clayton, relict of the late Col. C.

In Hatton-str. Richard Hall, esq; an East India Director, formerly an East India captain, son of Mr. Hall of Hertford, and brother to Mr. H. late attorney in that town; brother also to Mr. H. of the city pavement-office.

24. Sir Walter Sterling, of Red Lion-sq.

25. At Islington, Mr. John Collier, men-draper. He has left a widow and eleven children, six daughters and five sons, the youngest only four months old; nine of whom, with the widow, are totally unprovided for. The unfortunate man lately had his house broken open, and plundered to a considerable amount, for which two villains are now under sentence of death. His assiduity in endeavouring to bring them to justice, added to his grief and vexation, brought on a fever, which in a few days deprived him of life. We are happy to add, that a liberal subscription is going forward for his distressed family.

At Deptford, aged 98, Capt. Thomas Robinson, upwards of 50 years a commander in the West India trade.

The wife of Mr. Homan Turpin, book-feller, St. John's-street.

In Grosvenor square, Mrs. Barbara Parsons.

At Springfield, Mr. Thomas Godfrey, a reputable farmer at Boreham.

26. At Edmonton, aged 82, Mrs. Jane Allworth, relict of the late Mr. A. of Ashwell, Herts.

At Bell Dock, Wapping, Capt. Savage, many years a captain and owner in the West India trade.

Mr.

Mrs. Dunn, of Tavistock street, relict of Thomas D. esq; of Delwich.

At Little Horsted, Suffex, in an advanced age, Mrs. Nott, wife of Anthony N. esq; of that place, and sister to Thomas Ferguson, esq; M.P. for Lime.

At Blackheath, Edward Hunt, esq; surveyor of the royal navy.

27. At Waterstock, co. Oxf. Mrs. Ashurst, daughter of Sir Thomas Allen, bart. of Somerby, co. Suff. and relict of Thomas H. Ashurst, esq; and mother of Sir William A. knight, one of the judges of the court of King's Bench.

At Brecon, Charles Davids, esq; who entered into the naval service in the reign of Queen Anne.

At Hornington, Suffolk, William Taylor, esq; only surviving son of William T. esq; of Wynick, co. Northampt.

28. A Edinburgh, William Wallace, advocate, sheriff depute of Ayrshire, professor of Scots law in the university, and one of the assessors to the city of Edinburgh.

At Cumberhault-house, the right hon. Lady Anne Stewart, Countess Dowager of Ruthven.

At Bath, Miss Rous, dau. of Thomas R. esq; of Pierceford.

At Bath, W. Smalling, esq.

Mrs. Chaplin, wife of Charles C. esq; of Tathwell, co. Linc.

At Dorking, Walter Kinneir, esq.

29. At Sebergham, Cumb. Isaac Denton, esq; steward to the Bishop of Carlisle.

In Fetter-lane, in his 59th year, the rev. Mr. La Trobe, who succeeded the late worthy Mr. Gambold as archbishop of the Moravians.

At the Manor-house, Chiswick, the rev. Archibald Crawford, master of the academy there, and formerly of the academies in Hatton Garden and Cross-street. In the relative duties of life he displayed so much tender care and affection, that those who are left to mourn under the ties of consanguinity and friendship, cannot speak their loss. In the arduous duties of his profession he exerted such unremitting diligence for upwards of 30 years as will endear his memory to all those parents whose children have been formed to virtue from his precepts and example. His pupils too will mourn, almost as deeply mourn, as when a parent dies,—and to many he was really such. Witness ye orphans, whose educations and future appointments in life have been at his own charge! It was most his pride, and well it might, (for then he planted virtue in its native soil) to enrich the mind of one noble youth above the rest; and now this pupil of his hopes yields a most glorious harvest in goodness, and is a most elevated example of *Oriental* integrity and munificence.

In Bullstode-str. . . . Waylett, esq; of Bishops-hall, Essex.

30. At Laleham, Mrs. Ourry, relict of

Isaac O. esq; formerly commander of his Majesty's ship Buckingham.

At Winchester, of a fever, the rev. W. Cawthorn Unwin, M.A. rector of Stock, co. Essex, which had been purchased for him by his father John U. esq; long before it became vacant by the death of Mr. Thomas Cox, 1768, and of Ramsden Belhouse and Craies, to which he was presented 1780, it having been consolidated with Stock. His brother Henry, an eminent stationer in Paternoster-row, left to his care, in conjunction with his neighbour Mr. T. Longman, an only daughter, Mary, heiress to a very large fortune. How faithfully both executors discharged their trust, is more than our feeble applause can express. Mr. U. had the pleasure to join her hand, in his parish church of Stock, Oct. 25, 1785, to Addington, esq; 2d son of Dr. A. now retired to Reading. Mr. U. was a very pleasing and popular preacher, the intimate friend and associate of Thomas Cowper, esq; the poet; and his accomplishments as a scholar, and his virtue and benevolence as a Christian, will be an irreparable loss to all who knew him.

Dec. . . At Cumbermere, Chesh. Miss Cotton, 2d dau. of Sir Robert Salusbury Cotton, bart. M.P. for that county. This young lady went to bed in apparently good health, and was found dead in the morning.

At Plymouth-dock, the rev. S. Nanjulia.

1. At his seat at Charlcote, co. Warwick, George Lucy, esq.

7. Michael James, esq; deputy master of the corps of the Trinity house.

8. In Pall Mall, Lord Viscount Gormanstown. His Lordship was descended by his father and mother from the ancient Dukes of Brittany and Burgundy; and that part of his family which first settled in England by the name of Preston, possessed the town of that name in Lancashire. One of his ancestors was among the first of the English settlers in Ireland, and was Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in that kingdom. The title of Viscount Gormanstown is the first of that degree ever created by any monarch of these kingdoms, and was conferred by Henry III. This family has been always considered as among the foremost of the English pale, and have often held the reins of government in Ireland in the capacity of Lords Deputies. From their opposition to the usurpation of Cromwell and the Parliament, and their unfortunate attachment to James II. the fortune of the family suffered by repeated forfeitures, and the title was at length lost by the attainder of his Lordship's great grandfather in the reign of William III. which it was in contemplation to reverse; the only obstacle to which was, his Lordship's adhering, contrary to the dictates of interest and ambition, firm and steadfast to his religious principles. His Lordship is succeeded by his only son Jenico, now Viscount Gor-

Bormanstown, a minor.
At Tabley, Chesh. the seat of Sir John Fleming, Leicester, bart. Lady Leicester, his mother, and relict of Sir Peter L. bart.

9. Suddenly, Grigge, esq; clerk of the check to his Majesty's yeomen of the guards.

23. In Golden-square, Henry White, esq; late of the province of New York, and many years a member of his Majesty's council. In public life he united the dignity of office with the respectability and integrity of a British merchant; and, during the late troubles in America, exhibited a zeal and attachment to Government that was at once exemplary and appropriate. In private life, as the affectionate husband, tender father, and sincere friend, his loss will be ever regretted by a numerous and afflicted family, and by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.
REV. S. Hopkinson, Elton R. near Peterborough. *vice* — Image, dec.
Francis Randolph. jun. fellow of King's coll. Camb. Broadchalk V. Wilts.
Rev. W. Carpenter, Lawebecke V. Cornw.

Rev. Muntion, rector of Preston, and chaplain to the Countess Dowager of Glasgow, Dunkerton R. near Bath.
Rev. J. Southern, Leigh V. Kent, *vice* R. D. Lillington, D.D.
Rev. Tho. Willis, rector of Burton by Lincoln, to the prebend of Asgarby in the cathedral church of Lincoln.

DISPENSATIONS.
REV. Tobias Runstar, M.A. to hold the United R. of Wenham Parva and Capel. Suff.
Rev. Charles Ray, M.A. Thorne and Denham VV. Suff.
Rev. Charles Grape. M.A. sen. fellow of King's coll. Camb. Colteshall and Horsted RR. Norf.
Rev. Thomas Wood, Poghill and Washfield RR. Devon.

CIVIL PROMOTION.
MR. Walter, elected one of the Coroners for Middlesex, *vice* Mr. Philips, dec.
Mr. Richard Collett, elected another Coroner for Middx. *vice* Mr. Wilson, dec.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Dec. 11, to Dec. 16, 1786.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	4	6	3	3	2	9	2	1	3	2
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	4	7	0	0	2	8	2	4	3	8
Surry	4	6	3	1	2	10	2	4	4	4
Hertford	4	5	3	2	2	8	2	2	3	11
Bedford	4	1	2	11	2	5	1	11	3	7
Cambridge	4	1	3	2	2	5	1	9	3	4
Huntingdon	4	4	0	0	2	6	1	8	3	6
Northampton	4	5	2	5	2	5	1	11	3	7
Rutland	4	10	0	0	2	9	2	4	4	2
Leicester	4	11	3	0	2	8	2	1	4	5
Nottingham	5	1	3	3	3	0	2	3	4	4
Derby	5	10	0	0	3	4	2	5	4	01
Stafford	5	0	0	0	2	8	2	4	4	8
Salop	5	1	3	4	2	9	2	0	5	1
Hereford	4	1	0	0	3	11	1	9	4	01
Worcester	4	6	0	0	2	9	2	1	4	2
Warwick	4	5	0	0	2	9	1	11	3	11
Gloucester	4	1	0	0	2	6	2	5	4	6
Wilts	4	5	0	0	-	7	2	1	4	8
Berks	4	6	0	0	2	6	2	2	3	9
Oxford	4	4	0	0	2	7	2	2	4	0
Bucks	4	1	0	0	2	5	2	1	3	7

COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	4	3	0	0	2	10	2	0	3	1
Suffolk	4	1	3	0	2	6	2	0	3	0
Norfolk	4	1	2	10	2	6	2	0	0	0
Lincoln	4	6	2	11	2	6	1	10	3	4
York	5	0	3	6	3	1	2	2	4	7
Durham	4	1	0	0	3	3	1	11	3	10
Northumberland	4	7	3	4	2	8	1	10	4	0
Cumberland	5	11	3	5	2	6	1	11	4	4
Westmorland	5	10	3	10	2	9	1	11	3	6
Lancashire	5	5	0	0	2	8	2	1	3	9
Cheshire	5	5	3	5	2	0	2	0	0	0
Monmouth	5	3	0	0	0	0	1	10	4	8
Somerset	5	2	3	6	2	1	1	10	4	2
Devon	5	0	0	0	2	7	1	5	0	0
Cornwall	4	10	0	0	2	7	1	7	0	0
Dorset	4	10	0	0	2	9	2	1	4	7
Hampshire	4	4	0	0	2	8	2	0	4	1
Suffex	4	3	0	0	2	8	2	0	3	1
Kent	4	4	0	0	2	8	2	2	2	11

WALES, Dec. 4, to Dec. 9, 1786.										
North Wales	5	3	4	4	2	11	1	7	3	10
South Wales	4	10	3	8	2	9	1	6	4	5

Bill of Mortality from Dec. 5, to Dec. 26, 1786.

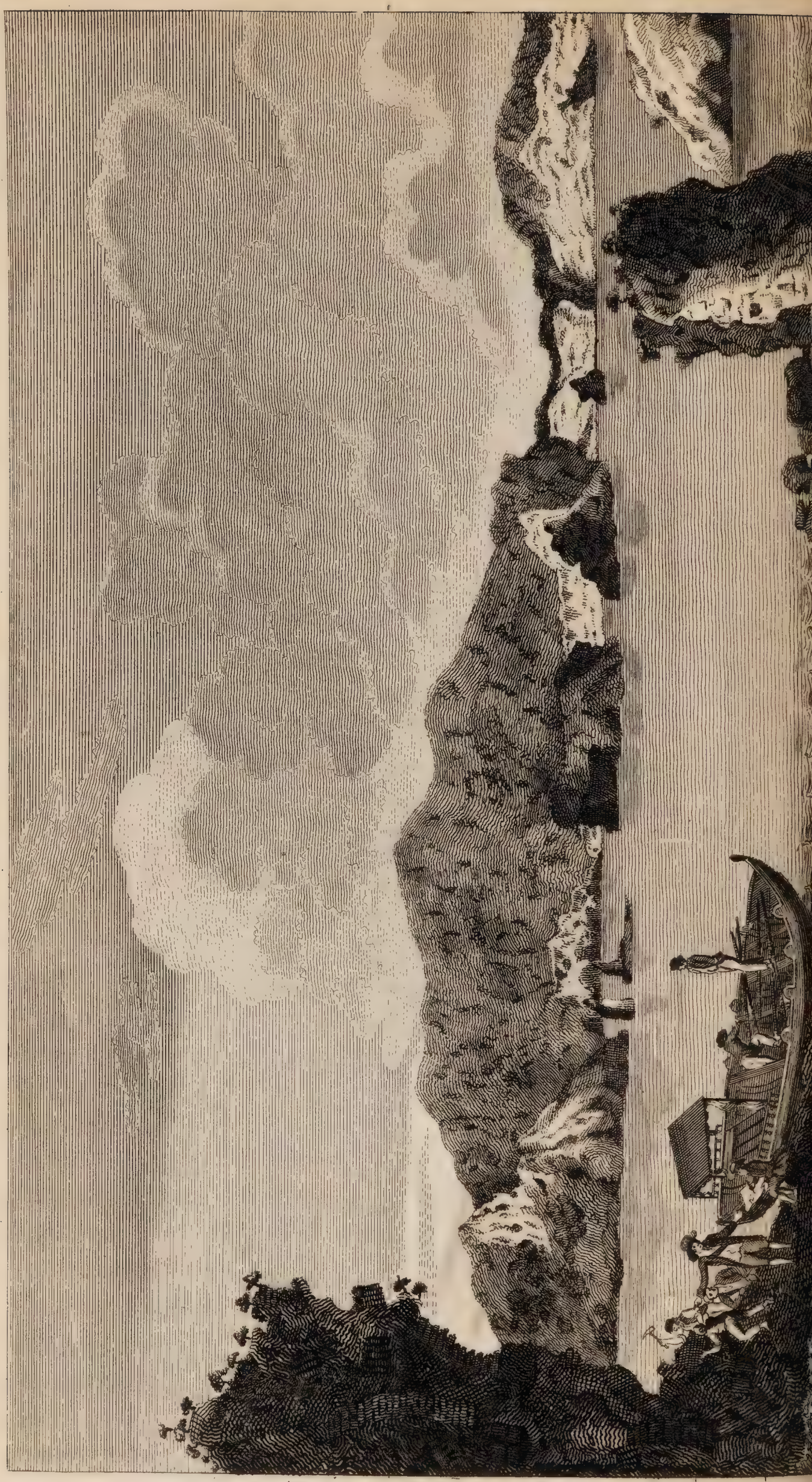
Christened. Buried.
Males 1111 } 2227 Males 1160 } 2246
Females 1116 }
Whereof have died under two years old 745
Peck Loaf 2s. od.

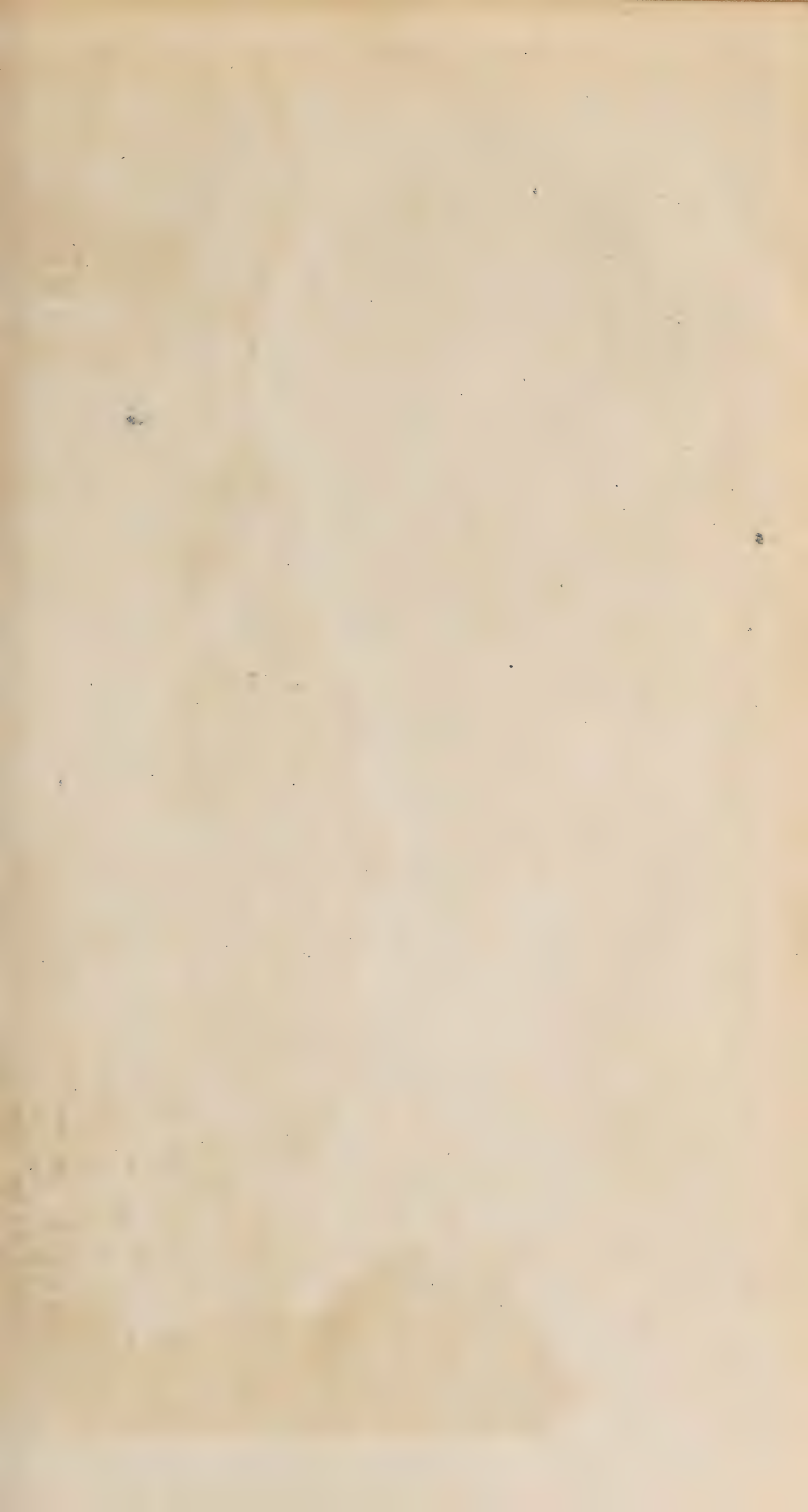
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EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1786.

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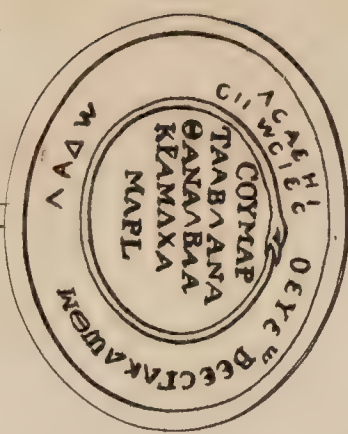
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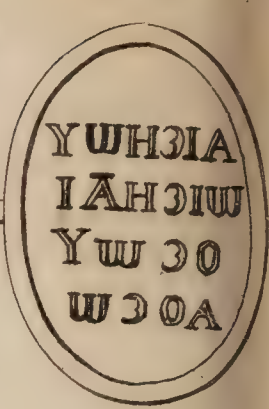




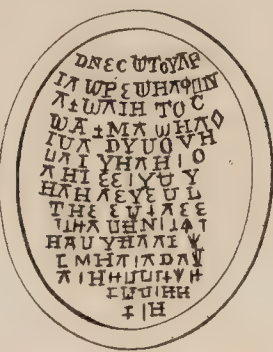
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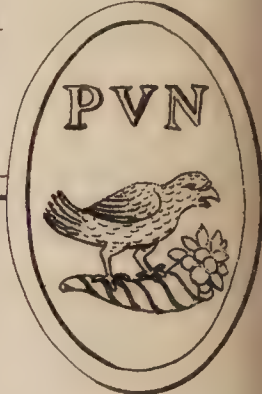
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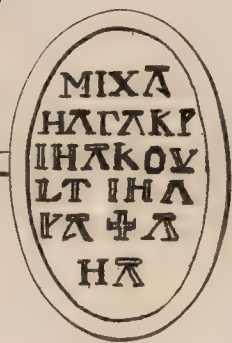
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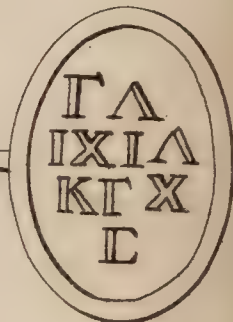
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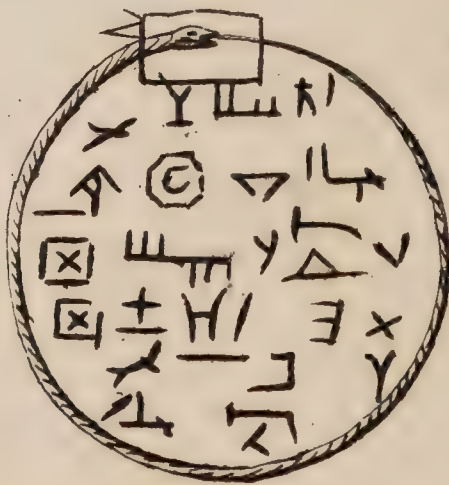
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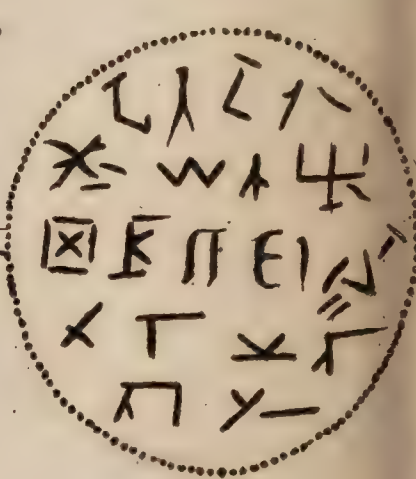
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S U P P L E M E N T

FOR THE YEAR 1786.

Embellished with a beautiful View of Part of the Inside of the Harbour of the Island of PONZA; some curious EGYPTIAN GEMS, from the valuable Collection of MR. TOWNLEY; and a SEAL of the GRAND LAMA of TARTARY.

AND CONTAINING,

[Besides copious and accurate INDEXES, GENERAL TITLES, and PREFACE,]

Epitome of Phil. Trans. vol. LXXVI. p. 1097
 Sir W. Hamilton's Journey to Abruzzo 1098
 Impropriety of mutilating the Scriptures 1103
 Remarks on the Therfield Epitaphs *ib.*
 Tax on Baptisms, how of public Utility 1104
 Remarks on Johnson's Censure of Harris 1105
 History of *Poorhelp* enquired after 1106
 Ingenious Conjectures on Conventual Seals 1107
 Character of Socrates properly represented 1108
 Anecdotes of Senesino, and of Handel *ib.*
 Robertson's Greece—Poetry of Stevens 1109
 The true Sonnet—Milton and Buchanan 1110
 Philosoph. Remarks on flowing of Rivers 1111
 The Solitary Sparrow—Device on a Ring 1112
 Historical Picture at Chicknall explained 1113
 Question of Henry VI's Canonization 1114
 Accurate Answers to various Queries 1116

Travels of M. de Chastellux concluded 1117
Spirituelles—Precieuses—Game of Comete 1122
 True National Character of Englishmen 1123
 Remarks on various Biographers of Johnson *ib.*
 Canon for Bowing at the Name of Jesus 1127
 Stuart's Shade defended against Vindex 1128
 Further Intelligence relative to the *Tatlers* 1129
 One Cause of Non-residence of the Clergy 1130
 Priestley vindicated against Horsley, &c. 1131
 Explanation of Shoreham Hospital Seal 1132
 Gems from Townley Collection explained 1133
 More Arguments in Behalf of Priestley 1134
 On the Bill against Smuggling of Wool 1136
 Memorial of Junior Fellows of Trin. Coll. 1138
 Striking Sensibility of a modern Gaoler 1139
 SELECT POETRY 1141—1144
 MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c. &c. 1145—1148

158. *Epitome of the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LXXVI. For the Year 1786. Part II.*
 (Continued from p. 1072.)

ART. XVI. *New Experiments on the Ocular Spectra of Light and Colours.* By Robert Waring Darwin, M. D. Communicated by Erasmus Darwin, M. D. F. R. S.

These experiments are infinitely amusing, and are calculated to establish a new theory of vision on a distinct principle, though in a great measure dependent on those already received.

The ocular spectra, according to Dr. Darwin, are those *images* which, after long and attentively looking at any bright object, (the setting sun, for instance,) on closing the eyes, or removing them, continue some time to represent the object so attentively beheld.

These the Doctor endeavours to reduce to certain laws, and for that purpose divides them into four kinds: "1st, Such as are owing to a less sensibility of a defined part of the retina; or *spectra from defect of sensibility.* 2d, Such as are owing to a greater sensibility of a defined part of the retina; or *spectra from excess of sensibility.* 3d, Such as resemble their object in its

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"colour as well as form; which may be termed *direct ocular spectra.* 4th, Such as are of a colour contrary to that of their object; which may be termed *reverse ocular spectra.*"

The laws of light, and the perception of visible objects, the Doctor acknowledges to have been already sufficiently explained; but these minute phenomena of vision have not yet been found reducible to any theory; though many philosophers, whose names he recites, have employed much time and attention on the subject.

Two or three of the Doctor's experiments, which may lead to a thousand others, will agreeably entertain the reader, though perhaps he may not be able wholly to comprehend the Doctor's system.

They are intended to shew, that the retina, during the existence of the ocular spectra, is in an active state; and that on its activity all vision depends.

"1. Place a piece of red silk, about an inch in diameter, on a sheet of white paper, in a strong light; look steadily upon it from about the distance of half a yard for a minute; then, closing your eyelids, cover them with

"your

“your hands, and a green spectrum
 “will be seen in your eyes, resembling
 “in form the piece of red silk: after
 “some time, this spectrum will disap-
 “pear and shortly re-appear; and this,
 “alternately, three or four times, if
 “the experiment is well made, till at
 “length it vanishes entirely.

“2. Place, on a sheet of white paper, a
 “circular piece of blue silk, about four
 “inches in diameter, in the sunshine;
 “cover the center of this with a circu-
 “lar piece of yellow silk, about three
 “inches in diameter; and the center of
 “the yellow silk with a circle of pink
 “silk, about two inches in diameter;
 “and the center of the pink silk with a
 “circle of green silk, about one inch in
 “diameter; and the center of this with
 “a circle of indigo, about half an inch
 “diameter; make a small speck with
 “ink in the very center of the whole;
 “look steadily for a minute on this
 “central spot, and then, closing your
 “eyes, and applying your hand at
 “about an inch distance before them,
 “so as to prevent too much or too little
 “light from passing through the eye-
 “lids, you will see the most beautiful
 “circles of colours that imagination
 “can conceive, which are most resem-
 “bled by the colours occasioned by
 “pouring a drop or two of oil on a still
 “lake in a bright day; but these cir-
 “cular irises of colours are not only
 “different from the colours of the silks
 “abovementioned, but are at the same
 “time perpetually changing as long as
 “they exist.

“3. When any one in the dark
 “presses either corner of his eye with
 “his finger, and turns his eye away
 “from his finger, he will see a circle of
 “colours like those in a peacock’s tail:
 “and a sudden flash of light is excited
 “in the eye by a stroke on it. (New-
 “ton’s Opt. Qu. 16.)

“4. When any one turns round ra-
 “pidly on one foot, till he becomes
 “dizzy and falls upon the ground, the
 “spectra of the ambient objects conti-
 “nue to present themselves in rotation,
 “or appear to librate, and he seems to
 “behold them for some time still in
 “motion.

“From all these experiments it ap-
 “pears, that the spectra in the eye are
 “not owing to the mechanical impulse
 “of light impressed on the retina, nor
 “to its chemical combination with that
 “organ, nor to the absorption and emis-
 “sion of light, as is observed in many

“bodies: for in all these cases the
 “spectra must either remain uniformly,
 “or gradually diminish; and neither
 “their alternate presence or evanes-
 “cence, as in the first experiment, nor
 “the perpetual changes of their colours
 “as in the second, nor the flash of light
 “or colours in the pressed eye as in the
 “third, nor the rotation or libration of the
 “spectra as in the fourth, could exist.”

From these, and a multitude of other
 experiments, all tending to prove (so
 far as we are able to comprehend them)
 the existence of muscular fibres in the
 retina, so fitted as to alter and vary the
 sensations of light and colours *ad infinitum*,
 and to reflect them when the ob-
 ject is withdrawn by which they are
 excited, Dr. D. endeavours to establish
 his hypothesis. How far this may be
 said to constitute a new theory, we must
 leave to the judgement of the intelligent
 reader.

ART. XVII. *Observations on some Causes of the Excess of the Mortality of Males above that of Females.* By Joseph Clarke, M. D. Physician to the Lying-in Hospital at Dublin. Communicated by the Rev. Richard Price, D. D. F. R. S. in a Letter to Charles Blagden, M. D. Sec. R. S.

Dr. Clarke, being struck with some
 remarks in Dr. Price’s Treatise on Life
 Annuities, particularly, “that the Au-
 “thor of Nature has provided that
 “more males should be born than fe-
 “males;” and that “there is a differ-
 “ence between the mortality of males
 “and females;” and the inference from
 these remarks, “that human life in
 “males is more brittle than in females,
 “only in consequence of adventitious
 “causes, or of some particular debility,
 “which takes place in polished and
 “luxurious societies, and especially in
 “great towns,”—has taken great pains,
 as his particular situation afforded him
 the materials, to examine and arrange a
 very accurate and extensive registry in
 such a manner as incontrovertibly to
 ascertain the facts pre-supposed by Dr.
 Price, and, in our opinion, satisfactorily
 to account for the causes of them. Let
 it suffice to say, that the register here
 alluded to (which we will insert here-
 after) is unquestionably authentic;—
 that it exhibits the occurrences of 28
 years, in above 20,000 instances, a pe-
 riod and number that cannot appear in-
 sufficient for establishing some general
 conclusions on a tolerably sure founda-
 tion, especially as it may safely be as-
 serted,

serted, that anatomy has not hitherto detected any internal difference in the animal œconomy of the male and female frame, so as to occasion the difference of mortality in question, more especially in early infancy; and this (*it deserves to be particularly remarked*) is the period during which the chances are much the greatest against male life.

The facts being thus authentically established, the Doctor proceeds to assign the causes:

1. That males *in utero*, *cæteris paribus*, grow to a greater size than females, and consequently are liable to greater difficulty and hurt in the hour of birth. From this cause it is, that near one half more males than females are still-born.

2. Naturalists agree, that the head of the human *fœtus* is larger, in proportion to its body, than that of any other animal; hence it is, that no other animal brings forth its young with so much pain and danger as woman.

3. As the head is most essential to life, any injury received in delivery, though not immediately perceptible, may operate so as materially to affect the constitution ever after.

4. That, as the stamina of the male are naturally constituted to grow to a larger size than the female, a greater supply of nourishment *in utero* will be necessary to its growth. Defects of this kind are more frequent, and consequently more fatal, in great cities than in country situations, owing chiefly to diseases of the mother, delicacy of constitution, intemperance, intoxication, and many other irregularities, which, though the male children may be so lucky as to escape abortion, render them more apt to languish under disease, or die from the application of noxious causes to an originally half-starved constitution. In farther illustration of this important subject, Dr. Clarke states a case: that, if every mother in a great city was obliged to suckle her own child, and every mother in the adjacent country to do the same;—of the former, he thinks, there would not be *one* good nurse in five; of the latter, not one *bad* one in ten. The mortality that would ensue from hence to males, more than to females, may easily be conceived, but not easily calculated. When a woman conceives twins, and has two *fœtuses in utero* to nourish instead of one, it becomes peculiarly fatal both to her and her issue (see the Register).—Near *one half* more twins die, and near *one*

third more are still-born, than of single children.

Dr. Clarke brings many more convincing proofs in support of his facts, which our limits will not permit us to notice. One circumstance, however, must not be omitted; and that is, that he weighed forty children, twenty of each sex, as soon as born; and that the average weight of the males was 7 lb. 5 oz. 7 dr.; of the females, 6 lb. 11 oz. 6 dr. He likewise measured their heads, by taking first the greatest circumference of the head from the most prominent part of the occiput around over the frontal sinuses; and secondly, the transverse dimensions from the superior and anterior part of one ear, across the fontanelle, to a similar part of the opposite ear. The average circumference of males he found to be 14 inches; dimensions, from ear to ear, $7\frac{1}{4}$. Females, circumference, $13\frac{5}{8}$; from ear to ear, $7\frac{2}{5}$. Add to these proofs the testimony of Dr. Roederer, of the Royal Society of Gottingen, who likewise weighed 27 children, and whose averages came so near those just mentioned as to confirm the justness of both.

ART. XVIII. *Some Particulars of the present State of Mount Vesuvius; with the Account of a Journey into the Province of Abruzzo, and a Voyage to the Island of Ponza. In a Letter from Sir William Hamilton, K. B. F. R. S. and A. S. to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P. R. S*

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius, of which this celebrated observer now writes, began in November 1784, and continued, in some degree, till the 20th of December 1785, and afforded much amusement to travellers unacquainted with this wonderful operation of Nature, but no new circumstance to attract the notice of others. Just before he left Naples, in 1783, he went to the top of Vesuvius. The crater was then more than 250 feet deep, and was impracticable, its sides being nearly perpendicular. This eruption has given great satisfaction to the inhabitants of Naples, a prodigious quantity of lava having issued from the small fissures on the borders of the mountain, which ran, more or less, in one, and at times in three or four channels, down the flanks of the conical part of the volcano; and once, in November last, it reached the cultivated parts in the valley, and did some damage to the vineyards near the village of St. Sebastiano. This lava, had it

continued

continued confined within the bowels of the earth, would probably have caused tremors fatal to the tottering, ill-built houses in Naples, many of which are only supported by props, the torrents from the mountains, and former earthquakes having already in parts undermined their foundations.—Sir William, in this letter, announces a Diary of the Operations of Vesuvius, from the last formidable eruption in 1779, kept with the assistance of Father Antonio Piaggi, the same who invented the method of unfolding and recovering the ancient MSS. found in Herculaneum. This journal, Sir William says, is every day becoming very curious and interesting, and which he hopes, one day, to have the honour of presenting to the Royal Society.

The remainder of this letter, containing an account of his journey into the province of Abruzzo, and a voyage to the island of Ponza, too curious to admit of abridgment, shall be given at large:

“HAVING never had an opportunity,” says Sir William, “of examining the islands of Ponza, Palmarole, Zannone, and other small islands, or rather rocks, situated between the island of Ventotiene and Monte Circello, near Terracina, on the Continent; and thinking that, by a tour of these islands, I should be enabled to render my former observations more complete, and to communicate some account of the volcanic parts of this neighbourhood hitherto undescribed; I determined to take advantage of the absence of their Sicilian Majesties (who were then making the tour of Italy), and visit these islands. But before I put this plan in execution, I made a long excursion in the province of Abruzzo, as far as the Lake of Celano, anciently called Fucinus, and where the famous *emissary* of the Emperor Claudius (a most stupendous work for draining that lake) remains nearly entire, though filled up with rubbish and earth in many parts, and of course useless. The water of this lake, which is more than 30 miles in circumference, increases daily, and is destroying the rich and cultivated plains on its borders. It is surrounded by very high mountains, many of them covered with snow, and at the foot of them are many villages, and rich and well-cultivated farms. Upon the whole, it is the most beautiful lake I ever saw, and would be complete, if the neighbouring mountains were better wooded. This lake furnishes abundance of fish, but not of the best quality; a few large trout, but mostly tench, barbel, and dace. In the shallow water on the borders of the lake, I saw thousands of water-snakes, pursuing and preying upon a little fish like our thornbacks, but much better armed, though

their defensive weapons seemed to avail them but little against such ravenous foes.

“I went with torches into the *emissary* of Claudius as far as I could. It is a covered under-ground canal, three miles long, and great part of it cut through a hard rock; the other parts supported by masonry, with wells sunk to give air and light. According to Suetonius, Claudius employed thirty thousand men eleven years on this great work, intended to convey the superfluous water of the lake into the bed of the river Liris, now called Garigliano; and I make no doubt but that, if it was cleared and repaired, it would again answer that purpose. In its present state it is a most magnificent monument of antiquity.

“The whole country from Arpino, the native place of Marius*, by Isola, Sora, Civitella, and Capistrello, to the lake of Celano, is, in my opinion, infinitely more beautiful and picturesque than any spot I have yet seen on the Alps, in Savoy, Switzerland, or the Tyrol. The road is not passable for carriages, and is scarcely so, even in summer, for horses or mules, and is often infested with banditti; a party of which, consisting of twenty-two, had quartered themselves in a village which I passed through, and left it but a week before my arrival. There are many wolves and some bears in the adjacent mountains, which also commit their depredations in the winter. The tiger-cat, *gatto pardo*, or lynx, is sometimes found in the woods of this part of Abruzzo.

“The road follows the windings of the Garigliano, which is here a beautiful clear trout stream, with a great variety of cascades and water-falls, particularly a double one at Isola, near which place Cicero had a villa, and there are still some remains of it, though converted to a chapel. The valley is extensive, and rich with fruit-trees, corn, vines, and olives. Large tracts of land are here and there covered with woods of oak and chestnut, all timber trees of the largest size. The mountains nearest the valley rise gently, and are adorned with either modern castles, towns, and villages, or the ruins of ancient ones. The next range of mountains, rising behind these, are covered with pines, larches, and such trees and shrubs as usually abound in a like situation; and, above them, a third range of mountains and rocks, being the most elevated part of the Apennine, rise much higher, and, being covered with eternal snow, make a beautiful contrast with the rich valley abovementioned; and the snow

* “Marius had a large villa, about twelve miles distant from Arpino. I went to visit the spot on which now stands the only convent of the austere order of La Trappe in Italy. It is in the Pope's state, and has been evidently built of the ruins of Marius's house, and its present name is *Casa Mari*.”

is at so great a distance as not to give that uncomfortable chill to the air which I have always found in the narrow vallies of the Alps and the Tyrol.

"On the 15th of August, 1785, I went in a felucca to the island of Ischia. I have nothing to add to my former observations on this island, already communicated to the Royal Society, except that, about 60 yards from the shore, at a place called St. Angelo, situated between the towns of Ischia and Furia, a column of boiling water bubbles upon the surface of the sea with great force, and communicates its heat to the water of the sea near it; but, as the wind was very high, and the surf considerable, I was not able then to examine this curious spot as I could have wished, but will return there on purpose some other time. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood told me, that it always boiled up in the same manner, winter and summer; and that it was of great use to them in bending their planks for ship-building; and that the fishermen also frequently made use of this natural cauldron to-boil their fish. Though I have passed, at different times, many weeks in the island of Ischia, I never before heard of this phenomenon; but in my description of this island mention is made of several spots where, near the shore, I had found, when bathing in the sea, the sand under my feet so hot as to oblige me to retire hastily. This boiling spring reminds me of one near Viterbo, in the Roman State, which I have seen, and is called the Bulicame. It is a circular pool, of about 60 feet in diameter, and exceedingly deep, the water of which is constantly boiling. It is situated in a plain, surrounded by volcanic mountains. A stony concretion floats on the surface of the pool, which being carried off by the superfluous water is deposited, and is constantly forming a labes or tuffa, of which all the soil around the pool is composed. You have seen, Sir, the like operation in greater perfection in Iceland, at the famous boiling spring of Geyser. I am convinced, that many of the finer sort and most compact tuffa's we meet with, in countries formed by volcanoes, have been produced in the same manner.

"The 18th of August I arrived at the island of Ventotiene, about 25 miles from Ischia. It is greatly improved since my former visit, 7 or 8 years ago, when his Sicilian Majesty planted a little colony there. It then produced neither corn nor wine; now it furnishes annually at least 70 butts of wine, and 2000 *tomoli* of corn. The soil is remarkably fertile; from whence it probably took its ancient Greek name of Pandataria. This island contains at present more than 300 inhabitants. The island of Ventotiene, and the smaller one called St. Stefano, within a mile of it, having been described in my *Campi Phlegrei*, as being both entirely com-

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posed of volcanic matter, I need not trouble you further on their subject. I will only mention a curious circumstance in the natural history of birds, of which I was informed by an officer of the garrison of Ventotiene, who is a great sportsman, and shoots often in the island of St. Stefano, inhabited only by hawks, and a large kind of sea-gulls; but is occasionally visited, as a resting-place, by divers sorts of birds of passage. In the month of May great flights of quails arrive there from Africa, spent with fatigue; and many of them fall an easy prey for the hawks and sea-gulls; but, as their arrival depends upon one prevailing wind, there is often an interval of many days between one flight and another. My informer assured me, that the hawks constantly, during the flights, make a provision of each day's prey, laying them up in separate heaps of six or seven near their haunts, always feeding first upon those of the oldest date. The sea-gulls have not the same foresight, but greedily fall upon their unhappy victims in their languid state, before they reach the shore, and, having beat them down into the sea, swallow numbers of them whole. Extraordinary as this may appear, yet, as facts related by persons of credibility in any branch of natural history are always pleasing, I thought you would excuse this digression. Give me leave likewise to add, for the information of the curious in antiquities, that, during my stay in the island of Ventotiene, I got, out of the ruins of an elegant ancient bath, (supposed to have been built for the use of Julia, daughter of Augustus, whilst she was in exile here,) a fragment of a tile, on which are stamped the following characters in basso rilievo:

HACINI
IULIAI
AVGVST

which, according to the interpretation of a celebrated antiquary at Naples, mean *Opus Hacini ad commodum Balnei Juliae Augustae factum*. I was informed, that several entire tiles, with a like inscription, had been dug up on the same spot, and had been made use of in building the church and barracks, newly erected in this island. Another fragment of a tile was likewise found here, and given to me, with the following inscription:

SAB. A PI.

which the same antiquary explains, *Sabinae Augustae, Pia Imperatrici dicatum Balneum*; but, I believe, there is no mention in ancient authors of Sabina having been at Pandataria. Of Julia's banishment to this island there can be no doubt.

"Between Ventotiene and the island of Ponza, and from the latter at the distance of about 12 miles, a groupe of rocks rise several feet above the surface of the sea. They are called *The Botte*, and are composed of a compact lava; probably they are the small remains of another volcanic island, the softer parts

parts of which may have been carried off and levelled by the action of the sea, which is here open and violent.

"The 20th of August I arrived at the island of Ponza, about 30 miles from Ventotiene, and the next day I went round it in my boat. It is near five miles long; its greatest breadth not more than half a mile, and in some parts not more than 500 feet. It is surrounded by innumerable detached rocks, some of them very high, and most of which are of lava; in many are regularly-formed basaltic, but none in large columns. In some parts the basaltic have a reddish tint of iron ochre, are very small, and irregularly laid one over another. Some masses of them are in a perpendicular, others in an horizontal, and others again in an inclined position; and the rocks themselves, in which these masses are found, are lava of the same nature as the basaltic. At first sight, these rocks have very much the appearance of ancient Roman brick or rather tile buildings, as may be seen in the drawing [which we have here copied], fig. 1, taken on the spot. One rock, as appears in another drawing *, is composed of large spherical basaltic; and in many parts of the island I found the lava had inclined to take the like spherical form, though on a much smaller scale, some of the first-mentioned round basaltic being near two feet in diameter. All these rocks have certainly been detached by the action of the sea from the island, which is entirely composed of volcanic matter, lavas, and tuffas, of various qualities and tints, green, yellow, black, and white. Some of the tuffas, as well as the lavas, are of a texture more compact than others; and in some parts of the island great tracts seem to have undergone the same operation as is mentioned in one of my former communications to be in full force at a spot called the Pisciarelli, on the outside of the Solfaterra, near Puzzole, and where a hot sulphureous vitriolic acid vapour converts all which it penetrates, whether lavas, tuffas, volcanic ashes, or pumice stones, into a pure clay, mostly white, or with a light tint of red, blue, green, or yellow. The appearance of a tract of volcanic country, which has undergone this operation, is well expressed in the view of the inside of the harbour of Ponza [see our plate, fig. 2]. But I was so struck with the beautiful and uncommon appearance of one of these high volcanic grounds converted to a pure light-coloured clay in contrast with a neighbouring dark basaltic rock, that I caused a drawing, which accompanies this letter *, to be made on the spot. You, Sir, who have seen such a variety of countries, will still think this view singular and beautiful. I can assure you, it is very exact, except the rock of round basaltic *, which, in nature, is at a distance

from this spot, and only placed here to illustrate what I have written on its subject. In one part of the island there is a sort of tuffa, remarkably good for the purpose of building. It is as hard as our Bath stone, and nearly of the same colour, without any mixture of fragments of lava or pumice stone, which usually abound in the tuffas in the neighbourhood of Naples, Baia, and Puzzole.

"The drawing, which is a view of the harbour of Ponza, will give you a very good idea of the appearance of the isolated rocks of lava and basaltic which have been separated, by the force of the sea, from the softer parts of the island, and of which there are an infinite number, as you will see in the exact geometrical plan of the island of Ponza *, which likewise accompanies this letter.

"When I was last in England, I enquired of many of the manufacturers of glass, whether it had ever happened, that the glass cooling in their furnaces had taken any distinct forms, like prisms or crystallizations; but I got no satisfactory answer until I applied to the ingenious Mr. Parker, of Fleet-Street, who not only informed me, that, some years ago, a quantity of his flint glass had been rendered unserviceable by taking such a form in cooling, but also gave me several curious specimens of the glass itself: some of them are in laminæ, which may be easily separated; and others resemble basaltic columns in miniature, having regular faces. I was much pleased with this discovery, proving to me, beyond a doubt, the volcanic origin of most basaltic. Many of the rocks of lava of the island of Ponza are, with respect to their configurations, strikingly like the specimens of Mr. Parker's abovementioned glass, none being very regularly-formed basaltic, but all having a tendency towards it. Mr. Parker could not account for the accident that occasioned his glass to take the basaltic forms; but I have remarked, both in Sicily and at Naples, that such lavas as have run into the sea are either formed into regular basaltic, or have a great tendency towards such a form. The lavas of Mount Etna, which ran into the sea near Iacii, as appears in my account of them in the *Campi Phlegreæi*, are perfect basaltic; and a lava that ran into the sea from Mount Vesuvius, near Torre del Greco, in 1631, has an evident tendency to the basaltic forms. On Mount Vesuvius I never found any thing like columns of basaltic, except the abovementioned at Torre del Greco, and some fragments of very complete ones, which I picked up near the crater, after the eruption of 1779, and which had been thrown out of the mouth of the volcano."

(To be continued in January Magazine.)

* See Phil. Trans. Tab. XII, fig. 4.

* See this in Phil. Trans. Tab. X.

Mr. URBAN,

July 16.

I WAS in great hopes, on reading R. B.'s reply to O. P. Q. and L. L. (p. 480,) of seeing him compleatly victorious in the dispute he had himself raised concerning the word *ωρνεϊας* (used Acts xv. 20), which he wishes to have altered to *ωερνεϊας*: because, as it is, I am obliged to give my suffrage with those who condemn him. It is well known to you, Sir, that in these our days it is no uncommon thing to alter or expunge from the sacred volume, not only letters, but syllables, sentences, yea verses, chapters, if not whole books, to make way for a favourite hypothesis, or to establish a system; and therefore it is, that I condemn R. B. for introducing his *ωερνεϊας* a second time, without sufficient warrant for so doing.

Bishop Sherlock, it is true, had said, that there was a great difficulty in the case: but that most excellent prelate had also given us a solution of the difficulty, which R. B. has however thought proper to set aside as unsatisfactory, though for no good reason that I can find. For as to his position, on which the force of his argument seems to rest, "That the whole debate was on certain points of the Mosaic law, whether they were at all obligatory on the Gentile converts, and the council determined it to the contrary; but at the same time thought it necessary to recommend four particulars,"—it by no means contains a true statement of the fact. For the question, the one point debated, was, whether circumcision (and, of course, keeping the whole Mosaic law, which that rite of initiation into the Jewish church imposed, see Gal. v. 3,) was necessary to salvation?—This question the council, after much debate, determined in the negative; and for this reason, among others, "Because it would have put a yoke upon the neck of the disciples, which neither their fathers nor they were able to bear." But though they refused to load the new converts with the intolerable burden of keeping the whole law, they did not therefore reject the whole, as not at all obligatory upon them; on the contrary, it is most manifest that they enforced a part: for surely, "It seemed good to the Holy Ghost and to us, to lay upon you no greater burden than these necessary things," is the language of authority and commandment, not of mere recommendation;

nor as though the council looked upon these necessary things as matters that were in their own nature indifferent, and the observance whereof might have been dispensed with*.

It is far from my intention, Mr. Urban, to take up much of your valuable Miscellany with my observations, and still less to say any thing severe upon your correspondent, whose conjecture modestly proposed was, in the first instance, not much to be blamed, although *ωερνεϊας* be a coinage of the imagination: but with your leave I am desirous of bearing my public, though feeble testimony against that *cacœthes scribendi de sacris*, that *furor* (I will venture to call it) with which my countrymen are seized, of mutilating, of murdering I had almost said, passages of Scripture, with full as much apparent indifference and ease as you, Sir, would alter a passage in Shakspeare; totally forgetting or neglecting, I must suppose, the denunciation issued against them in those tremendous words, which, though they relate more immediately to the Apocalypse, were probably introduced at the close, to be the security of the whole sacred canon: "If any man shall take away from the words of the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part out of the book of life."

N. JOSLENS.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 22.

YOUR correspondent G. K. in your Magazine for October, p. 832, has my thanks for the epitaphs in Therfield church.—That on the late Sir Barnard Turner is pompous enough, and will serve, like most inscriptions of the kind, to deceive posterity.—That by Sir Barnard on his first wife is a compleat piece of bombastic egotism, and made me laugh very heartily, for I knew the man. G. K. informs us, that Sir Barnard's father "was a dealer in foreign spirits at Turnford; in the parish of Cheshunt." This is true,—for he kept a *public house* there; though Sir Barnard always spoke of his father (*to strangers*) as a merchant in London.

* If R. B. will consider the edict of the council as a direction *ad homines*—to a certain class of men who looked upon the four prohibited things as being almost equally indifferent, it will go a great way, perhaps, towards removing the idea he seems to entertain of its inconsistency.

It

It is generally supposed, that the account of Sir Barnard and his family, published some few years ago in the Westminster Magazine, with his head prefixed, was drawn up by himself, or from materials furnished by him; and I think it probable. I have not the book by me, but well remember the vanity of the narrative; and that his first wife's father (Tillet) is there called *a hair merchant*, who was literally, *a shaver*.

The motto of every biographical writer ought to be, TRUTH ABOVE ALL THINGS.

G. K. says, Sir Barnard was born at Turnford, and he may be right;—but I heard it asserted, that he was born abroad, and that TURNER was only a translation.

Yours, &c.

* * *

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

A CORRESPONDENT in your Magazine for Nov. p. 920, mentioning the tax on registers of births, burials, and marriages, after charging it, in the whole, with *gross impropriety*, adds the heavy accusation of *impiety*, so far as it seems a tax on baptism. He confesses, indeed, it may be pleaded, that the tax is not on baptisms, but upon the *registering* of baptisms; but that the vulgar cannot see the difference.

To shew them the difference, let it be considered, that, if the administration itself of baptism had been taxed, it would have extended to the very circumstance which the writer himself mentions, that is, the half-baptising, or naming of children at home; with which if parents are satisfied, they may certainly avoid the tax on registers. But I believe the poorest person in a parish is as desirous to have his child's birth carefully registered as the richest; every day producing instances of its usefulness, and even necessity. Nor does this tax fall so heavily on the poor as has been urged: for in very many parishes there is *no* fee to the minister for baptisms; and, in most distant counties, *none* for burials, except of those persons who are not inhabitants. In these places therefore, the duty on registers is but a trifling addition to the general expences of interment.

But farther, by a clause in the act, there is an exemption from the duty for the entry of "the birth or christening of any child, whose parents shall receive, at the time of the birth or christening of the said child, any parish relief." All

burials "from any workhouse or hospital" are exempted; and those "at the sole expence of any charity:" and I am informed, that the Commissioners have humanely considered this exemption as extending to the burials of those poor, the expences of which, *in any part*, are paid by the parish.

With respect to the decrease in the number of christenings since the act passed, I can assure your correspondent, that I am acquainted with the minister of a populous parish, in which are many poor, who informs me, that the average number of baptisms in his parish, for the last ten years, was 140; and since the tax, in 1784, 135; in 1785, 152; and for this present year, to Nov. 26, 118, being more than the total of 1777, which was 116 only.

Having endeavoured to obviate some objections, I shall hope to point out some advantages of this tax on parochial registers.

The number of births, burials, and marriages in every parish, being delivered annually to the commissioners of the stamp duties, some estimate may be made concerning the increase or diminution of population. If every clergyman would likewise deliver in a list of the registers of persons exempted by the act, it would shew the increase or diminution of those poor who are relieved or supported by their respective parishes.

But one certain advantage of this tax is, that it will produce greater accuracy in the entries of parochial registers, and greater care in their preservation. Every clergyman being liable, by this act, to have his registers examined by the commissioners, he will certainly not commit them to the care of any ignorant, blundering clerk, but will either make the entries himself, or engage some person for that purpose who writes a legible hand, and is conversant in the spelling of names.

More on this subject may be seen in "Observations on Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials, as preserved in Parochial Registers:" by the late Ralph Bigland, Esq. A treatise well deserving the attention of every clergyman who is studious of accuracy in transcribing, or has any regard for preserving the registers of his parish.

Yours, &c.

X.

Mr. URBAN,

June 15.

A Correspondent in p. 364 has undertaken to defend Mr. Harris's dedi-

dedication of his Hermes against the severity and injustice of Dr. Johnson's stricture. But none of the instances he defends (*farther* only excepted, which from Dr. Johnson's known opinion on that point was probably one) could surely have been glanced at, when he asserted, if he did assert, that, "though but fourteen lines long, there were six grammatical faults in it."

Is he too well knew to be the relative to the antecedent *treatise*, to consider that as one of the six. *Be* he would have been no grammarian himself if he had considered as a grammatical fault; and your correspondent forgets a well-known rule in grammar when he tells us it might have been *is*; for it is now perfectly correct, and it would have been a violation of grammar, if it had been any thing but what it is: not less so than his own improper substitution of the indicative for the subjunctive mode in the following passage of his letter, which I transcribe to illustrate the propriety of Mr. Harris's expression, and to shew your correspondent the error of his own.—"Whereby the reader may at once judge for himself, whether indeed Mr. Harris's grammar *is* of any value at all; as, if the assertion *is* true, most persons will presume that it is not."

The word publicly, whether spelt with or without a *k*, would, I think, have passed without animadversion from the Doctor *. However he might be disposed to have preserved the *k*, the omission of it he would not, I think, have considered as a grammatical fault.

Farther, as I have before observed, might be one which he considered as such, entertaining an opinion that *farther* was the proper comparative, from *forth*: but *forth* is not an adjective, *far* is; and I leave it to the critical skill of your readers to determine for themselves, whether *farther* or *further* be the more proper comparative of *far*.

I do not know if it be worth our enquiry whether in the following lines either of the other offensive expressions be contained. "That politer literature which in the most important scenes of business you have *still* found time to cultivate." *Nevertheless* or *however* might have been better than *still*, which is more frequently and properly used in another

signification, viz. *hitherto*, yet, or to *this time*. But Dr. J. would not, I think, have objected to a sense which he has himself given to this word in his Dictionary.

"The fruits of [that] security and leisure obtained by living under a mild and free government," would have been better expressed if *that* had been omitted, or it had been, "The fruits of that security and leisure *which* I obtained, &c." But this is an inelegance only, not a grammatical fault.

I can hardly suppose he mistook the antecedent in the following sentence, and therefore reckoned the relative *this* in the number of grammatical errors. "If what I have written be the *fruits* of that security and leisure obtained by living under a mild and free government, to whom for *this* am I more indebted than to your Lordship?" If fruits were the antecedent, the relative must certainly be in the plural number; but the thing for which he was indebted was *the mild and free government* under which he lived, and therefore the singular number is perfectly grammatical and right.

But why do I waste conjecture to discover what certainly does not exist, what the critic himself perhaps did not mean, and, if he did, no enquiries now will be able to find out what they were which he considered as faults.

In how many lines the dedication was comprised in the first edition I do not know. In the third, which is now before me, it consists of thirty. But a note at the bottom of the page tells us, that it is printed as it originally stood. Now as that which Mrs. Piozzi speaks of contained no more than fourteen, it is possible the observation which the Doctor made might have respect to some other work, and that it is not the malevolence or injustice of the critic, but the misapprehension of the recorder of his scraps, that the unfounded charge must be ascribed to. The respectable and accomplished writer who stands accused, and whom I expected, from the authority and consequence of the accuser, I should have found guilty when I referred to the book, must however be honourably acquitted, and every admirer of his works may say of your correspondent and myself,

Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis
Eget.

* It is not possible that 'more universal,' which occurs at the beginning of the preface, could escape the notice and animadversion of Dr. J.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 3.
I HAVE heard much of an insane man, who calls himself Poorhelp, and who is in one of your workhouses in London. He is remarkable for his knowledge of the characters of men whom he never before saw, or (as his attendants judge) never before heard of. I shall be obliged to you, or any of your correspondents, for a particular and satisfactory account of this most singular man in one of your next Magazines.

The account I have heard of him is, that he is a man of a very religious cast, and of good education; but who he is, or from whence he came, I apprehend cannot be discovered. The Bishop of Durham went to see him *incog.* and, as soon as he entered the room, he exclaimed, "Here comes Durham's Bishop;" and afterwards talked very freely to him about his character and conduct as a Bishop.—It is even said that the King called upon him *incog.* and that he immediately recognised him; and told him where his retinue was waiting for him. And yet this man never stirs out of the workhouse doors, from year to year, to gain any information. He told the King, "that the Queen was that instant praying to her God in secret, and that he would do well to follow her example."

A gentleman who called on him, told me, that he spoke to him in Latin, to learn if he understood that language,—and that he gave him a pertinent answer; and some time afterwards recited a very devout prayer in elegant Latin, and with the greatest fluency.

I have heard a vast number of unaccountable tales of this man, from very respectable characters who have visited him; but I wish to see a particular account of him, whence and how he was conveyed to London, and how long he has been so much noticed. An account of this kind would be very acceptable to the generality of your readers; and would oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 6.
TWO geniuses, *self-produced*, having taken the *crotchet* into their brains, that they could *puff* any wretched writer into notice by the mere force of their own *sweet wild notes*, their *preludes* to that purpose have been *executed* in the following manner: the Author of "Thirty Letters" *played first fiddle*, and C. T. O. *took up the tenor*: they performed, at first, *in unison*; but that having had no

effect, they have now agreed to *jar*;—for it seems they are determined to seize the attention of the superficial either by hook or by crook—I forgot to observe, that Quarles is the perpetual burthen of their *song*.—Poor sleeping Quarles is at length disturbed, and he, and his quaint and dainty devices of wings and altars in poetry, are conjured up in form, in order to be immortalized, forsooth, in this very curious duetto!—It remains with you, Mr. Urban, to promulge the discovery of these *flats*, either in the steady manner of your own *composition*, or, if you please, in the *quavering style* of your *new-musical* correspondent,

SHARP.

MR. URBAN,
THE following brief notices relative to a man of some eminence in his line, may perhaps bring out a further account of him.

Mr. Richard Dunthorne, a great mathematician, author of the "Practical Astronomy of the Moon," &c. was a native of Ramsay, in the county of Huntingdon, and instructed in reading, writing, and vulgar arithmetic, at a school there.

He afterwards, without assistance, proceeded to the mathematics, &c. and made a surprising progress in a short time.

He settled for a time at Alconbury, and taught a private school there, to his great reputation and the improvement of his scholars.

Being recommended to the ingenious and learned Dr. Roger Long, Master of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, he removed thither, and settled in his service, till he was gradually preferred by the Doctor, first to the school at Coggeshall in Essex, and then to be butler of the college.

See the Philosophical Transactions for 1761.

Yours, &c. BOB SHORT.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 19.
FIG. 9, in the miscellaneous plate in your Magazine, vol. XL. p. 155, is an engraving of a seal inscribed, "S. Hospitalis Beate Marie de Novthun."—The gentleman who, under the signature of A. B. transmitted it to you, not finding any place which at present bears the names of Novthun, *as he says he reads it*, desired some information concerning it; and, in compliance with his request, your obliging and expert correspondent D. H. suggested in your next

volume, p. 257, that the seal might have belonged to an hospital at Newton in Yorkshire, dedicated to Mary Magdalen. The expression in Italics implies a doubt in A. B. whether "Novthun" might be the true reading; and D. H. was inclined to think that an amendment was requisite. This being also my opinion, I will hazard a correction of it. Suppose, then, the initial letter not to be N, but B, and the small joining strokes in the centre and bottom parts of the B may have been so much worn in so old a seal as to have escaped the observation of the delineator. But "Bovthvn" will not be very dissimilar from the name of two ancient hospitals in the suburbs of the city of York, both denominated *Boutham* by Tanner; one of them * founded by John Giseburgh, precentor of York, between 1456 and 1481; the other mentioned by Tanner, comparatively as a great hospital, and styled by him "Boutham in Le Horsfair," which Robert Pykering, dean of York, began to found about 1314 †. The figure at the bottom, in the posture of praying, was certainly meant to represent the founder, and he appears to be in a clerical habit. A shield is supported with his left hand; and what D. H. imagines to be a saltire ingrailed might be the family coat of arms, or the arms used by the founder in right of his ecclesiastical dignity ‡. To D. H.'s explanation it may be objected, that the hospital at Newton was dedicated to Mary Magdalen, and that the principal figure could not be designed for any other than the Virgin Mary, because her wonted attributes are clearly displayed, viz. a crown upon the head, and an infant in her arms. The same objection will be made to an appropriation of the seal to Pykering's Hospital, supposing that to have been dedicated, according to Drake, to Mary Magdalen; but I rather suspect there may be a mistake in that author, or in the MSS. to which he refers §; because Tanner, in his account of both hospitals, mentions St. Mary without any distinction, as does Ecton in *Lib. Val.*—

It is likewise observable, that, in the Grant of Pykering's Hospital by Queen Mary to the Dean and Chapter of York, who converted it into a school, it is only styled The Hospital of St. Mary: "*Hospital. Sancte Marie extra Botbome Barre civitatis Ebor. vulgariter nuncupat The Horsfair**." The Dean and Chapter being possessed of the estates which belonged to this hospital, an instrument, with a seal appendant, may be remaining in the archives of that church.

An engraving of another curious and much more elegant seal of a religious house, from the collection of David Wells, of Burbach, Esq. was given in your vol. LII. p. 113. The legend of this seal, which is also obscure, is as follows: "S. Officii prioris covent's chor ordinis carmelita." M. G. (p. 221) conceived it might have belonged to the priory of Churchill in Devon; which therefore, I suppose, Risdon, whose History he cites, has mentioned to have been a convent of the Carmelites, though Tanner has not †. If "covent's chor" be the true reading, I am not aware of any Carmelite friary in England with which the words will exactly correspond; to what, with the least variation, they can be made to assimilate is, I imagine, the priory of the White Friars, in the suburbs of *Gloucester*, said by Tanner ‡ to have been founded temp. Henry III. by Queen Eleanor and others, or to the house of that order in *Coventry* §, erected A. D. 1342, by Sir John Poultney, who was four times lord mayor of London, and whose arms were lately, and may be still, extant over the gates of it ||. But this relick of antiquity may be of foreign extraction, and "Chor" be an abbreviation of "Chorges," or "Gorges," in France; and should there be a monastery of the Carmelites in that town, the surmise may not be thought very chimerical, though it may be a difficult, perhaps a vain attempt to trace the progress of a conventual seal from the province of Dauphiné into the county of Leicester.

Yours, &c. W. & D.

* Not. Monast. p. 697.

† Ibid. p. 689.—See accounts of this hospital in Drake's Antiquities of York, p. 255, &c. and in the New Survey of Great Britain, vol. VI. p. 494.

‡ The archiepiscopal seal of York is charged with two keys in saltire. Qu. What are and have been the arms of the deans of York?

§ MSS. Torre—Litr. Reg. ad Papam. rot. Rom. an. 14 Edw. III. M. T. Torre London.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 5.

THE zeal and ability with which your correspondent A. B. defends the character of the great and good Socrates do honour to his heart and understanding. In an age of darkness with respect to re-

* Drake, Append. No. XL.

† Notitia Monastica, p. 9.

‡ Ibid. p. 151.

§ Ibid. p. 97.

|| New Survey of Great Britain, V. 885.

ligion, and of corruption in morals, that illustrious philosopher was the assertor of Deity, of Providence, of Pure Worship; and no less by example than precept taught a dissolute people to observe the virtues which adorn and improve human nature. To ingratiate himself with the young and ignorant, he did indeed mix with them, and seemed to humour their foibles; but, no sooner had he gained their affection by this prudent condescension, than he seized the *Mollissima tempora fandi*, and imprinted his moral maxims deep in their minds. A greater than Socrates used the same method; he associated “with publicans and sinners,” and watched his opportunity for reclaiming them from their vices. It is not, however, to be conceived, that a man, who laboured so much to inculcate maxims of piety and virtue as Socrates evidently did, at the risk of his life, would be so inconsistent or so base as to corrupt the very youths whom he had undertaken to reform. If there were a shadow of suspicion that he could be so gross a hypocrite and vile a monster, Socrates and his school should be abandoned with detestation. But no such accusation was ever brought against him even by the loose Aristophanes. Nor did his bitter enemies Anytus and Melitus include any thing of so foul a nature in their charges against him. If they accused him of corrupting the young men, they meant by that corruption to infer, that he taught them to despise the ridiculous superstitions and iniquitous magistrates of Athens. But perhaps it will be said, his language was sometimes too fond. It should be remembered, that in countries of more genial climate than that under which we live, the affections are stronger, and will express themselves in warmer terms, than such as are usual with us of Northern latitude. In that beautiful and pathetic lamentation over Saul and Jonathan, the mourning friend, in a strain of passionate regard for Jonathan, exclaims, “I am distressed for thee, my brother Jonathan; very pleasant hast thou been unto me: thy love to me was wonderful; passing the love of women.” And St. John is called the disciple “whom Jesus loved.” But vicious and debauched must that mind be, which can interpret these expressions of personal affection into criminal passion or impure connexion. Nor less tainted with foul ideas would that reader be, who should affix vile misconceptions to the language of Socrates. The profligate Lucian, who

laughs at every thing serious, and ridicules every sect of philosophers indiscriminately, censures Socrates for associating particularly with persons of external beauty. That figure or countenance has no attraction, who will assert? But where mental abilities and moral virtues are wanting, personal form can lay no foundation for friendship with a man of understanding. We do not find that Socrates was so particularly attentive to any young man as to Alcibiades; yet it is well known that Alcibiades was never treated otherwise by his affectionate instructor than as a son by his father. So that Lucian’s oblique calumny avails not to the disparagement of our philosopher. Who, that knows the character of Athenæus, will attend to the anecdotes which he delivers? He was a school-master; of a profession not much esteemed by the sophists. To be revenged on them, he has scraped together all the filth he possibly could collect against real or pretended philosophers. The character of Socrates is not to be drawn from the patch-work of a writer incapable of doing justice to a set of men whom he hated, from a persuasion that his art was held in contempt by them. To Plato, to Xenophon, and to their best editors*, we should refer for the true character of Socrates; from them it will appear, beyond contradiction, that the objects of this extraordinary philosopher were, to live consistently with his own principles, and to inculcate into the minds of others maxims of temperance, continency, justice, patriotism, and piety. M. O. N.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 4.

THE two following histrionic anecdotes are from unpublished letters of the famous Mr. T. Potter to Dr. Ducarel.

“Next Saturday Senefino opens his opera-house in Lincolns-inn-fields. He has very large subscriptions.” Dec. 28, 1733.

“The Serenata you enquire after (my friend tells me) is a representation of Mount Parnassus, with the Muses and Apollo seated on different parts of it, and celebrating the marriage of Peleus and Thetis, i. e. the Prince of Orange and the Princess. As to the music, it is pretty full; but whether good or bad,

—certant, & adhuc sub judice lis est.

Some say it is the best, others (that they may be fully even with them) pronounce it the worst, that Handel ever composed.” March 30, 1734.

* Forster, Hutchinson, Simpson, Erwall, Rous, and Edwards.

MR.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 13.

I OBSERVE in your last, p. 870, Mr. Robertson's *defence* of his *History of Greece*. Before making a remark or two on it, let me correct an error of my own. The edition lying before me of the *Abregé de l'Histoire Grecque* is that of Paris, 1774, 8vo. (which bears only *nouvelle édition*): I put 1770 from memory for the first; whereas Mr. R. informs, that it was of 1763, and his *translation* appeared in 1768. This is nothing to the question. His *defence* is surely the most harmless *bull* that ever appeared in print. He confesses his book a translation, yet supposes it no crime to conceal this in his two last editions, because he made additions and alterations! A hundred instances might be given of translations altered as his, but which all bear *translated* in the title. Such are *l'Iliade par la Motte*; *Northern Antiquities*, &c. Mr. R. is so ignorant, as not even to know what a plagiarism is. He says he *knows certainly* that a translation of his second edition appeared in French. This is worse than plagiarism still: though, even if true, it would not answer the question. The French translate his bad translation of their good original! The book is not known in France; and never will be, neither there, nor in England; but has merely sold among the schools in Scotland. He is defied to produce any copy of that translation, or any literary journal that mentioned it: and they who know French literature better than he, know this to be a random assertion. He did well to translate the book, but ought to put in his title-page, *translated from the French, with additions and alterations for the worse*. DETECTOR.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 2.

A CIRCUMSTANCE having discovered to me the author of those elegant poetic effusions in your Magazine for May last, under the signature M. C. S. I cannot help thinking that the Public ought to know that it is indebted for them to the Rev. Mr. Stevens of Repton in Derbyshire, author of a beautiful poem in blank verse, intitled, "Retirement," and published in the year 1782. Its sublime graces, notwithstanding the injustice they met with from the Critical Reviewers, far outweigh its defects. The number of the former are many; those of the latter few and immaterial.

GENT. MAG. Supplement, 1786.

Mr. Stevens's imitation of the Ode to Grosphus, in the above-named Magazine, is at once forcible and elegant. The first Stanza recalls to our imagination the deep tragedy of the Hallsell Indiaman.

The value of peace, taught by military hardships, is more striking from Mr. S. having made the idea *general* in this ode, than if, with Horace, he had confined it to the Thracian and the Mede; and the image of Care is finely heightened from being thrown into so much deeper poetic shade in the imitation than we find in the original.

The pensive strain of the ensuing stanzas comes home to every feeling heart. The infatuated rage for perpetual travelling is thus tenderly reproached:

Why aim we then, the creatures of a day,
To grasp the round of Jove's eternal year?
From clime to clime why ever restless stray,
Sick of the genial sun that gilds our native
sphere?

In the next stanza the image of Care is again brought forward, and his intrusion is managed to admirable effect. There is a more spirited abruptness in this sudden change of his position than Horace has given us, at least in this Ode. We are ready to fancy, that if we turn our heads we shall see the grim fiend looking over our shoulder. But the horror we feel from the striking force of that image is immediately soothed by the affectionate address of the concluding verse. The caution to avoid lifting up the veil which conceals the future from our sight is wholly Mr. Stevens's, and concludes the Ode so happily, as to banish all regret that he has left the succeeding poetic matter of the original untouched, charming as that matter is.

The Idyllium of Moschus is also beautifully rendered. The two last lines contrast, by the harmonious serenity of their numbers, the sonorous energy of the preceding ones. In the third verse, the contrast of a perilous situation, and one of sweet security, is thus strongly impressed on the imagination:

How wretched he, whose toil is on the main,
A boat his home! the fish his dangerous
prize!

[plane
While by some fountain side, the spreading
Its verdant shade to my repose supplies:

Ah, then, how sweet its murmur to my ear,
That soothes my sense, and not alarms my
fear!

The

The simplicity of the words, "a boat his home," has a more picturesque effect than could be produced by the most elaborate and ornamented description; it makes us feel all the dreariness of such a situation. Yet the word *fish* seems below the dignity of the general strain. It is presuming, when people who are not themselves poets, suggest alterations in such poetry as this, else I should think the objection might thus be obviated:

Wretched, whose dangerous toil is on the
main,

A boat his home! the scaly race his prize!
While by some fountain side, &c.

The Sonnet succeeding the Ode, and the Idyllium, is in Milton's best manner, which is surely the highest possible praise. Little elegies, consisting of four stanzas and a couplet, are no more sonnets than they are epic poems. The sonnet is of a particular and *arbitrary* construction; it partakes of the nature of blank verse, by the lines running into each other at proper intervals. Each line of the first eight rhymes four times, and the order in which these rhymes should fall is *decisive*. For the ensuing six lines there is more licence, and they may, or may not, at pleasure, close with a couplet.

Of Milton's English sonnets, only that to Oliver Cromwell ends with a couplet; but that single instance is a sufficient precedent. However, in three out of his five Italian ones, the two concluding lines rhyme to each other.

The style of the sonnet should be nervous; and, where the subject will with propriety bear elevation, *sublime*; with which simplicity of language is by no means incompatible. If the subject is familiar and domestic, the style should, though affectionate, be vigorous, though plain, be energetic. The great models of perfection for the sublime and domestic sonnet are those of Milton's "To the Soldier to spare his Dwelling-place," and "To Mr. Laurence." The sonnet is certainly the most difficult species of all poetic composition; but difficulty well subdued is excellence. Mrs. Smith says she has been told, that the *regular* sonnet suits not the nature or genius of our language. Surely this assertion cannot be demonstrated, and therefore was not worth attention.

Out of eighteen English sonnets, written by Milton, four are bad. The rest, though they are not all free from cer-

tain hardneses, have a pathos, and a greatness in their simplicity, sufficient to endear the legitimate sonnet to every reader of just taste; they possess a characteristic grace, which can never belong to three elegiac stanzas closing with a couplet.

H. WHITE.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 2.

AS you favoured my remarks on Milton with a place in a former Magazine, please to insert the following when convenient.

Were it not better done, *as others use*,
To sport with *Amaryllis* in the shade,
Or with the tangles of *Neära's* hair?

Lycidas, v. 67.

Milton, having his mind filled with ideas of sublimer poetry, in this passage justly blames *Buchanan*, who indecently prolonged his *amorous descant* to an advanced age, whereas our poet weaned himself from levities in early life, as appears again by the apology at the end of his elegies.

Hæc ego, mente olim læva, studioque supino,
Nequitia posui vana trophæa meæ.

The *Amaryllis* to whom Milton alludes is to be found in the *Desiderium Lutetia* of Buchanan, which begins,

O formosa *Amarylli*, tuo jam septima bruma
Me procul aspectu, jam septima detinet ætas:
Sed neque septima bruma nivalibus horrida
nimbis,

Septima nec rapidis candens fervoribus æstas
Extinxit vigiles nostro sub pectore curas, &c.
and ends,

Et prius æquoribus pisces et montibus umbræ,
Et volucres deerunt sylvis, et murmura ven-
tis.

[ignes:
Quam mihi discedent formosæ *Amaryllidos*
Illa meum rudibus succendit pectora flammis,
Finiet illa meos moriens morientis amores.

The mere mention indeed of *Amaryllis* by the two poets might have been accidental; but, among the several complimentary poems addressed to *Neära*, the *tangles of her hair* make so conspicuous a figure in the last elegy of the Scottish poet, that there can be no reason to doubt of the person on whom Milton intended to fix his censure.

Fervida tot telis non proficientibus ira
Fugit ad auxilium dia *Neära* tuum.
Et capiti assitens te dormitante capillum
Aureolum flavæ tollit ab orbe comæ,
Et mihi ridenti (quis enim non talia vincla
Rideat) arridens brachia vinxit amor:
Lustantem diu, sed frustra, evadere, traxit
Captivum dominæ restituitque meæ.

And

And again in the following epigram :
 Liber eram, vacuo mihi cum sub corde *Neera*
 Ex oculis fixit spicula missa suis.
 Deinde unum evellens ex auricomantecapillum
 Vertice, captivis vincla dedit manibus.
 Risi equidem, fateor, vani ludibria nexus,
 Hoc laqueo facilem dum mihi spero fugam :
 Ast ubi tentanti spes irrita cessit, aënis
 Non secus ac manicis implicitus, gemui.
 Et modo membra pilo vinctus miser abstrahor
 uno * :

Quo dominæ nutus me violentus agit.

The English reader loses very little by not understanding this pedantic sing-song; of which the necessary evidence hath obliged me to quote full largely. It is much to be regretted, that Buchanan and his contemporaries had not applied themselves to cultivating their own languages, instead of depressing genius, and wasting infinite labour and application on servile and awkward imitations of antient elegance. Whoever hath the perseverance to turn over the numerous volumes of Latin poetry written in the sixteenth century, will probably find the "*two-banded engin*," arrive at the "*guarded mount*," and discover the "*Gangetidis oris Luciferi regis domus*." (Eleg. 3). Milton, by his distant allusions, seems to have supposed, but very erroneously, that his readers in general were as well acquainted as himself with the whole circle of literature.

Yours, &c. T. H. W.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 20.

I AM persuaded that you would not willingly be instrumental in propagating error: therefore it will be proper to have the passage, p. 647 in the Magazine for August, either animadverted on or explained; for your correspondent affirms, that the waters of many rivers in Russia flow in a manner contrary to the laws of gravitation. He says, "of this river (the Karafée, or black water) they have an opinion in Russia, that one part of it flows upwards for several versts together. *But this is in some sort true* not only of the Karafée, but of all the rivers of the Krim that have a strong current."—"The Tartars dig canals from the source of the river which lies nearest to their particular habitations"—"in fact, these canals do lie, in many places, for a verst in length, *some fathoms higher than the level of the stream* from whence they are supplied."

* And Beauty draws us with a single hair.
Pope's Rape of the Lock.

A philosophic traveller will not too readily give credit to the relations of ignorant people in matters of this sort, however confidently they may assert them; for it exceeds all credibility among rational people, that the stream within the bed of a river, however rapid in its descent down a declivity, should ascend a rising ground, without first spreading its surface over the circumjacent lands, and raising it to somewhat above the level of the top of such rising ground. But to ascend into a canal *some fathoms higher* than the level of the stream, by means of a strong current, is a thing impossible.

The ascent of water from a valley when confined within pipes, after descending in pipes from higher ground, counterbalancing its descent, has been a matter of astonishment to some people who were ignorant of the principle which carries the water so confined *to the level of the stream* from which it issues. The ancients were ignorant of this principle, as appears from the remains of old aqueducts, which were constructed for the conveyance of water over vallies from the side of one hill to another. Some country people, who have never known of such an ascent of water, have been much surprized on observing, when they came to London, the ascent of water in pipes for the supply of the city; which may, perhaps, have been ignorantly imputed by some to the strong current of the river from whence the water flows. I have known a gentleman of very good understanding in other matters, confidently affirm, that a river which he named descended a declivity so rapidly (on the side of a road down an hill on which he had travelled) that, by the force of the current, it ascended a rising ground, which sprang up instantly from the bottom of the declivity; which rising (as he imagined) corresponded with an ascent on the adjoining road, not considering, that though there was a rising in the road, the bed of the river might lie within a channel where there was no rising.

I would willingly bring your correspondent's account of these canals in Russia within the bounds of probability, by supposing that the rivers are so large, and so near the sea, as to be affected by the tides: in that case, water may be collected and detained in a stagnant canal at the time of spring-tide, which may remain above the level of the stream

stream at other times. But that cannot be owing, as your correspondent apprehends, to the strong current of a river; and if this is really the case, that it is effected by the tide, he must acknowledge that he has expressed himself very improperly. Yours, &c. B. M.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 31.

IN answer to two of your correspondents, I beg leave to tell you what I know concerning the bird vulgarly called the Solitary Sparrow. My only authority for its being found in England is that of a lady, who used to visit at Stow, and who has repeatedly told me that a remarkable bird used to sing, in the mornings, upon the roof of one of the many edifices at that celebrated place, called *The Castle*; and that the servants termed it the Solitary Sparrow. It was this account which made me look into Brookes's book, which happened to be at hand. Your correspondents, if I remember right, allow that the bird is found in France; and perhaps it may only pass in some fine seasons into England and Ireland; for an ingenious young Irishman, who is now publishing by subscription some ancient Irish poems with translations, assures me that this bird is found in Ireland. If the bird be a stranger to our climate, how came the familiar term of the Solitary Sparrow? Late naturalists well observe, that several uncommon birds escape notice from their similarity to others. This Solitary Sparrow resembles at a distance a large swallow, or small black-bird. Of the swallow's song there are vulgar tales, which are probably owing to this bird. Ornithology makes many acquisitions among us from time to time, and this may be one. At any rate it is hoped that, if the assertion concerning this bird's being found in England prove erroneous, it will be allowed that it was made upon sufficient grounds. J. P.

MR. URBAN, *Lewes, Sussex, Dec. 20.*

AS your correspondent W. B. requests some information respecting the curious silver ring, of which he sent you a drawing last month, permit me to communicate my thoughts to him.

This ring appears, by the device on its top, to be one of three that was given by a mother to each of the same number of her children, as a token of maternal affection, which is expressed, in a very striking manner, by the representation of a pelican nourishing her

young ones with the vital blood from her own bosom. The motto (in old English characters) I take to be an abbreviation of "their mother*," which tends to corroborate this opinion.

It was with pleasure I observed the appearance of this new correspondent, his residence being a place which abounds with many curious remains of ancient grandeur; many valuable relics of Roman and British antiquities have likewise been there.

I think it will be highly acceptable to your numerous readers, if W. B. would favour them with correct drawings of some of the beautiful ruins which that town exhibits (to which I have no doubt but he is equal), as those views which are given in Morant's History of Colchester, and all other drawings of the Castle, Buttolph's Priory, &c. &c. are very defective. H. J.

MR. URBAN, *Dundalk, March 16.*

IT is an anecdote not generally known, and which would probably be acceptable to the biographer of the late Mr. Henderson, that the prologue spoken by that gentleman at Bath, on his assuming his real name, was written by Mr. Robert De la Main, a dancing-master, *now* residing in Bristol, and *then* in Bath. De la Main is a man of some genius, and a good deal of learning. He was entered a student in Trinity-college, Dublin, in which learned seminary he continued till his retentive faculties were so weakened by a violent fever, that almost every idea he had formerly imbibed or conceived escaped his memory. On this he quitted the college, and relinquished all his literary pursuits. In a few years after, his retentive faculties recovered their original tone, and all the faded ideas of his mind revived. AMICUS.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 9.

I BEG leave to ask you, or your respectable correspondent J. C. B. whether, in the science of heraldry, new terms are allowed to the colours? It would give me satisfaction to know this. Azure expresses the blue colour for a coat of any person under the degree of a Baron. Why then is the letter B repeatedly put for Az. in the heraldic notes at p. 993 of your last Magazine? OBSERVATOR.

* Rather *ihg. mer*, i. e. *Jesus mercy*; for *ayez mercie*. EDIT.

MR. URBAN, *Liverpool, Dec. 29.*

IN p. 1008 you have given an engraving from an historical painting in the East window of Chicknall church, and your correspondent requests an explanation of the subject, which I conceive may be given to his satisfaction.

The person on his knees is Augustus Cæsar, and the female figure the Tiburtine Sibyl, pointing out to him the infant Jesus in the bosom of the Virgin, on the day of his nativity.

This has been a favourite subject with the elder painters: I have a print of it executed in chiaro scuro with two blocks of wood, which passes for the work of Parmigiano, but which was done, under his directions, by Antonio da Trento, as appears from Vasari*; in which, I scarcely need say, the subject is treated not only in a different, but in a very superior, manner.

The story is shortly this. When the Romans intreated the Emperor that they might be allowed to pay him divine worship, he sent for the Sibyl;—whilst he was consulting her whether he should accept the adoration, a blaze of glory appeared in the sky, in the midst of which stood the Virgin, on an altar, with the infant Jesus in her bosom; and whilst the Sibyl pointed out the vision to the Emperor, a voice was heard, saying, *Hæc est ara Dei cæli*. The Sibyl also told him, that the boy was born on that very day, and that he was greater than Augustus. In consequence of which, the Emperor not only refused to be worshiped himself, but offered up frankincense; and the apartment was dedicated to the Holy Mary, on the site of which is now built the church called Santa Maria ara cœli.—Thus far the Monkish legend; which may be seen more fully, with the authorities, in the late Mr. Rogers's Collection of Prints in Imitation of Drawings, vol. II. p. 239.

The last-mentioned author quotes also the following narration from a MS. of the “*Speculum Humanæ Salvationis*,” in the collection of Dr. Chauncy:

“Circa idem tempus, Octavianus toti mundo dominabatur, [batur. Et ideo à Romanis, tanquam Deus reputatus. Ipse autem Sibyllam prophetissam consulebat Si in mundo aliquis eo major futurus erat:

* “E dopo fece (Antonio da Trento) con due stampe sole la Sibylla Tiburtina che mostra ad Ottaviano Imperadore Christo nato in Grembo alla Vergine.” Vasari, vol. II. p. 309, ed. 1647.

Eodem die, quando Christus in Judea nascebatur, [contemplabatur, Sibylla Romæ circulum aureum juxta solem In arculo illo virgo pulcherrima residebat, Quæ puerum speciosissimum in gremio gerebat; Quod illa Cæsari Octaviano monstravit, Et regem potentiorē ipso natum esse indicavit. O quam potens est rex regum, & dominus dominorum, [demonorum. Qui humanum genus liberavit à captivitate Potentiam hujus regis Cæsar Augustus formidavit, [savit.” Et ab hominibus Deus vocari & reputari recu- Yours, &c. W. R.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 31.

IN answer to your correspondent's inquiry (p. 1008) about the painted glass, &c. at Chicknall St. James, I beg leave to inform him, that, on the union of this rectory with that of Mashbury, in the same county, by licence from the Bishop of London, in 1766, at the procurement of Foote Gower, M. D. late vicar, presented to both churches 1761, by Joseph Strutt, Esq. his lady's brother, who purchased the advowsons of Mr. Stock, the Doctor repaired the church of Chicknall in 1767, removing the screen and gallery, and separating the desk and pulpit, placing them as now on opposite sides. Under the present pulpit was found a stone stair-case, leading into a buttress without, whence it was supposed sermons were formerly delivered*. The floor of the clerk's desk has some boards painted, with pincers, &c. probably instruments of the passion. In the East window the Doctor placed the paintings mentioned by your correspondent, which were all brought from a cottage at Raleigh; in the church of which place, or some other in its neighbourhood, they probably once stood: together with another, which he has not mentioned, of a king crowned, holding a sceptre and book. The words *dieu merci* are in the border round it.

In the West window Dr. G. put the *Mildmay* arms: A. 3 lions rampant Az. with quarterings and crest from Turling Hall, which belonged to that family in the beginning of this century, and was purchased by Mr. Strutt 1761.

* Query, if there was such a communication with the stone preaching cross on the South side of Iron Acton church, engraved in Mr. Bigland's first Number of “*Historical, Monumental, and Genealogical Collections relative to the County of Gloucester*.” In the print it seems to adhere to the church, but is described as having four clear sides.

The

The other coat, with its impalement, he had from an alehouse at Roxwell; originally it may be from one of the five mansion-houses subsisting in that village when Mr. Morant wrote (see vol. I. p. 70—74.)

The ancient coat, Barré nebulé O. and Az. which was originally in the West window of Chicknall church, was removed by the Doctor on the repair.

Thomas Stock the rector, whose epitaph you have printed, was succeeded, 1744, by John Shrigley, M. A. who married his niece Mrs. Carter, to whom her uncle left the advowson.

Though Dr. G. was a zealous antiquary, he did not consider the confusion such a translation of coats of arms, &c. from one church to another, in very distant parts of the county, would make in the observations of future church-noters. They might weary themselves with tracing the connexion between the coats and the lords of the manor or incumbents of Chicknall St. James, or with conjectures that they might have been inserted in the windows of St. James's church here on the dilapidation of the church of St. Mary, which was here about the reign of Edw. III. But I should weary you with the instances of such confusion which modern taste has introduced into our antiquarian researches, and therefore hasten to subscribe myself Yours, &c. H. D.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 6.

YOUR valuable correspondent T. Row (p. 470) tells us, he has a "Manual of Latin Prayers" with the figure of King Henry VI. royally apparelled, and under him written *De Beato Henrico*. An antiphona and a prayer follow, the latter of which he has given you. He does not give us the date of his Manual, nor whether it is *in usum Sarum*. I the rather wish he had done this, because I have found this antiphona and prayer only in the *Horæ*, and not in any Manual that has fallen under my observation. I find it first in "*Horæ B. M. V. in us. Sarum*," printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1502; an ear-

lier edition than that mentioned by Hearne¹. Lord Oxford's copy was dated 1504. In these are the two prayers composed by Henry VI. at fol. 39, and the prayer to him pp. 124 and 125.

The next copy of *Horæ*, in which I have seen the prayer to Henry VI. is that printed by R. Pynson 1522². It is also in those printed by Regnault at Paris 1524, 1530, 1534, 1535, 1536³.

Henry VII. had made application to Pope Alexander VI. 1494, for the removal of Henry VI's bones from Windsor to Westminster, and we may suppose at the same time for his canonization⁴. The Pope directed, the same year, non. Oct. a bull to the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of Durham, to enquire into his pretensions to this reward. He admits his excellent character, and his munificent foundation of two colleges for the relief of poor scholars, and the miracles wrought at his tomb, which were universally celebrated; but directs a further inquiry to be made into them *diligenter, soleriter, prudenter, accurate, caute & mature*, by proper witnesses upon oath⁵. An entry of the expence of the canonization is in Archbishop Morton's Register, same year, printed in Wilkins⁶. The whole matter rested here for the present; but was resumed 1504, when Julius II. directed a like bull to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of Winchester, Durham, and London⁷; and all that was obtained at this time was a bull from the Pope, of the same date (13 kal. Junii), to remove his body from Windsor to Westminster, where he had been often heard to express his wish to be buried⁸. It is probable, as Henry VII. could not obtain the other request, he omitted a removal which was to be attended only "*cum ceremoniis & honoribus more aliorum regum*," without the devotions attending a canonized body, which would have cost too much.

Rapin, after Camden⁹, supposed the expence deterred Henry VII. from pursuing the canonization; but Lord Verulam says, the Pope was afraid of

¹ Preface to Otterburne and Whethamstede, p. liv.

² British Topography, vol. II. p. 340

³ Ibid. II. 345, 349, 350.

⁴ Parker, Antiq. Brit. Ecc. 299. Ed. Drake, p. 447. Fuller, Church History, IV. 153. Wilkins, Concil. IV. 635. Spelman, II. 720.

⁵ See this bull in Spelman, Conc. II. 720. Wilkins, ibid. 640. Lyndwode Provinc. 75.

⁶ Concil. IV. 636.

⁷ See this bull in Sir James Ware's "Annales Hiberniæ, Anno 1504," and in Hearne's Appendix to his Preface beforementioned, N° VIII. p. c.

⁸ Rymer, Fœd. XIV. pp. 103, 104.

⁹ Brit. Surrey.

"lessening the esteem of that kind of honour, if there was not some distance kept between *Innocents* and *Saints*, Henry VI. being universally reckoned a *simple man*."

Hearne, whose head was full of *jure divino*, says, the Pope knew that Henry was not king *de jure* but only *de facto*, and a poor creature. So Habington, Life of Edward IV.

Your readers may adopt which solution they please. Rapin's appears to me to suit better with Henry VII's character than Bacon's with that of Julius¹⁰.

Mr. Hearne tells us, in his Preface beforementioned, that Henry VIII. resumed the design of the canonization, and applied to the Pope about the time of his wishing to obtain a divorce from Queen Catharine, and to marry Anne Boleyn, but that his Holiness refused him on account of that unjustifiable desire. He thinks this a most extraordinary application from a prince of Henry VIII's loose character; but if it be true, *as he had heard an hundred times*, that the virtues of Henry VI. were so celebrated in the beginning of his reign as to occasion prayers, addressed to him, to be inserted in the public services of religion, it is no wonder the idea should be resumed.

Now, not to insist that Hearne's account of these particulars is founded on *hearsay* only, we have seen that these prayers to Henry VI. got into the service-books above 20 years before, as Hearne himself shews. He dates them 1510, and I have specified them eight years sooner. Henry VIII's divorce was solicited at Rome 1527, took place 1533, and was confirmed by parliament, and the king was declared supreme head of the church, next year. This was followed by a reformation of the church service and a retrenchment of saints, among whom, one who wanted the support of papal canonization would certainly fall foremost.

Leaving, therefore, for the present, the proof of Henry VIII's application in favour of Henry VI's canonization on the slight authority on which Hearne rests it, till the actual record of it is pointed out, I proceed to observe, that, though the copies of this antiphona and prayer agree in the main with the first of 1502, 1504, and 1510, yet in 1522

sempiterna is printed *superna*; and, instead of *Per Christum Dominum nostrum*, we have *Per dominum n^orum J. C.* ¹¹ *qui tecum vivit & regnat Deus per oⁱa secula seculorum*.—The portrait of the king, standing in his robes and crown, with a sceptre in his right hand, and an open book in his left, first appears in 1524, and is continued the same in succeeding books, though the portraits of other saints vary in their attitudes, &c. Mr. Hearne's copy gives the title, *A Prayer to Holy Kynge Henry*. All the others, beginning with Wynkyn de Worde, 1502, have it *Oratio de Beato Rege Henrico*. The two little prayers by him are only in Wynkyn de Worde's editions.

What has been here advanced may convince your correspondent OBSERVATOR, p. 584, that this is not *so great a mistake intruded* into the English history as he imagines.—An Emperor of the Romans, and founder of the see of Bambergh, and his wife¹², might with propriety be commemorated in the *Roman Martyrology*, but would have no pretence to a place in an English one.

Yours, &c. D. H.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

TO what I have suggested in p. 942, give me leave to subjoin a hint that your useful Obituary may be made more useful by pruning off certain superfluous branches; to make room for more fruitful ones. You will easily perceive this points to certain excrescences, or, if you please, efflorescences, with which your Obituary has of late occasionally abounded. Panegyric has excluded information; for characters may be drawn with all the luxuriance of Clarendon, and yet convey no meaning. Such have certainly now and then filled up a column of your later numbers; and, in one instance, the hackneyed lines of our old friend Flaccus have been called in for this purpose, just as we have seen certain stanzas tacked to epitaphs in country church-yards. The best character of the benevolent Hanway is the catalogue of his works, and the history of his life; and facts, naked and unadorned facts, should always take place of general deductions from them. But——*jat sapienti*.

Yours, &c. NON INFIDUS.

¹⁰ See Rapin's *Acta Regia*, III. 67. n.

¹² He died 1014, and was canonized 1152, and called the Father of the Monks.—See also *Breviarium Rom. Antv.* ap Plant. 1532, p. 924, and Lippiloo *Vitæ Sanctior. per Grassium*, III. 168. Col. 1603.

¹¹ *filium tuum* is added here, 1524, 1534.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 20.

FROM a wish to contribute to the correctness of your excellent Miscellany, I always read it over pen in hand, prepared to notice any errors that may have escaped your compositor, or your correspondents, from one month to the other, that no time may be lost to render your compilation as correct as possible, and to supply what little information falls within my power.

P. 1008, col. i. Qu. was Robert earl of Essex's body found at *Carmarthen*?

I wish you would give us the Rules for Servants, from p. 1023, printed on a folding leaf at the end of your Magazine, like *Hornsbys*'s lottery paper, that we might stick it up in our kitchens, and in every office for hiring servants.

If I mistake not, the engraving of the *Man of Rofs* in another publication, mentioned p. 1026, would do as well for any other *man*—unless the *Man of Rofs* was a remarkable ugly man. I wish you would get Mr. Ball's portrait up and copy it*.

Can you tell what became of Jedidiah Buxton, to whom you refer p. 1035, who, being 49 in 1754, is probably dead by this time.

Whether VINDEX of your two last months be the same who formerly addressed you under that title, I neither know nor care; but clear I am, that he possesses all that self-importance which his countrymen are known to possess, and feels completely the irritability of such a character. I shall add nothing to J. A.'s strictures on him p. 1041.

The Microcosm is a periodical work, in imitation of the *Spectator*, but far inferior to it, though good for the production of an *Eton scholar*, assisted occasionally by one of the ushers, and intermitted during the holidays. The writer's name is said to be SMITH. Its price is 2d. per number, and it is just advertised.

"Symonds Inn is not an inn of court or chancery, but serves to accommodate divers masters of chancery, solicitors, and attornies." This is all that is said of it by Maitland. J. Speed, in his edition of Stowe, speaks of it as "lately new builded, and now a pretty handsome place, in which several offices are kept, as the Registers Office," &c. Stowe says nothing about it (*Survey*, p. 435). It was probably the mansion-house of some of the family of Symonds, of whom I find John buried at St. Saviour, Southwark, 1625, and Samuel at Camberwell 1699.

Lady Falmouth, who died Dec. 23, was 80 years old.

Mr. Unwin left a son and two daughters. He went to Winchester with his intimate friend Mr. Thornton, and there caught the illness of which he died. He has an uncle living near Croydon, who is believed to be the patron of the livings which he held. His ward was the daughter of a first cousin (not a brother), whose father had been a stationer, in partnership with Mr. Leifs, at the 3 Z's in Cheapside, and who afterwards was partner with Mr. Job Johnson, in the shop formerly kept by Alderman Janssen, next door to Mr. Longman, in Paternoster-Row. Q.

EXTRACTS from the Second Volume of the Travels of the Marquis of CHASTELLUX in North America.

(Concluded from p. 1047.)

PAGE 88. I was guided to New London by a man whom I had seen come in the night before, accompanying two large young women, who had on their heads immense bonnets of gauze, covered with ribbons, and adorned in a manner that was quite a contrast to the simplicity of Muller's house; yet they were his daughters, and had been to sup in the neighbourhood. I avoided speaking to them, because I did not doubt but we had taken possession of their beds, and I was ready to die with fear that French gallantry would compel me to restore them. I know not how they managed, but I saw them again in the morning, and they did not appear pretty,

P. 91. Johnson, at whose house we stopt, is a Scotchman, the most ridiculous fellow in the world, and spoke English so unintelligibly that Mr. Dillon asked him what language it was. I foresaw, as he was out of humour, and a little in liquor, this question would do us no good; and accordingly, when we mounted our horses, in less than an hour, he had the conscience to ask 7 dollars for about 20lb. of maize leaves, which our horses had eaten, and two bowls of toddy, which our people had drunk. We found a different reception from Mr. Hodnett, another Scotchman, aged 72, who had been in America 40 years, and made a settlement. He was active, civil, and full of compliments, but proud of his European origin, and having spent some time at Corke, where he had lost a good opportunity of learning French, by living with some French merchants

* This we would readily do. EDIT.

merchants 50 years ago. He asked me, 20 times, if I did not know them, and brought me an old book, the only one in his house, a miserable treatise of Geography, in which he had put a mark at Corke, and told me, that, in his opinion, it was the best geographical work extant. I was very sure he had never read any other, and amused myself with telling him he had got a treasure, and ought to take great care of it. He went and locked it up, and brought a scrap of paper with the arms and devices of the Hodnett family. I assured him it was known all over Europe, and it was not paying too dear for a good bed and supper, for next morning he would not make out a bill. I thought it, however, right to pay him honestly, hoping that the family of the Hodnetts would know nothing of the matter, nor think themselves obliged to add to their arms the sign of an inn.

P. 121. At Mr. Harrison's, governor of Virginia, we talked of the first Congress assembled in America, where he sat 10 years, and which was composed of all the persons distinguished at the time for virtue and capacity. The people of Virginia were certainly best satisfied with the English government. They are more planters than traders, and their cultivation is rather rich than industrious. They possessed almost to themselves the tobacco trade, a privileged staple. The English came hither for it, and brought in exchange all the articles of use and luxury. They shewed a particular affection and predilection for Virginia, and favoured also the particular disposition of the country, where the love of gain and indolence have equal rights, and are mutual bounds to each other*. It was no easy matter to persuade these people to take up arms because the town of Boston, 300 leagues distant, refused to pay a tax on tea, and was in open rebellion with England. Activity must therefore be substituted to indolence, and foresight to carelessness. The idea, so shocking to every man brought up in the principles of the English constitution, of submission to a tax to which he has not given his consent, must therefore be awakened. The case had not happened. The wiser part foresaw it would; but the difficulty was to convince the people of it. When Messrs. Harrison, Jefferson, and Lee, set out for the congress at Philadelphia, several persons of consequence, but not fully informed,

could hardly believe them, but trusted implicitly to their management. When Lord North's speech discovered the plan of the British government, and was circulated in the Gazettes, he found these same people, at his return, had changed their sentiments. These particular details are necessary for the people of Europe to form a just idea of the great events in which they have interested themselves so much. They are still more deceived if they think the Thirteen States of America were always animated by the same spirit, and influenced by the same sentiments; and still more, if they suppose they resemble each other in government, manners, and opinions †.

P. 141. Virginia will preserve a distinct character longer than any of the other States, whether it be that prejudices are the more lasting as they are more absurd and frivolous, or that those which wound only part of mankind are more attended to than those which affect the whole. In the present revolution the old families have been disgusted at seeing new men occupy the first places in the army and government. The Tories have taken advantage of it to cool the less zealous among the Whigs; but the popular party has not given way; and it is only to be regretted that the same activity was not exerted to fight the English as to dispute about precedence. It is to be feared, however, that at the peace circumstances becoming less favourable to this party, it may be forced to give way altogether, or at least support itself only by factions, which must interrupt the order of society. But if reason ought to blush at seeing prejudices so strongly riveted among new people, humanity will feel more from the poverty in which so many whites live in Virginia. Among those rich plantations where the negro alone is unhappy, one sees frequently miserable huts inhabited by whites whose wan figure and ragged habit proclaim poverty. At first, I could not satisfy myself how, in a country where there is so much land to break up, men who do not decline labour can remain in misery; but I found that all these useless lands, these immense estates with which Virginia is still covered, have their proprietors. Nothing is more common than to see persons who possess 5 or 6000 acres of land, but break up no more than their negroes can cultivate. Yet they will not give nor sell

* See Burnaby's Travels through North America, p. 155, 8vo. Edit.

† Ib. 159.

the smallest portion, because they are attached to their possessions, and always hope to increase the number of their negroes. These whites without fortune, and frequently without industry, are restrained on all sides, and are reduced to the small number of acres which they first purchased. Now the land not being generally good in America, and particularly in Virginia, requires a good stock to break it up with success, because cattle assist and maintain the cultivation. One sees much land broke up in the East, but the parcels of land, easily and cheaply bought there, consist always of 200 acres at least. In the South the climate is not so healthy, and the new settlers, without the wealth of Virginia, feel the inconveniences of the climate, and the indolence which it inspires. Below this class of people we must place the negroes, who would be still more to be pitied than they, if their natural insensibility did not in some measure lessen the miseries of slavery. Seeing them so ill-lodged, ill-clothed, and frequently broken down with labour, I thought their treatment as rigorous as it is every where else, but was assured that it was infinitely milder than they experience in the sugar colonies. The people of Virginia are of gentler dispositions than those in the sugar colonies, who are hungry, and eager to make fortunes to carry home to Europe; the produce of their labour being not so valuable, the negroes are not so severely tasked, and are less thievish and dishonest than in the islands, and most of them being born in the country, it is observed, are commonly less depraved than those born in Africa. Many of the Virginians treat their negroes with great humanity; and in general they seemed grieved at having any, and are perpetually talking of abolishing slavery*, and finding another method to improve their estates. It is true, this opinion, almost universally prevalent, is inspired by different motives. Philosophers, and those people who are mostly educated in the principles of sound philosophy, consider only justice and the rights of humanity. Fathers of families, and those who are attentive to their interests, complain of the expence of keeping negroes, whose labour bears no proportion to that of day-labour, or white servants, and that

the epidemic diseases make their property precarious, and their income uncertain.

P. 152. Religion, in these countries, presents nothing remarkable but the manner how they contrive to do without it. The prevailing religion before the revolution was that of England, which requires Episcopacy, and that every priest should be ordained by a bishop. Before the war, they went to England to study and get orders. It being impossible, during the war, to fill up the vacancies, the churches were shut up, and no steps afterwards taken to establish an English church independent of England. The most absolute toleration became established; but the other communions were no gainers by the losses of the former; each remained as before; and this kind of religious interregnum occasioned no disorder.—The clergy have received a severe check by the new constitution, which forbids their taking any part in the government, even by voting at elections. It is true, judges and lawyers were subjected to the same exclusion, but from a different motive. They did not choose that public business should interfere with private; and they wished to found in the state a separate body, under the name of The Judiciary. Perhaps these views in themselves are good, but they are attended with one present inconvenience: the lawyers, who are certainly the best informed, are removed from civil councils, and the administration is committed to ignorant or unexperienced persons. The government here consists of the Assembly of Deputies, named by the towns and counties, answering to the House of Commons; the Senate, whose members are chosen by many counties, united more or less, according to the population of these counties, answering to the House of Lords; an executive Council, where the Governor presides, and whose members are chosen by the two houses, which answers to the King of England's executive power.

P. 169. At S. Andover we stopped at a wretched inn kept by one Foster. His wife had charming children, but she appeared to me extravagant, and I thought she was a little in liquor. She shewed me, with much importance, a book in which her eldest daughter was reading, and I was surprised to find it

* While this was in the press we have the satisfaction to learn, that a proposal to emancipate all negro-slaves was actually made in the assembly of Virginia by a Mr. Madison, probably a relation of the professor of philosophy in the university at Williamsburg; which failed from some informality, but produced a law preparatory to such a step in future. See *Historical Chronicle* for January, 1787. EDIT.

was a book of Italian prayers. The girl, who was near 17, repeated to me an Indian prayer, without understanding it, but she had learnt it by chance of an Indian servant; and her mother thought all this very wonderful.

P. 173. At Greenland township-meeting, Mr. Barkminster, a young minister, spoke with much grace, and very reasonably for a preacher. I particularly noticed the artful manner in which he introduced politics into his sermon, comparing Christians, redeemed by the blood of Christ, but still obliged to struggle against the flesh and sin, to the thirteen United States, who had indeed gained liberty and independence, but were still obliged to exert all their power to resist a formidable power, and to preserve the treasure which they had obtained.

P. 183. At Portsmouth I heard of a new sect called *Universalists*, under one *Andrew*, who pretends that, Christ having redeemed all men, none could be damned, otherwise his mission would have been useless in a great measure. If this opinion is not new, it is very convenient; but it rather furnished matter for conversation and pleasantries than discussion.

P. 190. At Newbury the merchants' warehouses, built near their houses, serve to adorn them; and their style of architecture is very like that of our great orangeries.

P. 195. At Boston I went to the subscription-ball, where I was received by my old acquaintance Mr. Brick, who was one of the managers. The Marquis de Vaudreuil opened the ball with Mrs. Temple. M. de l'Aiguille the elder, and M. Truguet, danced each a minuet, and did credit to the French nation by their noble and easy manner of dancing. I am sorry to say, that it was a little different from that of the Americans, which is in general very awkward, especially in minuets. The prettiest dancers were Mrs. Jarvis, her sister Miss Betsey Broom, and Mrs. Whitcome. I found the ladies tolerably well-dressed, but with less elegance and expence than at Philadelphia. The room is superb, of a fine style, well decorated and lighted; and for effect, good order, and refreshment, this assembly is very superior to that of the city tavern at Philadelphia.

P. 197. Mr. Hancock was ill of the gout. I had seen him eighteen months before, when I was first at Boston. I had then a long conversation with him,

in which I easily discovered that force of character which enabled him to act so distinguished a part in the present revolution. He had a great fortune, which he sacrificed almost entirely in defence of his country, and which contributed not a little to keep up his credit. Unfortunately, though he is still under fifty, he is so afflicted with the gout, that he is frequently whole months unable to see any body.

P. 198. I dined with the M. de Vaudreuil and other company at Mr. Brick's; after dinner tea was brought in; and when that was over, Mr. B. insisted on our staying to supper. It was served up just four hours after we had risen from table. You will easily conceive we did not touch it, but the Americans played their parts well. In general they eat less than we do at a meal, but then they eat as often as they please, which I think a very bad way. Food acts in their stomachs as visits with us in France, not going out till fresh comes in. We passed the day very agreeably. Mr. B. is an amiable man, and does the honours of his house very well. There reigned in this society an ease and freedom which is pretty general at Boston, and must be particularly pleasant to the French.

P. 200. Among our officers I observed that those who spoke English, were much more disposed to like the inhabitants of the country, than those who cannot make the language familiar to them. The Americans shew more surprize than dissatisfaction when they meet with a stranger who does not understand English. At first they thought this language must be universal in Europe; but if they owed this opinion to a prejudice of education, a kind of national pride, this pride must be hurt by the not unfrequent recollection that the language of the country was that of its oppressors. Accordingly they avoid saying, "You speak good English, you understand English very very well." I have often heard them say, "You speak very good American, American is not difficult to learn." They go further, and have seriously proposed to introduce a new language; and some, for the public convenience, would have the Hebrew substituted to the English, taught in the schools, and used in all public acts. You may suppose this scheme was not adopted: but you will at least conclude that the aversion of the Americans for the English could not shew itself in a more striking manner.

P. 208. One sees on several hills the principal

principal forts that defended the strong camp at Cambridge. I examined some of them, and particularly that of *Prospect-hill*. They all seemed made in a very judicious manner, and I was not surprized that the English respected them during the winter of 1776. The American troops were well lodged and victualled; while the English, notwithstanding their communications with the sea, wanted many essential articles, particularly fire-wood and fresh provisions. Their Government, which did not expect to find so much courage and obstinacy among the Americans, bethought themselves too late of victualing the little army in Boston. They sent out a number of vessels freighted with live oxen, sheep, hogs, and fowls, but so late, that the stormy weather coming on just as they sailed, they were obliged to throw all their cargoes overboard. The Americans had all the continent at their disposal, with unexhausted credit and resources, and waited for the spring supplies. These were generally furnished by the southern provinces, with whom, under the English government, they had no connection. Who could have foreseen, that a citizen of Virginia, who then first visited these countries, would be their deliverer? and that the enterprize which could not be executed at Bunker's hill at the price of the blood of the brave Warren, and 1000 English sacrificed to his valour, attempted at an opposite quarter, and conducted by Gen. Washington, should be the work of one night, the effect of a single manœuvre and single combination? or that the English would be forced to evacuate Boston, and abandon all their artillery and works, without losing a single soldier.

P. 214. The library at Cambridge was filled by a subscription before the war, with which books were purchased in England; but, as the fund was small, they availed themselves of the connection with the metropolis, and the generality of the English, in propagating all useful knowledge. They wrote, and went to England to solicit, and succeeded. One private person* made them a present worth 12,000. livres of our money. I wish I had remembered his name; but it is easily known; it is written in letters of gold over the pediment of the press where his books are kept by themselves; for it is the custom here to keep every present separate as it was received.

P. 216. Dr. Cooper is justly celebrated, and not less distinguished, for the graces of his mind, and the pleasantness of his character, as well as for his uncommon eloquence and patriotic zeal. He has always been intimately connected with Mr. Hancock, and has served him on many occasions. Among the Americans whom political interest attached to France, none felt a more decided attachment to, or received from nature a character more analagous to the French. In the sermon he preached at the solemnity of the establishment of the new constitution of the state of Massachusetts, he seems to pour out his whole soul, and display at once all the resources of his genius, and all the sentiments of his heart. The French nation and their king are characterized and celebrated with as much grace as delicacy. Never was so happy and striking a mixture of religion, politics, philosophy, morality, and even literature. This discourse should be known at Paris, where I sent several copies, and I doubt not they will be eagerly translated. I only wish they may escape the greediness of those hasty writers who have monopolized the present revolution. Nothing is so dangerous as these dealers in forward fruit, who gather it as soon as they think they can sell it, and deprive us of the pleasure of tasting it ripe. It belongs only to Sallust and Tacitus to consign the actions and sayings of their contemporaries to futurity, and they wrote not till after a great change in affairs had put an immense interval between the period whose history they wrote and that in which they wrote; and, the art of printing not being invented, they could regulate as they pleased the degree of circulation which they chose to give their writings. Dr. C. lives in a small house with plain furniture, discovering a modesty, which proved how ill-founded were the reports spread by the English, that his zeal for Congress and his allies was founded on something else than patriotism and love of liberty.—Mr. Cushing, the deputy-governor of Boston, keeps up the true character of the Bostonians, of loving good wine and good living, and being very hospitable. For the first time since I was in America they made me play at whist. The cards were English, that is, much handsomer and dearer than ours, and we set up our score with coins; or Por-

* It is easy to see this benefactor was Mr. Hollis. American gratitude was stronger than American honour, as more than one bookseller in London can testify.

tugal pieces. When the game was up, it was easy to settle the loss, for they adhered faithfully to the law voluntarily established in society at the beginning of the troubles, not to play for money while the war lasted. It was not exactly followed in clubs and parties among the men. The inhabitants of Boston love to play high; and perhaps it is happy for them that the war came so opportunely to moderate this passion, whose consequences began to be dangerous.

P. 225. Besides the excise and licences, traders are subject to a vexatious kind of tax on conveniences (*taxe d'aisés*), imposed arbitrarily by twelve assessors, named indeed by the townspeople; but as the greatest merchant has not a weightier voice than the least, you may suppose how the interests of the rich are favoured by this committee. These twelve assessors having full power to levy it on people according to their ability, they estimate the business which a merchant does, and his profit. For instance; Mr. Brick being agent for the French marine, and concerned in several articles of trade, particularly assurances, they calculate his business by the bills of exchange which he indorses, and by what he signs, and according, to estimate, without regard to expences or losses, they suppose he clears so much per day, and consequently tax him at so much per day. During the year 1781, Mr. Brick paid as much as three guineas and a half a day. Nothing but patriotism and the hope of a speedy conciliation can make so odious and arbitrary a tax borne; and one cannot sufficiently commend the patience with which the merchants, and particularly Mr. Brick, submit to it.

P. 228. I went to see Mr. Piking, the minister where I lodged the year before, when the French army joined General Washington on North River. He is a man of a lively turn, and a little original, and wants neither learning nor information. His father had been Governor of Connecticut. He professes to love the French, and he charged me, half in jest, half in earnest, to make his compliments to the King, and tell him, there was in America a Presbyterian minister on whose prayers he might depend.

P. 245. The law is the most lucrative profession in America, and most considered. Mr. Scotland, who is but

twenty-six, had served three campaigns as captain of artillery, and is now a lawyer in great business, told me that his common consultation fee was four dollars, or a half joe (forty-two livres of our money); when the suit is begun, they pay as much for every writ or deed, for in America, lawyers are both proctors and notaries.

Here, Mr. Urban, I finish my extracts. Perhaps you will be glad to find yourself at the end of the Marquis's Travels; did I not flatter myself the work would be well received both in the original and in the translation, which is to appear in the course of the next month, I should not have taken so much pains to make them. The remainder of the second volume is taken up with a letter from him to Mr. Madison, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Williamsbourg, recommending the introduction of the fine Arts into America, with all the address of a Frenchman. Then follows a description of the natural bridge * called *The Rocky Bridge*, among the Mountains of Virginia, of which he has engraved two views, and a plan taken by the Baron Turpin, a French officer. It has been described and measured by Mr. Jefferson before-mentioned, in a little account of it, of which he printed a few copies for private use, intituled "Notes on Virginia, &c." which will appear in a French work, "Observations sur la Virginie."

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 7.

THE internal evidence of P. C. page 968, is obscure indeed. Unfurnished with the graceful attributes of criticism; he has taken upon him to censure my little sketch from Picardy. What he pronounces a fiction, is not so; but a real portrait, drawn from a respectable, though singular, character, accidentally known to me at that time, and in that country. A man whose urbanity and philanthropic turn of mind, exhibits a striking contrast to the feeble attacks of those who pride themselves highly on the supposed detection of error, regardless of the more amiable quality of commendation. The particular circumstances of the narrative are literally true; no fabulous history of closet travels. Therefore his Bailly cannot lessen the superior authority of my *Baron Picard*; unless delegated power be changed into supreme. Where he mentions *Garçons* †, he should have said *Gascons* and *Provençals*. He may continue to extol the ostentatious hu-

* Q. Is this the natural arch or bridge, joining two high mountains, with a considerable river running underneath, 60 miles southward from Augusta Court House? Burnaby, p. 60.

† This is merely an error of the press. EDIT.

mour of the former, or the pleasant gar-
rularity of the latter, it shall not diminish
my esteem for the honest *Picards*. The
Ladies I enrolled in the ORDER of *Spi-
rituelles*, is not a religious order of Nuns
(of such there was no question) but a
certain class or description of females
who are thus distinguished, being
sprightly, witty. For the word is used
in that sense, as well as with respect to
devotion. This Order shines with more
agreeable lustre in England than ever in
France. Since where we find united in our
fair countrywomen the pleasing attrac-
tions of wit and vivacity; we generally
behold at the same time a suitable com-
panion, called *Good Sense*. The word
itself which gave offence being pure
French, is not amenable to our English
laws. According to theirs a woman
may be *spirituelle* without any extraor-
dinary piety; and truly pious without a
large share of wit. If P. C. will take
the trouble to consult a French and La-
tin dictionary, he will find the term
rendered by *ingeniosa, pia*, &c. But no
person, well grounded in the French
tongue, would have required an expla-
nation where the meaning was so clear.
Your Commentator is no less mistaken
in the word *précieuses*; *Madame la
Baronne* and *Mademoiselle* were the very
reverse of that character which consists
in pride and affectation. With equal
penetration your discerning Correspond-
ent has also espied a likeness in the style
to Sterne, an admirable travel-writer.
But he calls it a mimicry. A milder
critic, with more politeness, would have
softened it at least into an imitation of
him. To mimic is to play the buffoon.
We naturally imitate what we admire;
and I am sure, Mr. Urban, you will
allow with me, that a tolerable copy
from a good original, possesses a certain
degree of merit. O—v—r.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 8.

CONSIDERING the little import-
ance of the subject, a great deal
has been offered in explanation of that
common, though ungentle custom, of
stigmatizing the nine of diamonds with
the curse of Scotland. Nothing that has
been advanced seems yet satisfactory;
and what is hazarded as a further con-
jecture at page 968, of your last Maga-
zine, appears equally improbable with
the rest. In a French treatise now be-
fore me, entitled *Academie universelle
des Jeux*, printed at Paris, 1739, the
game of *Comete* is described at full
length, with all the established laws and
rules plainly laid down. One of these

is to play with two whole packs; the
first to contain all the red cards, the
other the black. Each pack thus formed
is to be used alternately: the nine of
diamonds being the red *Comete*, and the
nine of clubs the black. So there must
be two *Comete*-cards: these are placed
among the cards of the contrary colour,
to render them more distinguishable.
By this method there will be two *Co-
metes* moving in the same circle, and
both equally liable to the curse of Scot-
land, according to the tradition of P. C.
But this discovery throws a negative
against his supposition. Besides, I have
been engaged many times in a party at
this game abroad, where, to prevent
trouble, one undivided common pack
has served; and the nine of spades was
then honoured with the figure of a Co-
met painted thereon. This game, says
my French author, is so called, on ac-
count of the long sequence of cards
which is frequently played. Comets
being usually accompanied with a long
train of light, known by the name of
the Comet's Tail.

Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 15.

IT is the remark of the Greek Poet
Menander, that he who is hastily per-
suaded by calumnies, must be either of
bad morals, or altogether a child in his
understanding. It were to be wished
this observation were more generally
known, as it might have its use in put-
ting a stop to that, now-a-days prevail-
ing, custom, of boldly and hardily ad-
vancing assertions without any the least
proof, foundation, or probability. To
discuss this matter largely would, greatly
exceed the limits of your publication. I
shall take upon me to shew that *national
distinctions*, notwithstanding what I read
in your Magazine of October last, p.
842, and *national characteristicks*, are by
no means illiberal, having ever been in
use in all civilised states, and in almost
all periods of history. The *Cretans* of
old, like some moderns, were among the
Greeks proverbial for their falsehood.
St. Paul himself adopted the commonly
received opinion of this people, and
scrupled not to admit into his first
Epistle to Titus, c. i. 12. Κῆρες ἀεὶ
ψευδαί, The *Cretans* are always liars:
the origin of which is ascribed to the
poet *Epiaenides*. Among the Romans
Punica fides was proverbial, from the
notoriety of the Cathaginians disregard
to treaties—*Tully* files them—*Pœni fœ-
disfragi*. Among their poets, and others,
the *Ligurians* were noted for their false-
hood.

hood. Suffice it to observe *Virgil's* *Affuetumque malo* Ligurem*. G. 2. 168. The Annotator on *Æ.* II. 701. cites — *Monet artem Cato Ligures esse fallaces*. The *Italian* proverb (according to *Addison* in his *Travels*) says of the *Genoese*, that they have a sea without fish, land without trees, and *men without faith*. One of the worst species of false assertions is, when the writer inserts them into his work as *posita*, or uncontroversible positions. Of this species we have a glaring instance in what follows, p. 844. 'But when England even despised Ireland, it is no wonder Scotland should be scorned!' Is there any truth in what is here suggested, that England does despise Scotland? As we have no evidence, no proof, for what is here so groundlessly asserted, let every unbiassed mind reject it with that contempt to which it is so justly entitled, and be assured that *Mischief-meaner* would have been a fitter Signature for the author of it than *Conciliator*, as, if it could obtain belief, it could serve to no other purpose than to produce the flames of hatred and discord between two neighbouring kingdoms. Let me take my leave of this extraordinary performance by the following extracts from it, with some brief reflections. S. 3. p. 845. we are told, 'The English are, of all nations, the most generous in common life; as they live at ease, and their hearts flowing with happiness, they love to impart it to others.' In the opposite column almost over against it, the account varies a little. S. 5. 'Nothing can be more ludicrous than to see the English, the most national people in the world (and it is a high praise), accusing the poor Scotch of nationality.' I look upon the whole of it as a laboured invective against the English, and the result of malevolence. It is a jumble of incoherences and self-contradictions, and in no other point of view deserves to be considered. That we have too many faults and numerous failings is too true. We are as easily to be duped, as in the darkest ages of ignorance, and I have no doubt but another bottle-conjuror would find a civil reception among us. But, amidst all these, I should hardly believe we could find any national combinations to protect a villain, merely on the score of his being born south of the Tweed. *Voltaire's* observation, it is to be feared, is

too true. 'La moitié de la nation est toujours l'ennemie de l'autre.' Lettre 22. sur l'Anglois. You have talents sufficient to distinguish due praise from flattery. Avail yourself therefore of one useful hint of this paper, p. 844. Do not you then, Mr. Urban, prostitute your useful and pleasant page to foster such irrational prejudices. Do not sow the seeds of dissension among us. From your constant reader,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Remarks on the Biographical Accounts of the late Samuel Johnson, LL. D. With an attempt to vindicate his Character from late misrepresentations.

In Reason, Nature, Truth, he dares to trust;

Ye Fops, be silent; and ye Wits, be just.

Prologue to Irene.

THAT Genius was born to encounter the legions of Envy, to be defamed by the tongues of Calumny, and to feel the solitudes of Want, has become an incontrovertible maxim built on the experience of ages. It was expected however that they, who had been languishing all their life, should begin to live after death: It was this hope that supported them in the gloom of their obscurity, and incited them to the accomplishment of their labours. But of late, those who profess themselves the friends and admirers of departed genius are industrious to blacken their name with obloquy, and to bury them beneath an accumulation of ignominy.

These general reflections are particularly verified in the death of the great Johnson. Of whom having no other knowledge than as an Author, this Essay professes only to fix his character as such, and to vindicate it as a dubious one from the late misrepresentations of certain publications. To remain silent on this occasion, I find inconsistent with my feelings. Hitherto I have been deterred from the subject, because I mistrust my powers, and inexperience in writing leads the mind into errors it cannot perceive. Besides, I expected others, abler than myself, would have chastised Malignity, and silenced Folly; but since this has not been the case, there is some merit to rush into the battle, like the old Roman, and be doomed a willing sacrifice to one's country; such an action inspired the rest who retreated,

* This writer's explanation of 'Affuetum malo' is disputed; the following lines, from the same Author, are however entirely to his purpose:

Varie Ligus, frustra que animis elate superbis,
Nequisquam patrias tentasti lubricus artes.

Æn. xi. 715. EDIT.

and turned the fate of the battle in their favour; perhaps after me, others may be incited with greater powers. May my pen not be hurried with that intemperate zeal which is destructive of its author and its cause!

I mean not here to relate his Life, or to be invited by his works to Criticism. This let none attempt who have not attained to something of the elegancies of his language, and to something of the justness of his thought. If we judge by the present race of authors, I do not hesitate to declare, that the man is yet to be born who may present us with his Life, for I would have none but a Reynolds paint a Raphael. The magnificence of Johnson's stature is equalled by the majesty of his mind;

"He is no giant with a vacant face."

LLOYD.

But we are wretched dwarfs: his step is more than a leap for us. What in him is ease, to us is labour; and let us remember, that none could wield the spear of Achilles, but Achilles himself. Yet should there be those who pant to be his Biographers, let them think it more laudable to obey the voice of prudence, than to launch into enterprise: to consider those who have left the shore, fated never to return; and as those hasten to oblivion, let them have a spirit to disdain joining them.

Of the Publications, the subjects of this Essay, I will not say they were the productions of Malevolence; but this I do affirm, that no Malevolence could have used more art to mine the reputation of an enemy. I will throw on them the most favourable light, and believe them to be the consequences of that fatal desire to scribble, which, united with incapacity, always falls short of the best intentions. The authors of such productions are like those children who cannot dance round the margin of a crystal stream, without being enamoured with their own reflections, and rushing into destruction. Learning to a scribbler is like a river to a child; if none assist, he will certainly be drowned.

There is a danger in noticing such volumes. Perhaps, before the criticism appears, the book is forgotten, and the world then imagine what they could not perceive. They suppose that when a champion appears, it is not to combat with shadows; that no man will complain of pain, unless he has felt the sting. But let us remember that a gnat may be more obnoxious than a lion,

and that it is its want of bulk which aggravates the evil.

There are Five Publications on which the Reader is presented with some desultory remarks; they must be short, for I have none of the volumes at hand, and little is much when that little is all our own. The Doctor's vindication must be chiefly looked for in the second and third publication.

FIRST-PUBLICATION.

Scarce was the doctor shrouded, when his Memoirs * were printed, published, and vended. Had his life been prolonged a few days, he had read a circumstantial account of his own death, perhaps a poor consolation to a dying man, but certainly a sort of immortality to which few arrive. This pamphlet contained both truth and falsehood. But the truth had nothing of attraction. It had already run through both the bright and muddy channels of literature; and the falsehood could only be meant to eke out the saltless production. That much was false, I speak confidently, because I hastened to the *faithful Frank*, who satisfied my curiosity. He was the best commentator in the world for such a text. The author seemed to be no stranger to Bolt-Court; he always approached, but never could reach the truth; his story was founded in truth, but built with falsehood; and through inattention or misinformation never produced one new fact. We always think ourselves of consequence when we are mentioned; and the honest domestick complained that almost every thing relating to him was false. But he that could not bring any information of the Master, was constrained to enlarge on the Servant. His pages must be filled, and he thought perhaps he knew more of the latter than of the former. This must have been an exertion for existence; and if the Bookseller was repaid his expences, and the hunger of indigence was appeased, the Doctor's good heart, were it living, would rejoice. Perhaps I have dwelt too long on a publication that did not fix much of the public attention.

In this there was no danger. It went off like the inoffensive pistol of a child, and hissed like an innocent train of wet gunpowder. The wars of peace, but not the invasion of an army. Gulliver was no more, and the Lilliputians wondered at their height, as they climbed upon the corpse. They snatched their arms; and these lines, somewhat altered from their originals, present us with a

* See Gent. Mag. December, 1784.

striking view of them when they mustered :

“ See how the vulgar give a fatal wound !
And hostile pigmies press him to the ground * ! ”

But when it is recollected that a Divine, † a Scotch-lawyer, an English-Italian Dame, and a Member of Parliament, are those that are here designed, it may be thought temerity to throw them in one heap, and to class them with the vulgar. It is in this the literary differs from the political state ; in the latter the Crown constitutes the Monarch, and Fortune gives power to the individual. But in the regions of Genius what are crowns of wealth ? That merit which so few possess can alone attain to eminence. Nor have the scribblers reason to complain, when a certain King ‡, from whose powerful hands depends the balance of Europe, is fated to join the literary vulgar, and to be shortly forgotten as a poet, when the praise of bad and immoral verses shall not be extorted from the courtier's adulation.

SECOND PUBLICATION.

But the evils were to issue from the press with the Prayers and Meditations. We are told, the Vicar was the intimate friend of Johnson, and that what is published is written by the Doctor.

He is the most dangerous assailant ; he resembles a malignant bee, which, cherished in our hives, wounds his master ; the rest are like flies, which bite and torment, but cannot sting. To speak to him in his own manner, were not the two sons of Noah blessed for covering the nakedness of their father ? but was not the one cursed for exposing it ?

The others are to be met with in the field, accoutred with splendid trappings ; and fondly displaying their painted plumes, they fight with their own arms : but this man sees the Doctor's debility, destroys him with his own weapons, and takes the advantage of his venerable age :

“ — He saw him there a poor old man
As full of grief as age.”

On this publication the enemies of the Doctor fastened and rejoiced. The spirit of Kenrick arose from its grave ;

* Applied from these lines in the *Vanity of Human Wishes* :

“ Did rival Monarchs give the fatal wound ? [ground ? ”

Or hostile millions press him to the

† See our vol. LV. p. 724.

‡ This was written before the late King of Prussia's death.

GENT. MAG. Supplement, 1785.

the Reviewers gloried *for once* to fill their pages with the inanity of Johnson ; to shew that the mind of a great man is sometimes debilitated, as theirs is always. Every witling produced his stupid jest ; and “ the female Atheist who talks you “ dead ” ridiculed his superstition, but supported his doubts. Yet I will venture to answer their important question ; because, it is done away, his friends, who are of late dejected, may be encouraged not to despair, but to glory in his name.

Their formidable question I take to be this :

“ Do not his Prayers and Meditations evince the debility of his mind ? and has not the Public reason to suspend their approbation of the Author, while they recollect such Writings ? ” If I have any thing to say in his defence, it must be urged here ; and I shall be forgiven, if I enlarge somewhat on the occasion.

It is the characteristic of man, in his researches after excellence, to seek for the highest degree ; to lose himself in strolling beyond the bounds of his prescribed knowledge, and, although he has grasped all that his hand can hold, murmur that his hand was not greater. He has affixed to excellence the idea of perfection, and, notwithstanding reflection affords him more than sufficient proofs of his error, is pleased to pursue what is certain can never be attained. It is not sufficient for such men that a Genius shall arise to enlighten them by his writings. They require an invariable continuance of glory, which is never to be the heritage of mortality. Our nature is such, we can only produce excellence by starts ; we are but heaps of sand, yet our little gold is not the less gold because it requires labour to extract it from the mine. Thus, when an Author publishes his own works, it is his care to sift the alloy, and to purify the metal ; doubtless the Doctor has not published all he wrote ; he burnt, as all authors should, much in his youthful days ; and, had he lived, he had to burn in his old age.

But to present what I have to say in a more particular manner : before any one is rash enough to speak lightly of his character, as judging from this fatal volume, let them answer this : Because the mind, like the body, is susceptible to age and disease, are we not to seek our advantages in the exertions of vigour and health ? Johnson wrote this volume under the pressure of a morbid melancholy.

choly. He saw nothing as heretofore. Is the man of genius to be condemned, or a madman, because we heard him rave when he was afflicted by a fever? And is it just that the architect, who formed cities, and erected monuments, be neglected because, with his old age, his noble hand drooped, nor could boast its natural powers?

Let the harm then of the Prayers and Meditations recoil on him who published them; as that man merits the publick ridicule, who, because he had found in the lapidary's house some stones, is weak enough to offer to sell them as gems.

So far have I endeavoured to defend his character: let me also attempt the easy task of shewing the excellence of it. If I have been fortunate enough to ward the blows of the adversary from my Hero, let me shew his own gigantic strength.

To fix the merits of Johnson, I believe that he who supplied the moralist with sentences, the critick with philology, and the general reader with entertainment, may be emphatically styled **THE AUTHOR OF THE CENTURY**. Shall there arise one to equal him? certainly none to surpass him. Of this I appeal seperately to each of them.

Where is a more copious system of Ethics to be found than in the *Ramblers*?

Let the Writers of the age be grateful to his labours. Let them remember that, had his Dictionary not appeared, their volumes had wanted as much of orthography, as they do now of reason and genius, qualities which no man can give.

To the general reader, who is delighted with the elegancies of style, with the illustrations of criticism, and with the instructive anecdotes of illustrious characters; I will ask, where is he to seek for all these requisites of mental luxury, if some of his hours are not devoted to the biographical accounts of Samuel Johnson?

There are things which are known, and whose effects are felt, which no reasoning can prove. Thus, that the sun is a vast orb of fire, that he spreads heat over the globe, is evident; but to this what logick can yield proofs? Yet I have read of men who denied this; and perhaps amongst the strange novelties of our age their sect may be revived; since there are those who would deny

the excellencies of Johnson. But if there are men weak enough to hide their eyes, and deny the sun's light, there will always be those who shall enjoy his bounties, and bask in his rays.

THIRD PUBLICATION.

At length appears the little *Xenophon, with the Life of Socrates* *. Had less pains been taken in adorning his volume with his arms, and more labour bestowed in its composition, perhaps he had not produced so wonderful a medley of folly and vanity. Did he think the seal of immortality bore his crest? or that, awed by the Heralds office, like Scotchmen, we were to suppose all things had merit that shewed a genealogy?

He glories that, in spite of all criticism, it passes through its editions; that the merit of a work is to be decided by its sale. But this is the talk of an ignorant dealer, not of the man of letters. The sale of a work is no proof that it deserves praise. Particular circumstances give very often success to bad writings. When his *Journal* was published, the world were eager for some anecdotes of Johnson; they knew he was an humble intruder on the leisure of that great man; and they thought that any one who professed a love of letters, was sufficient to so easy a task, which requires but an ear and a memory; nor could they expect more from the trifling historian of Corsica. But there is no knowing how much harm a dwarf can do to the strongest edifice. A small match had once nearly destroyed our King and Parliament. The work sold, as in a time of famine the meal of potatoes is substituted for wheat.

Nor must I leave this volume, without reminding the reader that because, through its writer's incapacity, the great Johnson is so frequently thrust into ridiculous situations, such accounts are not to be extenuated. He should consider, they were the hours of relaxation; the rest, and not the activity of genius. The sea is not always magnificently swelled by multitudinous waves; there are times when it is as quiescent as little rivers are. Besides, let no Author be judged by the excellence of his works, for we shall then paint a portrait in no wise resembling the man; and if he recollects that, when the war has ceased, the private hours of heroes are but as those of other men, can he expect an Author to be more than a Hero?

* See our vol. LV. p. 889.

FOURTH PUBLICATION.

Wafted by the gentle gales of Italy, the expected volume is arrived *. I never offend the fair; to them I sacrifice the criticism, and the critick; the writing, and the author. But there is something which impels me to say, that, from one as learned as herself, the work is written with want of judgment, or with a great share of spleen. Are the dead to be sacrificed to the follies of the living?

FIFTH PUBLICATION.

Of the Poem on Dr. Johnson † I must speak shortly. I am no hireling Reviewer who gives an account of Books he never read. Much of it I perused in the public prints, perhaps sufficient to form my judgment. But at present let our members be more solicitous about the motions of the house, than the excellence of their verse. The senate is the sphere where the author's abilities should be displayed: and in this critical period, when the liberties of the people are continually trodden down, and there is more despotism of late in the state than is salutary to the constitution, it is no proof of patriotism to be idling with rhimes; this is no time for agreeable fictions, when dismal truths are hourly appearing. He may be an author all his life to little purpose; but the senate may afford some happy hour when his name shall be worthy to be transmitted with honour to posterity.

I have purposely omitted the SKETCHES OF MR. TYERS ‡. Some difference must be made betwixt that which merits praise, and that which is only good when it is forgotten. I must be grateful to him, because in their perusal I found delight. He that pleases in writing has attained his end, and may safely despise all criticism. But let candour acknowledge, that the style of Tyers is too wanton, and leads to much heterogeneous thought. If they are beauties, they are beauties out of place. Let him remember Horace's piece of scarlet cloth tacked to a garment of a different colour. Let him not wish to join the vulgar writers in one determination, and that is, to write in a manner man never wrote before in, nor should imitate.

If I have brought conviction, I shall rejoice; if I have failed, I have no reason to repine. There is some wisdom in playing a high game, when there is nothing to be lost on our side. Happy for

me, if I have rescued his character from the aspersions of malice and ignorance. Not to have succeeded in such an undertaking, to one whose name was distinguished in literature, might confer shame; but to an anonymous writer, as he is not conscious of any applause being given to his labour, it is but just he should be secure from any of their dishonour. I. D. I.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 6.

IN the former months of the present year*, some Correspondents have objected to the custom of bowing at the name of Jesus; others have defended it. I here send you Mr. Mede's answer to Dr. Twisse, Book IV. Epist. 71. "As for bowing at the name of Jesus, it is commanded by our church. And, for myself, I hold it not unlawful to adore my Saviour upon any cue or hint given. Yet could I never believe it to be the meaning of that place of the Phillipians, chap. 2. 10. nor that it can be inferred thence, otherwise than by way of a general and indefinite consequence. I derive it rather from the custom of the world in several religions thus to express some kind of reverence, when that which they acknowledge for their God is named, as we find the Turks do at this day. Besides, I conceive, to do this reverence at the name of Jesus only, is proper to the Latin church, and it may be of later standing. For, if some Greeks have not deceived me, the custom of the Orient is to bow the head, not only at the name Jesus, but at the name Christ, and sometimes (though not so frequently) at the name God. And if that was the fashion of the elder Christianity, that out of S. Hierom would found more to the purpose, *Moris est Ecclesiastici Christo genuflectere*: this is all I can say to this point, having had fewer notions thereabout than about any of the rest."

Constitutiones five Canones Ecclesiastici, 1603.

XVIII. "Similiter etiam nomen Domini Jesu, quoties inter divinum cultum inciderit, congrua ac humili reverentia ab universis tum præsentibus excipietur, prout hæcenus fieri consuevit: ut per externas hæc cæremonias et gestus testatam faciant internam ipsorum humilitatem, Christianam constantiam, et debitam agnitionem, quod Dominus Jesus Christus, verus et æternus Dei filius, unicus est mundi salvator, in quo solo omnes misericordiæ gratiæ ac promiss-

* See p. 57 of the present volume.

† Ibid. pp. 244. 328. 414.

‡ Gent. Mag. for December 1784.

* See Gentleman's Magazine, vol. pp. 14, 208, 307.

fiones homini a Deo indulti, tam in præsentem vitam, quam futuram, integri et in totum comprehenduntur."

MR. URBAN, Dec. 9.

AS you admit literary controversy into your very useful Miscellany, I crave the favour of being heard in answer to Mr. P——'s—I ask you pardon, Mr. Urban, I meant Mr. Heron's—wrong again; I intended to say Mr. Vindex's last letter. But I have been led into this blunder by a fancy which has struck me; it is, that Vindex bears a resemblance to Cerberus. He, you know, had three heads, and but one body; and I cannot help thinking that Vindex has three names, though only one person. Be this as it may, as he seems tremblingly anxious for the reputation of Mr. Heron, he ought to have been certain of his facts before he obtruded them as such upon the public. It became him not, without sufficient grounds, to endeavour to blast the reputation of a worthy man, who is now no more, with whom Mr. H. was personally well before he died, and who *never*, I venture to say on the most certain grounds, published a single stricture in the English Review (the journal alluded to) on any production, knowing it to be the work of Mr. H. Guided indeed by a foolish partiality which he had entertained for that writer, Dr. Stuart did send a criticism on Heron's Letters of Literature to the publisher: but his partiality had so far warped his better judgement, he exhibited them in a light so much more favourable than they deserved, that, though no man entertained a higher respect for the abilities of Dr. Stuart than the publisher, yet his duty to the public prevailed—he suppressed it, and employed a more impartial pen. Dr. S's Review, in his *own hand-writing*, is still in the possession of the proprietor, and is open to the perusal of Mr. Heron, Mr. Vindex, Mr. P. or any of their friends.

If the words "a critic of insane repute" be leveled against Dr. S. it may be sufficient to say, that the only instance his friends ever observed of this insanity, was the unaccountable regard and attention he paid to the author in question, the ingenuous and gentle Mr. Heron.

Do you ever blush, Mr. Vindex? Blush then when you reflect that the criticism, at which you feel so much hurt, appeared in January, 1786, and

that you kept your poisoned dagger lingering in its scabbard till the hand of death had extinguished the powers which you dreaded. Was this brave or manly? Remember, Vindex, that even Falstaff ventured to draw his sword against Percy—when dead.

With the rest of your letter I meddle not. Whether Galen be an original, I pretend not to say; but will boldly venture to pronounce Mr. H. a very great original indeed. Whether he can construe Greek better than he can disfigure English; whether he be the mildest, most unassuming and polite of all writers, or the most vain and petulant, I leave to the discussion and determination of those it may concern. Whether he be intended by Providence to alter the literary taste of the world, to effectuate a total revolution in the ideas of mankind, or destined to make a voyage to the moon, to which he seems to have a natural and strong tendency, either he, or his apostle Vindex (*alter et idem*), will one day reveal to us. As to myself, I profess I take no concern in all these matters. I would only advise this *triform* being, when it next appears, not to expose itself to *matier of fact*; a robust, unconquerable opponent. One piece of advice more, and I have done; drop the *alias*, my dear Cerberus, and gallantly appear in your own *name* and *shape*. Upon reflection, my hint with regard to *shape* seems entirely useless; for, under whatever *name* the phantom shews itself, its *shape* is invariably the same, *viz.* that of the great original. At any rate, however, pray drop the *alias*: it is always a suspicious circumstance at the Old-Bailey, and is no less unfavourable before a literary tribunal.

Yours, &c. SMALL-SHOT.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 10.

I HAVE lately read over the new, and very entertaining edition of the "Tatlers." The following are some cursory observations on the notes. I have somehow mislaid my memoranda relating to the intervening volumes; but, if these are found worth your insertion, I will look for, and send them to you.

Vol. I. p. 217. It appears, that on a presentment of the grand jury, May-fair was abolished, although the private property of Lord Dover. What is there to prevent a similar mode of proceeding to abolish the present very great nuisance of Bartholomew fair?

P. 289. It appears from some of the old comedies, written about the beginning of the present century (I think it may be found in the *Beaux Stratagem*, in the first scene between Archer and Aimwell), that needy beaux came to the theatre, saw the first act, and then withdrew when the box-keeper came to receive the price of the place.

P. 294. *Fox-hall* (instead of *Vaux-hall*) is the right spelling. The manor of Fox-hall belongs to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, and it is so spelt in their court rolls for, at least, 150 years back.

Vol. V. p. 46. Upon the character cited here, as drawn by Mrs. Talbot, the annotator observes that it has been *blasphemously* said to be a likeness of Steele. *Qu.* In what sense is this epithet to be understood? The same word occurs in another passage in one of the volumes. Surely it could not be mistaken for wit?

P. 173. The indecency of some scenes in the *Chances* is here said to have frustrated all attempts to obtrude it upon the public. Is not this a mistake? Henderson, till his death, frequently acted Don John at Covent-garden theatre; and it has been many times played by Palmer at Drury-lane, and once this season.

P. 186. The mask is here said to have been frequently worn by women of the *strictest* virtue on the first night of a new comedy. I advise the Editor to strike out the word scored under in the next edition, as the immoralities of the stage at that time were such, that I can hardly believe any woman, who deserved the epithet of *strictly* virtuous, ever went on those nights. The indecencies of the stage, as it then stood, must have been unbearable to a woman *strictly virtuous*, though covered with twenty masks.

P. 356. Dr. Woodward was Steele's physician, as appears by "*Woodward's Cases*," published by the late Dr. Templeman, where he relates his treatment of Steele under a gouty attack.

Vol. VI. p. 31. It appears from the note inserted in this page (and which I dare say will be new to most of your readers), that the animal magnetism, which at the present day is by many thought a novelty, is an old piece of quackery, practised so long ago as 1701.

P. 56. I doubt Mr. Couplier's asser-

* *Ans.* In the sense it is used by Shakespeare and Pope, "to speak evil of." See Johnson's Dictionary. EDIT.

tion. The precedents in Bridgman and Lilly's Conveyancing (most of which are at least as old as the Restoration), shew that marriage-settlements were deeds then well known, and made use of in practice. The anecdote of the length of Lady Granby's marriage-settlement I have somewhere before heard or read of. But I think it misconceived, and will venture to assert, that there never was yet a single deed engrossed containing 500 skins (which amounts to 36,000 words). It was probably a settlement of about 100 skins, of which four or five parts were engrossed, one for each of the different parties and trustees, which might in the whole amount to the number of skins abovementioned.

P. 206. The notes at this page contain a good account of the touching for the evil by the Stuart family. If a pun may be allowed, O. Cromwell seems to have possessed the true art of touching for the king's evil.

P. 455. In what sense could Steele say, that he was the only man in the nation who did all he could for the House of Hanover? could not many other zealous supporters of it say the same?

P. 481. In the long account here given of William Courten, esq. and of his family, it is said (p. 500), that he was a man of the greatest integrity. How does this square with the account in p. 498, where it appears that he compounded with the person who embezzled his father's estate, and then put the composition in his pocket, and never paid a farthing of it to the just creditors, but, when sued, sheltered himself under the plea that he was neither his father's executor nor administrator, and that what he had received was *ex dono et gratia*? Was he to learn that every farthing of the money so received *in foro conscientiae* ought to have been distributed amongst the creditors? And more especially as he appears to have enjoyed a pension from the crown, and to have possessed other very considerable property, without which he could not have purchased his museum, and left the other considerable estate and effects behind him, which he is stated to have done.

B. S.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 11.

MUCH has been said, and at different times, in your most useful and excellent Magazine, on the subject of the non-residence of the clergy. Ruminating on the matter, which doubtless

less is a great grievance in the church of Christ, and disposed to lay the saddle on the right horse, as the proverb goes, I cannot but opine, that the fault lies in part at the door of my lords the bishops.

There is a spirit of government, Sir, a gift (1 Cor. xii. 28), and the governors with us are the ἐπίσκοποι, the *bishops* or *overseers*, and nobody ought to be advanced to that rank that has not a talent for rule, for presidency and controul. A person may be very well qualified in point of literature, and deserve to be noticed and preferred in the church, and it is most fitting that eminent ecclesiastics should be so dignified; but scholars are not always the best adapted to government, this being a peculiar faculty not imparted to every one, and as rarely, perhaps, unto the mere book-learned as to any.

To come closer to the point; are not our prelates too negligent and remiss in regard to church-government, or, as perhaps I ought rather to say, too *timid*? In my little sphere, I know clergymen who have two cures, and reside upon neither; keeping no hospitality in their parishes, not visiting the sick, nor maintaining any social intercourse with their parishioners*, to the very great detriment of their respective flocks, but riding on Sunday morning to deliver them a sermon, never see, or think of them all the week after; and this from year to year. But now, Sir, must not my Lord, the bishop of the diocese, be asleep, not to be aware or sensible of such culpable absence and misdemeanour in his clergy? where is his archdeacon? what is he doing? perhaps living in another diocese, and himself an absentee as well as the clergy I am speaking of; but if not, and he be wanting in his duty, surely he ought to be admonished or displaced. I rather suspect, however, that his Lordship is *afraid*, and wants the proper spirit of government, to animadvert upon such thoughtless and worthless incumbents, who yet, in effect, are doing all they can to bring disgrace upon the profession, on the established church of this kingdom, and even upon the Christian religion in general.

If these things be so, and the fault

* Indeed, as to these useful and necessary matters, a clergyman that lives three or four miles from his cure, might almost as well be distant three or four hundred.

be here layed where it ought to be, the bishops ought to be called upon, to exert all their governing powers and spirit, in order to remedy these crying abuses in the conduct of their respective non-residents. Certainly they should strive to reduce them to order, and compel even the most refractory, by such power and authority as they are invested with, to conform to decency, duty, and good conscience. This, we may be sure, would not fail of being attended with the most salutary effects, and stopping the mouths of our numerous sectarists, who are very observant and clamorous, and, we must confess, not without reason, on this very topic.

Yours, &c. T. Row.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 12.

THERE is a letter in your last Magazine, which contains, I think, as flagrant a misrepresentation as I ever met with, of a writer in the highest degree respectable; and it is plainly designed to render him *odious*. I will, therefore, beg the favour of you to insert the following reply to it in your next, if possible, as the sooner any slander is refuted the better.

The author of "A Plan of Coalition and Alliance with the Unitarian Church" has thought fit to exhibit Dr. Priestley as "determined to undermine and destroy the church that he found himself unlikely to possess:" and, in evidence of such an intention, he has quoted certain passages from "A Discourse on the Importance of Free Enquiry in Matters of Religion." Indeed, he has not vouchsafed to say from whence they were taken, it being probably more agreeable to his purpose that this should remain a secret, otherwise somebody might be disposed to compare his quotations with the same passages in Dr. P's pamphlet; a liberty which I mean now to take. It will be necessary, therefore, first to transcribe the passages from the gentleman's letter. "These peaceable times," contrasted with the times his readers are taught to expect—that "small change in the political state of things, which may be at no great distance, and which may suffice to overturn the best compacted establishments before the bigotted friends of them suspect any danger."—"Laying gunpowder, grain by grain, under the old building of error and superstition, which a single spark may hereafter inflame, so as to produce an instantaneous

instantaneous explosion"—"its not taking place till things are perfectly ripe for such a revolution"—"of motion to effect it"—and of our extermination as the consequence.

From all this, Mr. Urban, occasion is taken to insinuate strongly, that Dr. P. very wickedly intends to destroy the church, by some means or other, of a quite different nature from reason and argument. A formidable man, this same Doctor! and, beyond all doubt, his adversary a man of great wisdom! of which he gives proof by *foreseeing the danger*. However, if you please, the Doctor shall speak for himself: only I would first make one general observation, viz. that the prevalence of truth may well be admitted as adequate to bring about the predicted event, if the circumstances be allowed to be such as represented in the pamphlet. It is taken for granted (what appears to me an important fact) that the sentiments of a very large body of the ablest and wisest among the clergy are at variance in the extreme with the established forms, and that the number is every day increasing.

Having remarked some circumstances at present unfavourable to free enquiry in matters of religion*, Dr. P. owns that we are not indeed persecuted for our religious principles; and, then in contrast to the times of persecution, mentions the present peaceable times†: after which he proceeds thus:

"The converts that are daily made to the Unitarian doctrine, and who, for the present, continue members of Trinitarian churches, may in time be sensible of the obligation they are under to withdraw themselves from that mode of worship," &c. When the generality of those who really read and think shall become Unitarians—a small change in the political state of things—may suffice to overturn the best compacted establishments," &c. But, at present, he seems to be of opinion that the maxim of the heathen philosophers is too fashionable: *to think with the wise, and act with the vulgar*. He goes on: "It is sufficiently evident that the Unitarian principles are gaining ground every day."—"We are now sowing the seeds, &c.—the present silent propagation of

truth may even be compared to those causes in nature which lie dormant for a time, but which, in proper circumstances, act with the greatest violence. We are, as it were, laying gunpowder, grain by grain, &c.—If we be successful in the propagation of the truth, we need not give ourselves any concern about the measures of government respecting it. This is equally out of our province, and unnecessary. Causes will always produce their effects; and, tho' the causes be of a different nature, it is as certain an inference as any in geometry, that an Unitarian people cannot long be subject to a Trinitarian establishment. Indeed, no motive can be imagined why any civil governors (supposing it to be in their power) should not allow the people the open profession of the religion they really chuse, and are willing to support. Things are already in such a train, that, though no person can foresee the particular time and manner of the change in favour of Unitarianism, we may be as certain of its taking place as if we saw it actually accomplished. And, till things are properly ripe for such a revolution, it would be absurd to expect it, and in vain to attempt it." He then illustrates what he has said by two apposite historical facts. "When a competent number of the more intelligent persons in all parts of the Roman empire were either declared Christians, or so well-disposed towards a change, as not to be sorry for it, the conversion of an emperor was sufficient to establish Christianity without any alarming opposition. The conversion of Tiberius, of Vespasian, of Marcus Antoninus, or any other emperor in an earlier period, would not have done it. But when an internal revolution had been previously made in favour of Christianity, though Constantine should not have been converted, the external revolution could not have been delayed much longer.

"In like manner, when the minds of a proper number of persons were enlightened with respect to the grosser errors of Popery, the boldness of Luther and a few others, roused by the impudence of the venders of indulgences, was sufficient to produce what has been called the reformation. Ten Luthers, in an earlier period, would only have supplied so many victims for the Inquisition: and, though no Luther should have appeared at the beginning of the sixteenth century, things were then in such

* See "Discourses on the Importance of Free Enquiry," pp. 37, 38, &c.

† For reasons best known to himself, the letter-writer has given us another idea of this matter.

such a state that, by some other means, a similar revolution in favour of religious liberty would, no doubt, have taken place.

“It is our business, therefore, by conversation, by preaching, and by writing, to get access to the minds of those who are disposed to think, and, without giving ourselves any trouble about the conduct of government, to employ ourselves simply in the propagation of truth.”

I am sorry, Mr. Urban, to occupy so much room in your valuable miscellany; but am persuaded you will not refuse it me, it being necessary to the vindication of an injured character. Indeed, I think in justice you cannot, when you consider *how the injury was done*. You will now be perfectly satisfied, I trust, that Dr. P. never had any other meaning than to promote what he esteems the cause of truth, by argument *alone*, the only proper method. And though you should be of opinion that his reasoning is *insufficient*, you will, on that very account, own it to be *harmless*. And when he exults in the prospect of religious truth and religious virtue triumphant over all opposition, you will permit him (if I mistake you not) to indulge his delighted fancy with the glorious vision, should you reckon him no other than a deluded visionary. As for his adversary, if it were in my power, I would exculpate his intentions at the expence of his understanding, of which I have no very high idea, though I confess I do not think him so silly as to believe what he has suggested.

Yours, &c. PHILALETHERS.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 14.

THE oval seal N^o 2, engraved in your Magazine for August, is of some consequence, as the inscription, + THE. SELE. OF. OVR. SAYIOVR. IESVS. CHRIST. OF. THE. OSPITAL. OF. SHORAM. IN. SUSSEX, informs us of a foundation at Shoreham in Suffex, unknown to the immense diligence of Bp. Tanner. The *Notitia* only registers at Shoreham, in that county, a Priory of White Friars and the Hospital of St. James; but it seems there was another hospital there, sacred to our Saviour, as the seal evidently shews, and is further verified by the crucifix in the area of the seal.—The seal is plainly modern, and therefore, perhaps, the hospital was not founded till after the æra of Bp. Tanner's work,

viz. 1540. Some gentleman, I hope, will inform us, whether there be at this time such an hospital at Shoreham, *when* it was founded, and by *what* name it is called.

The seal in the same plate, N^o 6, is undoubtedly monastic, and belonged to some house of the invocation of the Virgin Mary; both the inscription and the device (viz. the Virgin and our Saviour), and the praying figure at the bottom, all indicate that; but to what particular monastery it belonged cannot be known. The inscription is

Sponsam quero bonam, tu de nato sume coronam;

And it would be a Leonine verse, were it not for the insertion of *tu*, which spoils the metre. As the three first words may be understood as spoken by the Virgin, it is difficult also to conceive why she does not rather say, *Sponsum bonum*; but there is no error of the engraver, because *Sponsum* and *bonum* would not rhyme with *coronam*. The Virgin is represented as taking the crown from her son's head, because it was chiefly from him that she received her honour and dignity, and became herself an object of adoration.

N^o 8. in that plate is also monastic; and the figure sitting in a tabernacle, with a book in the left hand, is intended, one may imagine, for our Saviour; but we are again at a loss to find out to what religious foundation it appertained. The inscription is attended with difficulty and uncertainty. Your friend, the communicator, makes it only a rhyme:

His trinus et unus

Det venie munus. IE.

thereby excluding *IE*, that is, *Iesus*, from the rhyme, and taking it in only for the sense, and in allusion to the figure in the area; and this perhaps may be right. But then a conception very different may be entertained, viz. by discarding the rhyme, and turning the whole into an hexameter verse:

Histrinus et unus venie det munus Iesus.

Iesus, in this case, and he certainly is the most principal party, is taken into the line; and as to the rest, the false quantity is not to be regarded, so frequently do we meet with it in the monkish inscriptions; nor need we much trouble ourselves about the misplacing of *det* and *venie* in the inscription, the ignorance of engravers being capable, I assure you, in those times, of committing the grossest mistakes.

Yours, &c.

T. ROW.

EXPLA-

EXPLANATION of our SECOND PLATE.

THE six gems here engraved are annulets of that class of *Gnostics* which spread themselves in Egypt, among whom Basilides has generally obtained the first place. He acknowledged the existence of one Supreme God, perfect in goodness and wisdom, who produced from his own substance 5 beings, or *æons*, of a most excellent nature, called *Mind, the Word, Providence, Virtue, Wisdom, Power, &c.*; the two last of which begat angels of different orders, in their respective heavens, to the number of 365. All these are under the supreme Almighty Lord, whom he calls *ABRAXAS*. This word, which was certainly in use in Egypt before his time, contains numeral letters to the amount of 365. It appears on various gems found in that country, intermixed with other figures of Egyptian taste. These gems are supposed to come from Basilides, and therefore bear his name. Most of them, however, contain marks of a superstition too gross to be attributed even to an half-Christian, and also emblematic characters of the Egyptian theology. There is no doubt but that the old English word *Abraxas* was appropriated to the governor or lord of heaven; and that Basilides, having learned it from the philosophers of his nation, retained it in his religious system*.

Passeri imagined all these annulets to relate only to magicians and fortune-tellers, though he acknowledges he had sometimes found on them vestiges of the envy of Basilides. Those which we have here engraved, from the valuable collection of Charles Townley, Esq. in hope of finding such an interpreter of them as the learned Doctor Maclean wishes, "who can join circumspection to diligence and erudition†," bear a manifest resemblance to several in Macarius. Thus fig. 1 to his N° 35; fig. 2 to N° 94; fig. 3 to N° 69; fig. 4 to N° 26 and 42; fig. 5 to N° 24; and fig. 6 to N° 12.

Count Caylus (VI. 64—70) holds an opinion totally different both from these

* See Beausobre, *Hist. du Manichéisme*, II. 51. Passeri, *Dissertat. de Gemmis Basilidianis*, in his splendid work *De Gemmis stelliferis*, Flor. 1750, II. 221. Jablonski, *De Abraxa*, in *Miscell. Leipf. Nova*, vol. VII. Macarii. *Abraxas*, Antv. 1657, published by Chiffet; and Mosheim, *Eccl. Hist.* I. 181.

† Note on Mosheim, loc. cit.

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and that which he held in his vol. II. p. 39, pl. IX. He thinks these annulets purely Egyptian, the letters made up of Egyptian Greek and other languages; mere medical charms, employed by the Egyptians after their intercourse with other nations, in the later periods of their history, before the Christian æra, when mountebanks and empirics availed themselves of mistaken doctrines of the Jewish religion. The Greek characters, intermixed with the Egyptian, prove that the Egyptian worship was much changed, and we are not to look for these ridiculous things in their earlier periods. In short, these *Abraxas* are always connected with the Egyptian worship, and dependant on it, and consequently are monuments of the purest idolatry, and not adopted by any sect of Christians, on any account whatever. In vol VI. pl. XX. fig. 5 and 7, he gives our fig. 5 and 6, explaining the former of Apollo or the sun, his head resting on a scarabeus, his feet on a serpent rolled round, his four wings concealing as many arms, holding a sceptre like that of Horus; the latter has a cock's head on a body armed in the Roman manner, terminating in two serpents, and holding in one hand a whip, in the other a shield; a griffin underneath. The letters, whether coeval or of later date, are to be read as inscriptions, and not to be applied as seals, but represent only superstitious words or signs, to be read for obtaining the favours supposed to be annexed to them. In vol IV. pl. XVI. fig. 3, 4, 5, he has given what he calls an *Abraxas de rond bosse*, or an image instead of an impression cut in a gem.

M. Fourmont, sen. in a memoir read to the Academie des Inscriptions, &c. supposed the majority of these stones to be Christian or Jewish, and tokens for the professors of those religions, whereby to make themselves known to their brethren in foreign countries. He shewed, that most of the legends engraved in Greek characters, but in an unknown language, were Hebrew, and contained Christian forms, and that it is only the want of knowing Hebrew that has occasioned Christian forms, often of the most orthodox meaning, to be taken for magical terms. (Eloge de M. Fourmont l'aîné, by M. Freret, *Hist. de l'Acad. &c.* tom. IX. p. 709, 12mo.)

Fig. 1. exhibits the Egyptian deity, Harpocrates, sitting on the Lotus, and repre-

representing the sun with his symbol, the lizard. On the reverse is the symbol of Eternity, the serpent biting his tail; and a number of words, probably of cabalistic import.

Fig. 2. is called by Macarius the deity *Abraxas*, under the figure of a *Persian soldier*, bearing on his head a trophy, in his hands two snakes erect.

Fig. 3. is covered on both sides with characters thus explained by Wendelin, in a letter to Chiflet. The serpent surrounded by stars includes letters to be read ΤΞΕ, the numerals of 365; ΠΔ for πληρωμα, or the *fulness* of time, after ΥΕ, or 405 years from the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem by Nehemiah to the death of Christ. The rest he reads thus:

Αγω σα, σαω α, Α, ω. Νεσεμεσεια
αμ Αβραξας. Ευραλη ανεραμμα Κραμμα.
Καμαρις σοι εγεν Β αλφοραν γης. εμεσεια
αμ ωδανη. αενιαμδων αρου. αλλα Μιχαηλ,
αμορα ραχει φυλα ξετεμαι ανω.

And thus renders into Latin:

*Duco tua. Salvo quæ sunt Principiis
& Finis. ego Nese [Serpens] mediatrix
cum Abrasax, pervadens simplicia &
mixta, incurvata tibi usque ad secundas
partes terræ, educens simul obscurata,
Æternus Vertex felicitatis, una cum Mi-
chaele infelicia calamitatibus genera con-
quiro ex alto.*—Referring it, paraphra-
stically, to the Intercession of Christ, the
Mosaic serpent, between God and man,
employing the ministry of Michael the
archangel, &c. &c.*

On the reverse are three columns of letters, 13, 14, and 15 in number, among which occurs the name of God, ΙΑΩ, variously transposed, and applied to certain astrological purposes. Thus Wendelin.

Fig. 4. represents, on one side, the Deity under the figure of Priapus.—Kircher reads the letters round him ΜΗΗΤΑ, *recordare*, as if to remind the Deity to be mindful of the petitions of the wearers. Under his feet is ΙΑΩ.

The reverse of this has the Crow, a bird well known to be sacred to Apollo, or the sun, and therefore a symbol of him, standing on a cornucopia, as the emblem of productive abundance, but which seems to be mistaken by Chiflet (p. 72) for a *laurel branch*. The letters over it are not explained.

Fig. 5. has another figure of Priapus, with four wings, referring perhaps to

the four seasons of the year; a crab in his right hand, another below creeping up at his left; the serpent of eternity under his feet; what he holds in his left hand is not explained. The inscription on the reverse is ΜΙΧΑΗΛ ΤΑΒΡΙΑ ΚΟΥΑΤΙΑ, and a fourth angel. (See Chiflet, 74, 75.)

Fig. 6. seems to comprehend various symbols together; the cock's head represents the sun; the man's body is armed as the Persian warrior: what Chiflet makes a *shield* appears here to be a flowing garment, and Chiflet's sail in the left hand is here a scythe; the legs are serpents; the words below perhaps for ΙΑΩ. The inscription on the reverse is uncertain.

Fig. 7 and 8, from the same collection, represent the seal of the Grand Lama of Tartary.

Yours, &c. ANTIQUARIUS.

MR. URBAN, *Chichester, April 15.*

AT an early period of the controversy between Dr. Priestley and his opponents the Archdeacon of St. Albans and the Monthly Reviewer, a very respectable scholar (the Rev. Dr. Harwood) communicated, through the channel of your Magazine*, an interpretation of the much-contested passage in *Justin Martyr*. I cannot, however, think, that the words ουδ' αν πλειστοι, ταυτα μοι δοξασαντες, ειποιεν, will bear to be rendered "neither would the majority say it, having the same opinion of these things as myself." To justify this translation, the participle should, if I mistake not, have been συνδοξαντες (from συνδοκειω). Besides, the following clause, επειδη ουκ ανθρωπειοις διδασμασι, κ. τ. λ. suits very ill with Dr. H's translation, but very well with the sense which Dr. P's anonymous and incomparable *Vindicator* has given to this passage†.

A remarker on this controversy in your Magazine for March last, p. 225, brings forward afresh, in behalf of the Monthly Reviewer, the passage from Jerom‡, contending, that Dr. P's translation of it totally alters the meaning of it, and clears up the mystery of his former conduct respecting it. Now it is

* Vol. LIII. p. 831.

† See Remarks in Vindication of Dr. P. § and Dr. P's Letters to Dr. Horsley, Part I. p. 128.

‡ Hieron. August. Ep. 89. See the passage at large in Letters to Dr. H. Part I. p. 153.

remarkable, that Dr. Horsley, though he touches* on this passage of Jerom, makes not the smallest objection to Dr. P's translation of *Quid dicam de Ebionitis?* and to me it is still more remarkable that any man can think the difference of rendering *Quid dicam?* by "what shall I say?" or "why should I speak?" of the smallest importance. I only desire your impartial readers, Mr. Urban, to peruse the passage at large, and then to judge whether the Reviewer's translation of these inoffensive words, *Quid dicam?* be not altogether as favourable to Dr. P's argument as the Doctor's translation itself is. The sense is, "Why should I speak of the Ebionites?" their heresy is well known; "to this day it is prevalent in all the synagogues of the East," &c. Observe, I do not assert that *usque hodie*, &c. was designed by Jerom to be understood as immediately connected with what goes before; I only contend that it may be so understood, as well with the Reviewer's translation of *Quid dicam?* as with Dr. P's. The Doctor's reasons for his general interpretation of the passage† deserve consideration; and hitherto they have not been confuted. The quibbles of Bp. Bull and Dr. Chapman on the word *solum* are too trifling to be regarded; and if *Cautus Oxon.* had not been incautious, he would have kept them out of sight. Dr. Horsley's remarks on this passage‡, though very far from conclusive, merit some attention.

Cautus Oxon. affirms, that Dr. P. must say something on the subject. I own I see no such necessity. The subject is not worth his stooping to; and if *Cautus Oxon.* had said nothing on it, your readers, Mr. Urban, would have had no reason to regret the omission. This writer, and his friends at Oxford, may have read all that has been published on each side of the controversy, and they may still persuade themselves that the Monthly Reviewer and the Archdeacon of St. Albans have prevailed over Dr. P. and defeated him. I am confident also, that, consistently with this persuasion, they consider Bp. Bull and the Archdeacon as better critics and more enlightened Christians than Grotius and Le Clerc, Locke and Lardner. But—peace to all such. The case of those who cannot or will not enquire freely and honestly is hopeless; with those who will thus en-

quire, Dr. P. may safely trust the event of his labours. That on some occasions Dr. P. may (notwithstanding the magnitude of the provocation) have appeared somewhat too much irritated, and that, in the rapidity of his pursuits and communications, he may sometimes have been betrayed into small inaccuracies, I do not deny; but this, though a temporary disadvantage to himself, is of service to his cause, and has this effect (which has been remarkably evident in the present dispute), that his *corps de reserve* is often stronger than the main body which he leads to the attack. This, however, does not justify you, Mr. Urban, or your reviewer, for ranking him, as you do*, among "hasty and presumptuous writers, whose errors and sophisms are detected and exposed." It is of this general, declamatory, and unfounded censure that Dr. P. has so much reason to complain. The arguments (such as they are) of almost all his antagonists are disgraced by it. It is circulated every where, to the unspeakable edification and comfort of those whose interested prejudices or indolent habits prevent them from engaging in a strenuous and free enquiry into the particulars of the debate. *Cautus Oxon.* also travels this dark road. He sets out with professions of great candour and impartiality, but soon betrays or loses himself in the summary history he undertakes to give of the controversy. At length he comes to particulars, or rather to one particular, the merits of which I have above endeavoured to consider and appreciate. The unbiassed reader will naturally suppose that this is not his weakest point, and therefore may be left to judge of the rest.

Let Dr. P's enemies contemplate and (if they can) imitate his indefatigable diligence in the pursuit of truth; his readiness to communicate what he imagines to be such; his noble disdain of worldly things, and of that short-lived, frivolous reputation so eagerly sought for by too many of the literary adventurers of the present day, through every species of unworthy practice; his fervent piety; his love of mankind, and concern for their best interests; and, having succeeded in this imitation, let them then (and not before) impugn his theological opinions, as with this preparation they will be qualified to manage the controversy to much greater advantage. Yours, &c. A. B.

* Letters in reply to Dr. Priestley, p. 86.

† Letters to Dr. Horsley, Part I. p. 154.

‡ Letters in reply to Dr. Priestley, p. 87.

* Gent. Mag. for March, p. 237.

WOOL COMMITTEE.

Dec. 18, 1786.

WE are authorized by the Gentlemen on the Wool Committee to insert the following letter; and by them we are also furnished with some particulars relative to the same, which it may be necessary to premise, viz.

That the said letter was originally sent to the High Sheriff of Sussex by the Chairman of the Wool Meeting, inclosed in one addressed to him as Sheriff, in which the Chairman (relying on his impartiality) requested that the letter might be permitted to be read at the meeting at Lewes, and the Secretary to the Wool meetings was directed to attend there, in order to answer any questions that might be put to him respecting the Bill. No notice whatever was taken of the letter by the Sheriff; and so far was the proposed Bill from being taken into consideration, that it was never so much as read at the meeting: but after a few desultory observations on the tendency of particular Clauses in the Bill, and without stating to the meeting whether similar Clauses were contained in the laws now in force or not (which the Secretary of the Wool Meeting pointed out as being actually the case in one or two of the Clauses then referred to), the Resolutions, as inserted in the public Papers, being produced were assented to.

Time, however, will discover, whether there were not many Gentlemen present at the meeting, who, on an impartial examination of the restrictions which now subsist on the Wool-Growers and Wool-Dealers of the County of Sussex, and comparing them with those in the Bill under consideration, will not, on some future occasion, as members of the Legislature, acknowledge that the Resolutions of the County of Sussex were too hastily adopted:

To the Land-owners, Wool-growers, and Wool-dealers, in the County of Sussex.
Gentlemen,

HAVING been favoured by a Friend with the sight of a paper originally drawn up in the County of Lincoln, and which was inserted in the Lewes Journal, I hope you will pardon me for making a few Remarks on this Publication; as I cannot but be anxiously desirous of preventing, if possible, any unnecessary opposition, at your County-Meeting, to the intended Bill, for preventing the smuggling of Wool, &c.

The person who inserted this paper has prefaced it with an observation "that the proposed Bill will render the carriage of Wool, Coastwise, almost impracticable."--- Let any person of candour compare the Clauses respecting the Coast Regulations in the Bill, which is to be taken into consideration, with the Act, 12th of George I. now in Force; and he must be convinced that the assertion is totally destitute of Truth;

and is only calculated to prejudice the Gentlemen of the County of Sussex against the Bill.

In drawing up these Clauses, care was taken to remedy those inconveniences, to which both the buyer and seller of Wool were subject; and it would be very easy to make it appear, that if one part of the present Law was strictly insisted on (agreeable to its literal meaning), the greatest inconvenience would accrue from it.

The principal alteration in this part of the Law only affects the Port of London; and the approbation given to the Bill, by the most respectable Wool-Dealers in that Port, whose interest is materially concerned in the shipping of Wool, fully demonstrates that the regulations proposed are necessary---No particular amendments have been made in this Act (which though in some instances not perfectly clear, yet, on the whole, is well drawn) but what appeared absolutely necessary to explain and enforce the original intention of the Legislature.

The first objection advanced by the Lincolnshire Gentleman is, "That the Allegations contained in the Preamble to the Bill (as its Basis) are unsubstantiated and erroneous."

I will only observe, in answer to this assertion, that it pays a very ill compliment to the Gentlemen of the the Committee of Honourable House of Commons, who having examined Mr. Affleck (Nephew of Sir Edmund Affleck), who had resided in France for some time, and myself, relative to the Exportation of Wool, were fully satisfied with the evidence then delivered, though but a part of what may be produced; and on this evidence they grounded their report, that large quantities of Wool were exported to foreign parts, and that the present Laws were insufficient. On this report the House of Commons gave leave to bring in the Bill. The allegations are, therefore, no longer the mere assertion of the manufacturers, but are sanctioned by one part of the Legislature.

The second objection respecting the giving notice . . . days after shearing of the number of Fleeces, &c. is founded on a misconception of the real meaning of the Clause: But it is unnecessary for me to take any further notice of this, as there are no other restrictions imposed than what already subsist in your county. The latter part of the paragraph which I refer to is fallacious. If a register of Wool on the Sea Coast can be injurious to the Growers of Wool, the Counties of Kent and Sussex are already subject to the inconvenience, within ten miles of the coast; and every other part of the kingdom within five miles thereof is virtually included in the Register by the 1st of W. and M. chap. 32, Sect. 2.

The beginning of the next paragraph in which it is objected to the requiring . . . days, previous notice before the removal of Wool, will

will also apply to the present Laws, as well as to the proposed Bill; the middle part of this paragraph is so ill expressed as to render the sense very obscure: I presume, however, the meaning of the writer to be, that a similar notice is requisite for the removal of that part of the Wool, which is designed to be sold for the payment of tythe, as well as for the general sale of their Wool; this will occasion excessive trouble and vexation. The foregoing reasoning will also apply in this case to all parts within five miles of the coast; but supposing the present Laws had no influence in this respect, yet in what does the great hardship consist? Nothing more is required than to give notice of the removal of a certain quantity, to take out a sufferance, and to return the same to the officer who gave it, the person receiving the sufferance being obliged to return it to the Grower under a penalty of 20*l*. On the supposition that many removals of this kind may be necessary to pay the tythe, a Clause can be introduced in such cases, to oblige the officer to grant the sufferance without any expence.

The objections contained in the next paragraph against the Clause, which enacts, that every Dealer in Wool (not being a manufacturer) shall enter into a bond of 500*l*. previous to his purchasing Wool within the limits of the register, must be confuted by the experience of the Growers of Wool in the Counties of Kent and Suffex.

The only alteration intended is, that the bonds shall be given at one of the Quarter-Sessions of the county in which the person resides, instead of being given to the officers of the Customs.

Two reasons operated with the Committee in making this alteration: one was, that the persons entering into the bonds should be more publicly known; and the other was that the Wool-dealers, in consequence of the General Register on the Sea Coasts, should be subjected to as little inconvenience as possible, it being provided that an actual copy of such bond by the County-Clerk shall be sufficient to entitle the person to purchase Wool within any part of the Register, on its being presented to the principal officer of the Customs, in the county where such Wool is designed to be purchased.

I beg leave to observe in this place, that if the Law, which is now in force in the counties of Kent and Suffex, was literally observed, no Wool-dealer residing within ten miles of the sea, in the said counties, could dispose of his Wool to any person, even in any other county, residing within fifteen miles of the sea. The manner in which the bonds are proposed to be drawn will prevent any person from being exposed to the penalties incurred, under such an absurd Clause.

The Clause respecting the appointment of Agents to Wool-buyers, which is objected

to, was drawn up at the request of two Gentlemen, who attending the General-Meeting, towards the latter part of it, from Yorkshire, but at the last Meeting at Bristol, this Clause appeared to the Members to be so inimical to the general principle of the Bill, that it was recommended to the Chairman of the Committee to make some alteration in it. The provision in this Clause, to which the Lincolnshire Gentleman invidiously objects, was not designed to operate to the disadvantage of the Wool-grower, but was inserted merely as a just security to the purchaser.

The shameful abuses committed in some counties in the false winding of Wool, calls loudly for redress, though, by what I have heard, the County of Suffex, in general, is exempt from this charge. The alterations proposed are perfectly consistent with the principle of the present Law, which in a manner is become obsolete.

I have now gone through all the objections made to the proposed Bill, which, in the opinion of this Gentleman, "is fraught with injurious, partial, and oppressive Consequences."

There are but two principles on which an opposition to the Bill can be founded.

1st, That the present Laws are adequate to prevent the smuggling of Wool.

2^d, That granting the Laws now in force to be insufficient, yet, that the proposed Bill will not remedy the evil, but will only serve to impose burdensome restrictions on the different persons concerned in its operations.

With respect to the first, I am confident that, when the evidence shall be called for by Parliament, it will be demonstrated that there is an absolute necessity for a revision of the Laws. I am warranted in this assertion, not only by the evidence in my possession, but by the opinion (voluntarily given) of an eminent person vested with the execution of the Law.

As to the second, I beg leave to observe, that vague declamations and sophistical arguments, adduced by interested persons, will make no impression on an enlightened Legislature.

The difficulty of enacting Laws, sufficient for the purpose, without imposing restrictions on some particular persons (that may be deemed burthensome), is what no person can feel more sensibly than myself: many amendments during the recess have been proposed, and it should be considered that the heads of the intended Bill are only a rough draught, to be digested and amended, where necessary, by the Legislature.

All that I wish for is a careful and candid examination of the different Clauses contained in the Bill, which were drawn up without partiality or prejudice.

It is natural for me, after experiencing so much trouble in this difficult undertaking, to be desirous that the Members of the Legislature should not return to Parliament under

1138 Memorial of the Junior Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge.

an impression that the proposed Bill is peculiarly oppressive to the Wool-growers in general.

The situation in which I am placed requires me to be attentive to every thing that respects the general cause; and, as anonymous publications cannot be supposed to carry that conviction with them, as those which are avowed by a person who must risque the consequence of being detected in advancing ungrounded assertions, I scruple not to subscribe myself, Gentlemen, with great respect, your most obedient Servant,

JOHN ANSTIE,

Chairman of the general Meeting.

Devizes, Nov. 21, 1786.

The following is an exact Copy of the Memorial lately presented by the Junior Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, to (the Bishop of Peterborough) the Master, and the Eight Senior Fellows of that Society.

To the Right Reverend the Master, and the Reverend the Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge:—The Memorial of the under-signed Fellows of the said College, sheweth,

That, according to the twelfth chapter of the College Statutes, previous to any election of Fellows, all the electors are to take an oath, '*Se electuros eos solum, quos, conscientia teste, maxime idoneos judicaverint.*'

That, by the same chapter, it is further ordered, as follows, '*Quatuor dies proxime precedentes electionis diem; ab hora septimâ antemeridianâ usque ad decimam, et ab hora primâ postmeridianâ ad quartam, OMNES electores diligenter exquirant ab illis quid in bonis literis efficere possint.*'

That your memorialists conceive this order to be founded in reason, inasmuch as it is impossible for any elector to form, otherwise, an adequate idea of the merits of the respective candidates.

Your memorialists have, however, with concern, observed several late instances of elections of Fellows, wherein some of the electors have never given the candidates any examination; and instances have even occurred, where a Senior has come into College after the expiration of the time appointed by the statutes for the examination in several branches of learning, and has even given a vote at the election, to the exclusion of one who would otherwise have been an elector, and who had actually examined the candidates for that purpose.

Your memorialists are persuaded, that, as it is of the highest consequence to the society, that the most meritorious candidates should be chosen, it is of no small importance that such merit should be ascertained with all possible exactness.

Being interested, therefore, as members of this society, in the due execution of this important trust, your memorialists take the liberty of submitting to your consideration the necessity of suppressing an abuse, in its

consequences dishonourable to the society, subversive of the first principles of its foundation, and highly detrimental to the public.

(Signed)

GEORGE WADDINGTON,
JOHN BAYNES,
THOMAS CAUTLEY,
MILES POPPLE,
THOMAS JONES,
HARRY PORTER,
KINGSMAN BASKETT,
JOHN HAILSTONE,
MATTHEW MURFITE,
MATTHEW WILSON.

In consequence of this Memorial, the above-named gentlemen were convened before the said Master and Senior Fellows, and were reprimanded and admonished to behave with greater modesty and respect in future.

The Rev. Matthew Wilson, being absent on account of the ill state of his health, was subjected to the same admonition, unless he should withdraw his name from the memorial; a condition which had been offered to, and rejected by the other fellows who signed it.

It is to be observed, that the right of election of Fellows in Trinity College is vested in the master and eight senior-resident fellows. It is, however, confidently asserted, that the master and seniors have recommended future electors personally to examine the candidates for fellowships.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 3.

A GAOLER of Bristol, by whom the unfortunate Richard Savage was treated with humanity, is immortalized by the pen of Dr. Johnson. The present keeper of Norwich Prison deserves an Eulogist of equal eminence, if such were to be found. The following narrative, however, will secure to him the praises of his contemporaries; and it is hoped that so striking an instance of sensibility, in such a situation, will be much longer remembered.

In consequence of the late determination of Government to send some convicts to Botany Bay, with a design of establishing a colony in New South Wales, an order lately came down to the keeper of Norwich gaol, to send such female convicts as were then in prison to Plymouth, to be in readiness to go upon that expedition. Three unhappy women, who had been a long while in the Castle under sentence of transportation, were accordingly sent, and were committed to the care of Mr. Simpson, turnkey of the prison. One of these unfortunate females was the mother of an infant about five months old, a very fine babe, whom she had suckled from its birth. The father of the child was likewise a felon under a similar sentence, and had been in prison more than three years. He had repeatedly expressed a wish to be married to this woman, and, though seldom permitted to see the child, he discovered a remarkable

remarkable fondness for it; and that the mother's only comfort was derived from its smiles, was evident from her peculiarly tender manner of nursing it. When the order came down for her removal, the man was much distressed, and very importunate to attend the woman, and application was made to the Minister to permit him to go; but so many similar applications having been made, this could not be complied with. The miserable woman was therefore obliged to go without the man, who offered to be her husband, that he might be her companion and protector during a long and melancholy voyage, and in a distant and unknown land. The child, however, was still her property, as the laws of England, which are distinguished by the spirit of humanity which framed them, forbid so cruel an act as that of separating an infant from its mother's breast.

When Mr. Simpson arrived at Plymouth with his party, he found that they were to be put on board a hulk, which lies there till the ship which goes to the South Sea is ready to take them. He therefore took a boat, and went to the vessel to deliver up his prisoners. Some forms, which the gaoler of Norwich had not been apprized of, having been omitted, the Captain of the hulk at first refused to take them, and these miserable creatures were kept three hours in an open boat, before they were received into their new abode of wretchedness. And when they were admitted, the Captain, finding that one of them had an infant, peremptorily refused to take it on board, saying, that he had no orders to take children; neither the intreaties of Mr. Simpson, nor the agonies of the poor wretch, could prevail upon the Captain even to permit the babe to remain till instructions could be received from the Minister. Simpson was therefore obliged to take the child, and the frantic mother was led to her cell, execrating the cruelty of the man under whose care she was now placed, and vowing to put an end to her life as soon as she could obtain the means. Shocked at the unparalleled brutality of the Captain, and his humanity not less affected by the agonies of the poor woman, and the situation of the helpless babe, he resolved still, if possible, to get it restored to her. No way was left but an immediate personal application to Lord Sydney; and having once before been with his Lordship on a business of humanity, he was encouraged to hope he should succeed, could he but have an interview with him. He therefore immediately went back to Plymouth, and set off in the first coach to London, carrying the child all the way on his knee, and feeding it at the different inns he arrived at as well as he could.

When he came to London, he placed the child with a careful woman, and instantly posted to Lord Sydney's; neither his Lordship nor his Secretary were to be spoken to,

at least this was told him when he addressed the person in waiting at the office; but humanity will not be restrained by forms; acting under the influence of a superior power, it moves forward unchecked by the fear of offending any earthly one. Mr. Simpson was denied admittance, but in vain, for he pressed forward into one of the offices, and told his story to one of the Secretaries, who attended very properly to it, and promised to do all in his power to promote the object of his humane petition, but feared it would be impossible for him to see Lord Sydney for several days; he begged, however, of this gentleman to prepare an order for the restoration of the child, and determined to wait in the hall for the chance of seeing his Lordship pass, that he might prevail on him to sign it. Fortunately, not long after, he saw Lord Sydney descend the stairs; he instantly ran to him; his Lordship very naturally shewed an unwillingness at first to attend to an application made to him in so strange and abrupt a manner; but Mr. Simpson immediately related the reason of his intrusion, and described as he felt the exquisite misery he had lately been a witness to, expressing his fears, lest, in the instant he was pleading for her, the unhappy woman, in the wildness of her despair, should have deprived herself of existence. Lord Sydney was greatly affected, and paid much attention to the particular circumstances of his narration, and instantly promised that the child should be restored, commending, at the same time, Mr. Simpson's spirit and humanity. Encouraged by this, he made a further appeal to his Lordship's humanity in behalf of the father of the child, which proved equally successful; for his Lordship ordered, that he likewise should be sent to Plymouth to accompany the child and its mother, directing, at the same time, that they should be married before they went on board, and adding that he would himself pay the fees.

One of his Lordship's Secretaries wrote immediately to Plymouth, that the woman might be informed of the success of Mr. Simpson's application; and he, after visiting the child, and giving directions that it might be taken care of in his absence, set off for Norwich, where he arrived on Wednesday afternoon, and communicated the glad tidings to the unhappy father of the child. The poor man, who is a fine healthy young fellow, seemed very grateful to Lord Sydney and to Mr. Simpson, was made very happy by this change of circumstances; and it is hoped he may, notwithstanding his past situation, turn out a useful individual of the new community. He set off on Friday night accompanied by Mr. Simpson, who, after the fatigues, anxieties, and vexation of his first journey to Plymouth, having travelled three days and nights without sleep, no doubt will be amply recompensed by the satisfaction he must experience, in having

been the means of rescuing these unhappy people from a situation of distress scarcely to be equalled.

It is proper to observe, that Captain Phillips, who is to go out with the convicts to Botany Bay, is a man of very different disposition to the person alluded to in this narrative; but he, unfortunately, had no power to interfere.

The conclusion of the above relation cannot be more properly given, than in the words of Mr. Simpson himself, who wrote the following letter a few days ago to a gentleman in Bath.

“ Dear Sir,

“ It is with the utmost pleasure that I inform you of my safe arrival with my little charge at Plymouth: but it would take an abler pen than mine to describe the joy that the mother received her infant and her intended husband with. Suffice it to say, that their transports, that the tears which flowed from their eyes, with the innocent smiles of the babe, on sight of the mother, who had saved her milk for it, drew the tears likewise from my eyes; and it was with the utmost regret that I parted with the child, after having travelled with it on my lap for upwards of 700 miles backwards and forwards. But the blessings I received at the different inns on the road have amply paid me. I am, with great respect, your humble servant,

JOHN SIMPSON.”

Plymouth, Nov. 16, 1786.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Nov. 20.

“ An emir of the Turkish Empire, escorted by 12 spahis (or Turkish horse), has just arrived in this capital from Constantinople, with presents of considerable value and magnificence to his Imperial Majesty. Among the presents are some fine Greek urns of the ancient sculpture, and a large marble statue of Jupiter Tonans, lately found in digging the ruins of an old temple near Adrianople. To this figure are appended four silver labels, one on each shoulder, and two on the head, on each the word “ Dios ” is strongly marked, and the other parts of the inscription are now under the investigation of a priest of Buda, in Hungary, who is eminently skilled in antiquities. The tenor of this ambassage from the Ottoman Porte is to establish a positive and specific boundary between the Imperial and the Turkish provinces, particularly on the confines of Hungary, where much disagreement has lately arisen on the building of some forts by the Emperor’s Governors on the Ottoman Territories. It is, however, certain, that affairs will be amicably settled, and that the agreements between the two Empires will be so firmly made as to render permanent and full advantages to both.

“ With the escort have arrived four French Priests, who had been captured in a vessel

from Marseilles by a Tunisian Xebec, claimed there by the French Consul, and sent from Tunis to Constantinople.”

December 13.

The new channel of the New River at Bush-hill, having been repaired and new clayed, was again opened, and the water is now running in it by the side of the frame, which is also full.

MR. URBAN, *Wickham-Market, Dec. 26.*

MARY Bradcock, of Dallinghoe, whose case you have related*, died on the 19th instant. I was sent for the next day, to examine the state of her bones, which were become soft and flexible, like cartilage, as I could, with the greatest ease, bend her limbs into any shape. I removed a portion of the radius from her right arm, in which I included a part where a fracture had formerly been. The bone was become so soft as to be divisible with ease by the knife. The part where the callus had formed was equally soft and flexible with the other parts. This change in the bones has been mentioned and accounted for by anatomists. The above unhappy sufferer has had several fractures since the publication of her case; and, at the time of her decease, was in the sixth month of her pregnancy. Yours, &c.

W. SALMON, Surgeon.

Extract of a letter from Manchester, Dec. 26.

A design is now under consideration to inclose and improve the sands, commonly called Lancaster and Milnthorp sands. The plan proposed is in the first place to turn the course of those waters that fall into the sea from parts adjacent, viz. the River Ken, and others of less note, which are to join the River Lune, near Lancaster; and as it is the most essential advantage of a seaport to possess the largest quantity of water that can be obtained, this addition will procure a benefit so considerable, that the most zealous support and assistance are expected from the town and its neighbourhood, besides the concurrence and countenance of the proprietors and occupiers of lands contiguous to all other parts of the canal to be formed for this Purpose; of which the conveniencies are so obvious that they need not even be mentioned. The business is to be carried forward by a company formed from subscribers, united and incorporated on this great and laudable occasion. When the subscription amounts to 15,000l. they will, of course, proceed to embank and recover from the sea as much of the sands as can with probability of success be maintained and preserved: by which, among many other great advantages, the passage from Whitehaven to Lancaster will be much more secure and commodious.

* See vol. LV. p. 677.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 4.

BE pleased to rescue from oblivion a name nearly obliterated by time from a large tomb in the Great Church-yard, Coventry. Our hero is mentioned with honour in the 436th Spectator, by the name of Mr. Parkes of Coventry, in which paper is a fine description of the person and athletic accomplishments of his friend Serjeant Miller, who became a captain in the army, and did notable service in Scotland, under the Duke of Cumberland, in the memorable year 1745.

Yours, &c.

B. H.

TO the memory of Mr. JOHN SPARKS,
A native of this city.

He was a man of a mild disposition,

A gladiator by profession,

Who, after having fought 350 battles,

In the principal parts of Europe,

With honour and applause,

At length quitted the stage, sheathed his sword,

And with Christian resignation

Submitted to the Grand Victor,

In the 52d year of his age,

Anno Salutis 1733.

MR. URBAN,

M—, Dec. 26.

WHEN an obscure individual, like myself, draws aside, as it were, the curtain of private life, and thus voluntarily addresses himself to the public, it may be supposed he has some powerful inducement to it: the subject of this letter will serve both as a reason and apology for such a conduct, if any apology be necessary.

Nothing but the name of an HOWARD, which, in fact, is but another name for *humanity* itself, could have tempted me to come forward in this manner, to expose the rude essay of an unskilful pen to the broad eye of unfeeling criticism.

But the underwritten verses are to be understood, nor as an effort of genius, or a finished composition, but as the *casual* production of an *untutored* muse; not as the offspring of learned leisure, but as the hasty and immature fruit of the few moments that can be spared from the constant duties of an arduous avocation. As to the person who is the subject of them, for all the knowledge I have of that *friend of mankind*, I am indebted to Mr. Urban's pages; yet even that, small as it is, were sufficient to stamp him, in my opinion, the most amiable character of the present age.

Through the same channel it would be a singular gratification to me, and, I doubt not, to many more of your readers, to be furnished by some benevolent hand with a full account of his first introduction to public notice, his *humane labours*, and the success that attended them; his manners, connexions,

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and station in life, and whatever else may be worthy of notice. Indeed, such a distinguished character cannot be too well or too universally known. It should be resounded through the world: few, I think, can hear of it without feeling themselves the better for it. For the honour of human nature, I rejoice that there is such a man! and for the honour of my country, I rejoice that he is a Briton!—None, indeed, but Britons are deserving of such an honour!

Being no stranger to the grand national design that is now on foot of erecting a statue to his memory, I was induced to attempt something by way of inscription; not that I flatter myself with the idle hope of ever seeing it adopted (for that, I suppose, its length would render impracticable), but that I might stimulate some abler genius, who has more leisure than myself, to undertake so meritorious a task.—If I succeed in this, my end is answered; and, if I fail, I shall still have the satisfaction to reflect, that in offering this humble, but honest, tribute to his virtue, I at least intended well.

H—.

Inscribed to Mr. HOWARD.

HOWARD! to thee the Sons of Britain raise

This grateful tribute of a nation's praise:
What meed more glorious can their love design?

Be theirs the pleasure, but the glory thine:—
With pious zeal they bid the breathing stone
Record a name that consecrates its own;
For godlike deeds the marble bust outlive,
And far more lasting is the fame they give.
Such HOWARD's are—O, if the sculptor's art,

Which caught his image, could transfuse
his heart,

The stone its hardness, should no more retain,
But human kindness touch the marble vein!

Though some to cultivate divinely aim
A country's welfare or a nation's fame,
Yet HOWARD still improv'd the glorious plan,

Nor tied to country what he owed to man;
No darling spot alone his virtues grac'd,
He rose superior, and the world embrac'd.
In works humane he soar'd a nobler height,
And greatly dar'd above the vulgar flight;
By *paths untrod* he taught us here to rise,
And op'd a brighter passage to the skies.

How vain the glories of the Great and Brave!

'Tis theirs to conquer, but 'tis his to save;
To cheer us on through Life's perplexing maze,

And scatter rose-buds o'er its thorny ways;
In all the gifts of inborn worth to shine,
And raise the *human* to the Love *divine*:
Not wealth to flatter, or the great to please,
Or woo soft pleasure in the bower of ease;

But

But through the drear abodes of wan Despair,
Where harrows Guilt the thorny breast of
Care.

The Sad he seeks, but only seeks to chear,
And drops the balsam where he drops the
tear;

Bids long-lost Hope the clouds of grief illume,
And beams of comfort pierce the dungeon
gloom.

Unaw'd by Fear, or Folly's darling name,
By Censure's tongue (if Censure's tongue
could blame);

He nobly toil'd in Love's celestial cause,
And hosts of dangers but in vain oppose;
Serenely calm as Virtue's angel form,
That walks sublime, and smiles amidst the
storm:

For this each dear domestic bliss resign'd,
(Such was his glorious love of *human kind*):
With godlike zeal explor'd the *world of pain*,
And bore his *olives* o'er the pathless main.

Through baleful climes he urg'd his
heav'nly way,

Where Death maintains an undivided sway;
Where sudden pang the helpless victim seize;
And sickness labours in the tainted breeze;
To stop the plague's all-desolating hand,
And win to Mercy a devoted land.—

He spoke, and nations bow'd to Reason's
charm,

And Death's dire Angel stay'd his warring
arm.

The turban'd race his merits learn'd to
scan,

Admir'd the *Christian*, but ador'd the *Man*:
In him the world (what more has Heaven to
send?)

A Patron hail'd, and every man a Friend.—

Thee, HOWARD, thee the latest Muse
shall sing,

And to thy urn eternal roses bring;
The grateful incense of unfeigned Fame,
The dew of fragrance shall embalm thy
Name:

Thy Virtues long, triumphant o'er the tomb,
Shall charm the world in ages yet to come;
And wafted wide o'er many a distant clime,
Shall bloom immortal on the wings of Time.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 2.

PERMIT me, among abler panegyrists,
to offer my small oblation at "The
Shrine of HOWARD!" for what actions are
nearer to Godlike!—it is as far as human
nature can be permitted—therefore the
highest tokens of gratitude are too small for
the divine favour in blessing these unworthy
times with a HOWARD!

P. BRITANNICUS.

IRREGULAR ODE.

I.

WHEN Greece and Rome no more their glo-
ry knew,

Nor Music's matchless charms fresh vot'ries
The Maid Divine, by anguish torn,

To Discord's sway left both forlorn;

Revenge, again to dip the blood-drench'd
spear,

Which Sons of Peace had ceas'd to know,
By Anger press'd, and grim Despair,
Leap'd from her chains, to urge new scenes
of woe.

New Discontent besought each tongue,
And Faction urg'd complaints of wrong.
Now War resum'd its ruthless meed;
The fatal mandate Jove decreed,
Revolving anarchies increas'd,
And quickly Godlike Wisdom ceas'd!
Impell'd by Envy's fell desire,
Bellona's rage proclaim'd her ire;—
Brother expir'd by brother's wound,
And fathers, bleeding on the ground,
Impress'd their offspring with a lasting stain,
While climes unnumber'd mourn'd their
wretched slain.

II.

Unus'd to bleak distress—unus'd to stray—
Onward to Britain Musick bent her way;
But here her strains divine prevail'd,
Her empire Wisdom, Virtue, hail'd!
Sedition's angry visage frown'd in vain,
Confus'd by each enchanting sound,
And, as her lyre resum'd each strain,
Discord and Envy blush'd the deeds they
own'd.

Refinements flow'd, and pleasures chaste!
The Arts and Music now embrac'd!
Honour, Virtue, both combin'd,
Whilst Fame a lasting chaplet wove,
To bless a HOWARD, where are join'd
Benign and universal love!—
See around the grateful throng
Shout his praise in gladsome song,
Whilst matchless History inspir'd,
And by th' unusual subject fir'd,
Gladly resumes her energetic page,
To praise this *Wonder of a Golden Age*!

MR. URBAN,

THE inclosed poem on the Nativity was
written by a juvenile friend, long
since torn from me by the hand of Death.
My partiality for him causes a wish, that
this, with some other fruits of his pen, may
not be consigned with him to the vale of
oblivion, but be preserved in your valuable
Repository. If you agree with me in my
opinion of its merit, you will give it a place
at the season, when we commemorate the
glorious subject.

Yours, &c.

EUSEBIA.

ON THE NATIVITY.

I.

AT length the age arriv'd, of old
By Heaven's prophetic Seers foretold:
"From Jesse's stem a Branch shall spread,
"And far its sacred influence shed."
The wondrous mystery's begun!
Immortal's mortal made! the Son
Sinks from his Father's throne to earth!
A Virgin gives the Godhead birth!

Satan

Satan forfakes his Delphic cell,
To straiter limits bound in Hell;
And leaves this oracle behind,
To calm his pensive vot'ry's mind:
"No more my vanquish'd powers, no more
" remain;

"In Judah's land a greater God shall reign."
II.

That God propitiously shall hear
His captive Israel's fervent prayer,
The galling yoke untie;
Shall stretch his peaceful arm around,
The sick to cheer, to every wound
The lenient balm apply.
The wondering traveller thro' the desert wide
Sees new meanders roll their circling tide;
Obedient Nature, as her Lord ordains,
Makes strait the crooked paths, and smooths
the rugged plains.

'Twas she the new-created star
Saw riding in his silver car!
A guide to distant India's swarthy kings,
Who, hastening, humbly brought, inform'd
by her,
From rich Sabæa's unexhausted springs
Their gifts of gold, and frankincense, and
myrrh.

III.

Lo! thro' the gloomy curtains of the night
The fearful swains beheld the bursting light!
When Heaven's own choir in fairest order
rode,

To pay their earliest homage to the God;
To bring glad tidings to the world oppress'd,
And join with man to sing the welcome guest.
Loud as the bursts of bellowing thunders
roar,

Or torrents dashing on Charybdis' shore,
Such was the mighty noise! Heaven's con-
cave rung; [they sung:

And while they struck their golden harps,
"Salvation, glory, honour, and renown,
"To God be given on High, to Him a-
" lone;

"Good-will to man;—and wars on earth
" shall cease; [Peace."

"For Shiloh's come, eternal Prince of
The echoing hills repeat, the vales prolong
The harmony divine, the matchless song;
The laughing mountains hail the rising morn,
"A Virgin hath conceiv'd, a God is born!"

IV.

No robes nor diadem he wears,
No throne he claims, nor title bears;
Behold, neglected, in a manger base,
With labouring oxen and the servile ass, }
The promis'd offspring lies of David's race.
Neglected thus, th' etherial host shall own
The God in Man reveal'd! their great Jeho-
vah's Son!

Heaven shall perfume the hallow'd ground;
The meek, the humble babe around
Ambrosial fragrance spread:
The spring shall ripen every flower,
Each dewy sweet, luxuriant shower,
To deck his infant head.

Bend, Carmel, spicy mountain, low!
Exulting Sharon, rise!
Ye spreading cedars, gently bow!
Ye myrtles, touch the skies!

V.

Ere long, the East shall call her squadrons
forth, [North,
And Afric's swarms shall meet the frozen
To these the setting sun his myriads bring;
And prostrate all, salute thee God and King!
Rich with the various produce of the soil,
Each gives the sacred tithes of all his toil!
The dumb, the deaf, the blind, the lame,
Thee, their Bethesda's healing stream,
Shall humbly round await;
The dead thy sacred hand revives,
Again the mouldering body lives,
Again expects its fate.
The brindled lion, tam'd, shall couch
At the bold infant's daring touch;
The tiger harmless lie;
The adder shall forget to bite;
The scaled snake no longer fright;
The serpent too shall die!

VI.

Eternal Father! Counsellor Divine!
Rob'd in thy own unsullied glory shine;
Come, Shepherd, come; thy happy flock di-
rect!

Thy voice they wait, thy folding arm expect.
Begin, great Saviour! and thy work complete,
And crush the monster Death beneath thy
feet!

For lost mankind the bloody ransom give;
And bid mankind thy steps pursue,—and
live.

Live till the sun, and stars, and heavens de-
cay; [way.

Till the earth melts, and seas shall waste a-
Round thy throng'd altars live for ever blest,
In everlasting realms of endless rest!

VERSES OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH
OF JONAS HANWAY, ESQ*.

O HANWAY! to the realms of cloud-
less light

Shall thy pure spirit wing its joyous flight,
And not the Muse, that lov'd thy virtues,
pay

The tender tribute of a mournful lay!
For thee, blest Saint! a nation's tears should
flow,

Whose bosom felt for every human woe:
No party views enslav'd thy generous mind;
The brother thou, the friend of human kind;
In thee, that zeal they want divines might see,
And statesmen learn their country's love
from thee.

Ye, who disdain to own the Christian
name,

And on its ruins seek to build your fame,
On HANWAY look, and may your conscious
cheek

Contrition's salutary anguish speak!

* See p. 812.

On HANWAY look, and own the Christian
plan,
Form'd to exalt, to dignify the man.
See Virtue's beauties in his page * pourtray'd,
See all her precepts in his life display'd !
Gaze on his life, and may the holy fire,
That warm'd his breast, inflame with strong
desire

Your souls, to glow with charity and love,
And meekly thro' the paths of virtue move !
He heard the outcast orphan's † plaintive
moans, [groans ;
And his heart throbb'd with anguish at his
His hand, his pen, the sufferers strove to save,
From want, from misery, or an early grave.
He first with pity's eye beheld the maid †
By love seduc'd, to vice and scorn betray'd,
And sought to turn the wanderer's devious
feet [meet.
Back to the path where peace and virtue
His life's whole tenor one great end pursued,
The glorious end of universal good.
Tho' gone to join the myriads of the blest,
Of joys immortal as thy soul possessest,
Yet must we mourn the exit of the just,
And with our tears bedew thy honour'd dust.

Milborne Port, Oct. 20.

M. S.

THE MEDIUM, OR GOLDEN MEAN.

FROM HORACE, BOOK II. ODE X.

WOULD you live right ? the Medium
keep :

Prefs not too far on th' open deep ;
Nor, fearful of the tempest's power,
Too closely prefs the dangerous shore.

Who loves the Golden Mean, lives not
Forlorn in mean and wretched cot ;
Yet shuns, with modesty discreet,
The envy of a splendid feat.

With blasts more fierce the winds combine,
To shake and vex the lofty pine ;
High towers fall with ruin large ;
High mountains feel the lightning's charge.

A mind well train'd will moderate,
With hope or fear, each different state ;
With hope the gloomy hour will cheer,
And temper happiness with fear.

* See Virtue in Humble Life ; containing
Reflections on the reciprocal Duties of the
Wealthy and Indigent.

† See An Earnest Appeal for Mercy to
the Children of the Poor. See also The
State of Chimney Sweepers' Apprentices,
for whose relief Mr. Hanway promoted a
subscription under the direction of a com-
mittee. A most pathetic account of the
sufferings of those unhappy beings was pub-
lished in our Magazine for September last,
under the signature of *Rachel weeping for her*
Children.

‡ Mr. Hanway was the first proposer of
the Magdalen Hospital.

Heaven does the dreary winter bring ;
And Heaven removes it for the spring.
Of present ill then why complain ?
Tho' cloudy now, 'twill clear again.

When straits and difficulties press,
Be stout—to compass your distress :
But when you feel too kind a gale,
Be wise—and furl your swelling sail.

E L E G Y.

ADDRESS TO H——.

YE artless scenes, where Nature's graces
wild [mong,
Are pour'd profuse your rustic seats a-
Where beauty's magic power my heart be-
guil'd, [tongue ;
And love's first accents murmur'd on my
Beneath your shades, while all was bliss a-
round,
Pass'd the short vision of my happier days ;
And wak'd how oft by joy's enraptur'd sound,
Your lingering echoes answer'd to the
lays.

Ah, happy shades ! your beauties still remain,
Still nature's charms your smiling views
adorn ;
But here, ev'n here, the prey of hopeless pain
Droops my sad soul, dejected and forlorn.

To me your flowrets sweet, your landscapes
gay,
Fade like the colours of a baseless dream ;
And the soft hours, that fled too fast away,
Whole ages now of bitter anguish seem.

Oh sovereign of my soul ! whose gentle hand
Shed love's own roses in my blissful way,
Whose power could each corroding care with-
stand, [way ;
And chase each gathering cloud of grief a-
Thy smiles the barren waste of life could
cheer, [drew ;
From thee gay Nature fresher beauties
Thou soft magician, thy enchantments dear
Love's fairy tints o'er every object threw.

Now o'er the jocund view, where lately rose
Pleasure's bright star, and every joy was
seen,
Despair his dark and sullen shadows throws,
Veils every grace, and saddens all the
scene.

E X T E M P O R E,
To MR. S M I T H,
ON HIS MARRIAGE TO MISS GRACE
REYNOLDS, WHO HAD REJECTED
THE ADDRESSES OF A
MR. H A R T.

MAY you, my friend, in fair succession
know,
The brightest joys which Hymen can bestow ;
Since Fame reveals what we in truth impart,
You've snatch'd a Grace beyond the reach of
Art.

MALLING.

BUT-

BUTLER, the celebrated author of *Hudibras*, was buried in St. Paul's church, Covent Garden.—Some of the inhabitants of that parish hearing some time ago, that so eminent a man had been buried in their church, and regretting that neither stone nor inscription recorded the event, entered into a subscription to erect something to Butler's memory. Accordingly they had a monument lately put up in the portico of the church, bearing the poet's bust, which was taken from that put up by Lord Mayor Barber in Westminster Abbey. The following lines were contributed by Mr. O' Bryen, and are engraved on the stone beneath the medallion :

“ A few plain men, to pomp and pride unknown,
O'er a poor bard have rais'd this humble stone,
Whose wants alone his genius could surpass,
Victim of zeal ! the matchless Hudibras !
What tho' fair freedom suffer'd in his page !
Reader, forgive the author—for the age—
How few, alas, disdain to cringe and cant,
When 'tis the mode to play the sycophant !
But oh ! let all be taught from Butler's fate,
Who hope to make their fortunes by the great,
That wit and pride are always dangerous things,
And little faith is due to courts and kings.”

The following epitaph on the late Dr. Johnson is said to be the production of an eminent Professor at Cambridge :

“ En ! ubi conduntur ossa
Sapientiae nostrae ætate principis
SAMUELIS JOHNSON ;
Cujus si dicta, scripta, vitam ignoras,
Abi, viator, et fac quamprimum cognoscas ;
Riteque cognitis, tecum ipse reputes
Socrati ne Atheniensi
Re et consilio
Par fuerat an major.”

P. 480, col. ii. l. 13, for ‘ piety of manners,’ read ‘ purity,’ &c.

P. 908. Miss Danby was daughter of the late William D. esq; of Swinton, co. York.

P. 996, col. i. l. 4, r. ‘ Maresfield, Suffex.’

P. 999. Delete the 23d and 24th lines, and insert the following : “ Oct. 19. At Breamore, near Salisbury, aged 98, Mrs. Hubert, relict of Benj. H. esq; formerly steward to the late Earl of Warwick.”

P. 1000. The late Princess Amelia was born May 30, 1711, according to the English reckoning ; June 10, as the German style.

P. 1003. Mr. Rymfedyk, who died at Bath, Nov. 13, published, in conjunction with his son, in 1778, “ *Museum Britannicum*, being an Exhibition of a great Variety of Antiquities and Natural Curiosities in that noble and magnificent Cabinet the British Museum, illustrated with curious Prints, engraved af-

ter Nature, other Objects, and with distinct Explanations of each Figure ; by John and Andrew Van Rymfedyk, Pictors :” a costly work, in folio, which did not answer his expectations, and whose price was four guineas. The style, particularly of the preface, is quaint and desultory. He drew a great number of articles from the museum of Dr. Hunter, by whom he was patronized, and on whose death, we believe, he retired to Bath.

P. 1003. Dr. Austin was reader of chemistry at Oxford.

P. 1091. West Digges, who died in Ireland Nov. 10, was eldest of the two sons of Thomas Digges, esq; of Chilham Castle, Kent, by his wife the hon. Elizabeth West, only daughter of John 12th Lord de la Warr, and sister to John 1st Earl, whom he married in August 1724.

P. 1092. The following particulars of the pictures painted by the late Tilly Kettle, esq; have been sent us by a correspondent. The first picture at Busbridge, the seat of Sir Rob. Barker, bart. near Godalming, contains the portraits of the Nabob Sujah Dowlah, Vizier of the Mogul empire, and his four sons, Sir Robert Barker and his two aids de camp, Captain Cockerell and Captain Harpur, and Mr. Davy the Persian interpreter. The immediate incident of the piece is the conclusion of a treaty, in the name of the East India Company, in 1772, at Fahzabad. The second picture contains a portrait of the Great Mogul, Shah Allum, reclined in his tent of state, and surrounded by his principal attendants, viewing the evolutions of the third brigade of the East India Company's troops, on a field-day, in the plains of Allahabad, which he took singular delight in doing, an English aid de camp explaining the whole process, through all its varieties. By him stands a sepoy officer, in his uniform. The materials of the several draperies render it a very rich picture in point of colouring, and are exceedingly well painted. The fore-shortening of the aid de camp's right arm, in the act of extension to explain what passes, from an injudicious position of the whole attitude suggests an idea of lameness, which no plea of natural effect can justify. The subject of the third picture is taken from the 1st book of Maccabees, chap. vii. The strong colouring and bright effect of the two other subjects have tamed this performance beyond its native temperature. It seems to teach us that the furious expression of angry royalty is an easier task than the placid acquiescence of deliberate resolution. What is good in this picture might be assigned to Rubens.—The first of these pictures was exhibited at the Society of Artists, at their great room over Exeter Change, 1775, when Mr. K. was fellow of that Society, and in

in the East Indies. The second made its appearance at the exhibition of the Royal Academy, 1781.—Several single portraits by him were exhibited in 1777, 1782, and 1783, as well as at the Society of Artists in 1773, when he was in the East Indies. In 1775 were exhibited at the Society of Artists, portraits of the Nabob Omdut il Milt, Surajah Dowla, Anaverdeè Caun, Behauda Delaver Jung, Nabob of Arcot and the Carnatic; and in 1776 the ceremony of a Gentoo woman taking leave of her friends and distributing her jewels previous to her ascending the funeral pile of her dead husband.—We thought this short account was due to the merit of this artist, which was confined to a particular line, and of whose private history no traits have hitherto reached us.

P. 1093. Mrs. Cleiveland's age was 60.

MARRIAGES.

AT Lympstone, Devon, Mr. Courtney Girdley, attorney of Honiton, to Miss Margaret Gordon.

Dec. 4. Rev. Mr. Johnson, chapl. to the intended new settlement in the South Seas, to Miss Burton.

20. Thomas Oliver, jun. esq; of Laytonstone, to Miss Brooke, of Mere, Cheshire.

23. James Dover, esq; of Hookham-hall, Norfolk, to Miss Stuart, of Somerset-street, Portman-square.

24. Baron de Reidezels, aid de camp to the reigning Duke of Wirtemberg, to Miss Dayrolles, 2d dau. of the late Solomon D. esq; of Hanover-sq.

26. Charles Long, esq; of Saxmundham, Suffolk, to Miss Long, of South Audley-str.

28. Charles Blachley, esq; of the Stamp Office, to Miss Heigham, dau. of the late Pell H. esq; of Bury St. Edmund's, and niece to Sir Henry Peyton, bart. M.P. for Cambridgeshire.

DEATHS.

July 28, 1785. **A**T Breilaw, aged 80, Dr. althasar von Walther, author of the Silesia Diplomatica.

Oct. 13. At Bolkhayn, in Silesia, aged 69, rev. Christian Emanuel Ulber, author of several learned works.

Dec. 8. At Brunswick, aged 49, Dr. John Philip du Roi, physician to the Duke of Brunswick.

21. At Ulm, aged 74, the rev. Gregory Trautwein, author of a Latin translation of Telemachus.

22. At Heilbroom, aged 34, Bernard Theodore Tcherning. author of an anonymous work, published in 1783, intituled, "Nacricht das Journal von und fur Deutschland."

29. At Magdebourg, aged 67, John Henry Kelle, who has long been considered as one of the best composers of music in Ger-

many. A print of him may be found in the 27th volume of a German Journal, intituled, "Neuen Bibliothek der Schonen Wissenschaften."

Same day, at Konigsberg, aged 82, Dr. John Christopher Bohlins, Rector Magnificus (an office he held for the twelfth time) and Professor of Physic at the university at that place.

1786, Feb. 5. At Aran, Switzerland, of a fever, aged 30 years, Caspar Kiesbeck, author of a work, intituled, "Letters from a Frenchman in his Travels through Germany."

Mar. 5. At Berlin, of an inflammatory fever, in his 74th year, John Lebricht Schmucker, surgeon-general to the Prussian army.

15. At Nuremburg, aged 67, Charles Sebastian Feidler, one of the Syndics of that city. The continuation of his "Vitæ Jurisconsultorum Altorfinorum" is in the press.

18. At Munich, aged 67, the reverend Father Ferdinand Sterzinger, member (and formerly director of the historical class) of the Academy of Sciences at Munich, and author of several historical essays.

Lately, in Pescia, Tuscany, the Sieur Giannini. Having proved unsuccessful in his commercial pursuits, lest he should eventually injure those with whom he had dealings, he relinquished trade, and applied himself to the cultivation of science. He opened a school, where he instructed the poor gratis in geometry, algebra, and the French language.

At Jamaica, Major David Cooper, commanding officer of the 15th or Bedfordshire regiment of foot.

Far advanced in years, Blackburn, esq; of Orford, co. Lanc. grandfather to J. B. esq; knight of the shire for that county.

At Rotherhithe, in very advanced age, Barker, who, with all the appearance of poverty, had concealed upwards of 2000l. under the stairs in Queen Anne's guineas.

In advanced age, at her son's school at Hertford, Mrs. Worley, relict of the late Mr. W. schoolmaster of that town, mother to the rev. Mr. W. pastor of the congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Cheshunt, and sister to the late rev. Dr. Obadiah Hughes.

In Wolsingham workhouse, aged 100, Ralph Wilson.

Mrs. Philips, of Bromsgrove. She had been rendered helpless by a paralytic stroke, and, sitting too near the fire, was burned to death, and reduced almost to a cinder.

Dec. 2. At Shepton Mallet, the rev. Tho. Wickham, M.A. rector of that place, vicar of Castle Cary, and prebendary of Wells.

4. At Stony Stratford, the guard of one of the mail coaches, who was shot in the groin by one of his own pistols.

6. Lost in a storm on board the St. Austle

a Cornish corn sloop, from East Looe, off Lewes, Mr. and Mrs. Giles. She was distantly related to the present Viscount Courtenay. The captain returned to the wreck, lashed to a rope, which he fastened round Mrs. G. to heave her on shore; but her husband cast it off, and begged her to stay with him, and they both perished together. Their bodies have since been found, first Mr. G's, which was buried in Newhaven church-yard; and afterwards Mrs. G. very much disfigured, who was decently interred by his side.

7. Mr. Woodman, a considerable horse-dealer in London. Sitting on the roof of a stage-coach, whose springs had been raised, he was crushed to death, as it passed under the gate-way of the Cock inn at Stony Stratford, and scarcely a bone escaped unbroken. Such is the effect of that absurd and scandalous elevation both of stage and private carriages, contrary to all the established laws of mechanics, and on no better principles than those of an extravagant fashion!

8. At Edinburgh, in a very advanced age, Leonard Urquhart, esq; writer to the signet.

9. In Clarges-str. right hon. Henry Roper, 11th Lord Teynham. He was born May 7, 1733; and married, first, Wilhelmina eldest daughter and coheiress of Sir Francis Head, bart. who died in child-bed, without leaving issue; and secondly, Elizabeth daughter of Webber, esq; and widow of John Mills, esq; of Woodford-bridge, Essex, by whom he had three daughters and three sons, Philip, born 1763, died an infant, Henry, born 1764, his successor, and John.

Mr. Munsey, parish clerk of St. Mildred's in the Poultry. His death was occasioned by the same cause as that of his late Majesty, bursting a ventricle of his heart as he was going up stairs, and he dropped down dead in the afternoon. He was between 30 and 40 years old.

10. Of a paralytic stroke, at the feat of William Peyntys, esq; Berks, Mrs. Eliz. Cross, many years housekeeper to the late Countess of Cork, whose loss this honest, valuable servant never recovered.

At Godalming, of a cancer, Mrs. Ballard, late of Portsmouth.

After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Marianne Chalié, wife of Mr. Matthew C. merchant, Mincing-lane.

11. William Livingstone, esq; partner with Mess. Gregory and Turnbull, merchants, in King's-Arms-yard. He had dined at Mr. Turnbull's on Blackheath, and, returning home in the evening with some gentlemen, parted from them, about 11 o'clock, at Kent-street turnpike. He was found in a ditch between the gardeners' grounds and the road leading from that turnpike to the Castle at Newington, with his horse, his arm broke, and entangled in the bridle. His horse being brought to the Royal Exchange,

was known by the saddle, which a fadler had sent home but the evening before.

In Coleman-street, Mr. Gaspar Moretti, many years an Italian merchant.

In Serjeant's-inn, William James, esq; F.R. & A.SS. formerly partner with Neale, Fordyce, and Down, bankers. He married the daughter of the latter, by whom he had several children. His eldest son, Murdoch, an amiable youth, the delight of his father, and a skilful practitioner in the law, died in 1785, just after his father and family had exhausted their scanty portion in enabling him to purchase the office of one of the four city pleaders. To the honour of the first corporate body in the world be it recorded, that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, on a representation of the melancholy case, with their accustomed benevolence, gave up the accidental emolument which fell into their hands, and permitted the representatives of Mr. Murdoch James to nominate a successor.

12. In her 86th year, Mrs. Morris, relict of Robert M. esq; of Swansea, and mother of Mrs. Defensans.

13. In Bedford-row, William Waller, esq; of Lincoln's-inn, barrister at law.

On St. Mary Hill, Billingsgate, Mr. Williamson, many years clerk of that parish.

14. In St. James's-str. Capt. Carr, many years in the East India Company's service, and late commander of the Barwell.

At Temple Mills, Berks, George Pengree, esq.

Mrs. Clark, wife of Jos. C. esq; of Northampton.

At Alresford, Hants, lieut. col. John Van Fullerton, late of the 45th regiment; uncle to the late Countess Cornwallis.

15. At Edinburgh, Alexander Home 9th Earl of Home. He succeeded his elder brother William in 1761, and married Primrose daughter of Charles Lord Elphinston, by whom he had a son, William Lord Douglas, his successor; and a daughter, Elizabeth.—He married 2dly, Maria daughter of James Home, of Ayton, esq.

17. At her house in Spring-Gardens, aged 90, Lady Anson.

Mrs. Darby, widow, Old-street-road.

19. At New Inn, Mr. John Dobinson, attorney at law.

16. At Manchester, aged 100, Mr. Jonathan Ridgeway.

19. At Bristol hot wells, Mrs. Clootvyk, wife of John C. esq; and dau. of the late hon. William Moleworth.

22. The only son of Mr. Sandford, New Bond-street.

23. At West Ham, Essex, in a lanced age, Mrs. Susannah Matthew, aunt of Mr. Job. M. of that place.

In Tuckey-str. Enfield, Mrs. Roberts, wife of Mr. R. formerly a Carolina merchant,

chant, and now City Garbler, and only dau. of the late Capt. Barnes.

24. Advanced in years, at his feet at East Burnham, co. Bucks, Charles Eyre, esq; first secondary of the court of Exchequer.

25. After a lingering illness, which she bore with great fortitude and resignation, Harriet wife of Robert Kirke, esq; late consul at Algiers; leaving an unhappy husband, with a numerous family to provide for, to bewail a wife and tender mother of exemplary piety and conduct through a life of much trouble and anxiety.

At Mile End, aged 96, Capt. Manhip, many years a commander in the Turkey trade.

At Hommerton, Thomas Hanby, esq; formerly wholesale ironmonger in Piccadilly.

26. Mr. Ayrie, of Sackville-street tavern, Piccadilly.

At Tichfield, Miss Thompson, dau. of Capt. T.

At Higham, Kent, of a complaint in his head, the effect of water on a contusion, Master Thomas Hughes, eldest son of the late John H. esq; of Bettefanger.

27. In Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, Major Charles Vealtch.

28. At Bath, Mrs. Aubrey, widow, dau. of the late Bishop Willes.

29. Mr. Curtis, shipbrewer, Wapping.

30. In New Burlington-st. Lady Mary Howard, aunt to the Earl of Carlisle.

Rev. Dr. James Burslem, late of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, rector of Wisbech, to which he was presented by the Bishop of Ely (on the death of Mr. Burroughs); minister of Rumford, Essex, to which last he was presented in 1778; and chaplain to Lord Townshend.

In Devonshire-st. Queen-square, William Pocock, esq.

BANKRUPTS.

John Bell, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant

Francis Barraclough, Old Malton, Yorksh. miller

John Mosman and W. Burne, Newcastle upon Tyne, spirit merchants

Thomas Bland, Cornhill, hatter

John Cooper, Lambeth, dealer

T. Buckney, Black Friars, timber-merchant

T. Jones, Battle, Suffex, dealer

John Bentley, High Holborn, dealer in horses

John Whitehead, Bradford-st. near Birmingham, dealer

W. Bennett, Hindon, Wilts, mercer

James Ewing, Bath brewer

John Thacker, Wisbech St. Peter's, Isle of Ely, merchant

Thomas Newman, Little Brickhill, Bucks, lace-dealer

Justina Shewin, Louth, milliner

W. T. Greaves, Bristol, haberdasher

Henry Taylor, Berwick upon Tweed, paper

maker

Sam. Gilderdale, Thorn, Yorksh. factor

Joseph Mackrell, Rye, apothecary

David Bowen, Lyssendy, Caermarthenshire, dealer

John Arnold, Princes-st. Lothbury, merchant

Ebenezer Geary, jun. Basinghall-st. merchant

Geo. White, jun. Nottingham, linen-draper

Richard Taylor, Manchester, cotton-manuf.

Richard Collins, Whapload, Linc. grocer

Isaac and T. Moor, Tilbury, dealers

Francis Hathway and John Preston, Cary-lane, hosiers

James King, Newcastle upon Tyne, glass-manufacturer

Richard Mapp, Droitwich, merchant

Charles Thomson, Durham, dealer

James Lancaster, Lowmoss, Lancash. dealer

Thomas Welch, Ross, Herts, mercer

Edward Hodge, Colyton, Devon, currier

John Hudson, Little Queen-street, Holborn, coach-maker

W. Wilson, West Moors, Dorset, brewer

David Williams, Bridgewater, merchant

W. Macfarlane, Manchester, dealer

John Dodgson, Newcastle upon Tyne, spirit merchant

Anthony Thacker, Upwell, Cambridgesh. merchant

Thomas Smith, Gracechurch-st. tailor

John Jeaves, Coventry, silk-weaver

Henry Dorker, Birmingham, draper

Thomas Radcliffe, Light Hazles, Yorkshire, merchant

W. Kay, Topcliffe, Yorkshire, dealer

Edward Rose, Witney, Oxf. grocer

John Proctor, John White, and Edw. Langdon, Berwick upon Tweed, distillers

T. Harrison and T. Brewster, Crosby-squ. merchants

John Meredith, Bath, linen-draper

James Wheeler, Dursley, Gloc. currier

John Plows, Cotterton, Yorksh. badger

W. Sellman, Great Russell-st. Covent Garden, ironmonger

W. Blows, Isleworth, seedsmen

Clark Durnford, Little Knight-riders-street, china-man

James Law, Watkin Williams, and Joseph Cunningham, Blackman-street, tobacco-cutters

Richard Sewell, St. Martin's-lane, perfumer

Buchanan M'Millan, Henrietta-st. printer

James Wenham, Hastings, merchant

Paul Stokes, Covent Garden, dealer

W. Sartin, Talbot-co. factor

Robert Jaques, East-st. Red Lion-square, money-scrivener

Daniel Eccofay and Henry Tyldefley, Gray's-inn, coal-merchants

Charles Stopford, Rob. Dodge, and Samuel Dodge, Stockport, Chesh. hatters

Commissions of Bankruptcy superseded.

W. Bridge, Bury, Lanc. butcher

James Wenham, Hastings, merchant

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P. 908. For "Peter Burchard," r. "Peter Barchard."
Ibid. For "Christian Harvey," r. "Christophar."
P. 660. col. 2. l. 34. For "instructions," r. "intrusions"

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P. 1019. l. 37. For vesperi toxosque, r. vespertinosque.
 38. For bevore. r. bevere.

Penult. for delectus, r. dilectus.

Ibid. For loaf, r. leof

P. 1020. l. 24. citharedi, r. citharæri.

P. 1091. col. 1. l. 44. For "Fowland," r. "Rowley."

P. 1093. Sir Edward Wilmot is succeeded in title and estate by his son, now Sir Robert Wilmot, bart-

P. 1094. col. 1. Ruthven is a barony, not an earldom.

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P. 1113. Add to the Explanations of the Chicknall painting, Mr. Herbert has in "Horæ B. V. M." Giles Hardouin 1511, a beautiful print on the same subject of the Emperor's vision, prefix to the Laudes.

P. 1114. col. 2. Among Regnault's dates, add 1531; and at the end of the paragraph, "also in those printed by N. Hingman at Paris 1519." (Brit. Top. 11. 338, 346).

The LONDON GENERAL BILL of

CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS from December 13, 1785, to December 12, 1786.

Christened	{ Males 9183 } { Females 8936 }	Buried	{ Males 10253 } { Females 10201 }	Increased in the Burials this Year 1535.	
Died under 2 Years	6693	20 and 30 -	1612	60 and 70 - 1305 100 - - 1	
Between 2 and 5	2039	30 and 40 -	1868	70 and 80 - 982 101 - - 3	
5 and 10	906	40 and 50 -	2007	80 and 90 - 437 102 - - 1	
10 and 20	855	50 and 60 -	1675	90 and 100 - 68 106 - - 2	
DISEASES.					
Abortive & Stillborn	593	Evil	17	Miscarriage	6
Abcess	8	Fever, malignant	17	Mortification	172
Aged	1339	Scarlet Fever, Spot-		Palsy	80
Ague	6	ted Fever, and Pur-		Pleurisy	13
Apoplexy & Sudden	218	ples	2981	Quinsy	4
Asthma and Phthific	335	Fistula	4	Rash	0
Bedridden	13	Flux	12	Rheumatism	4
Bleeding	10	French Pox	66	Rickets	0
Bloody Flux	0	Gout	63	Rising of the Lights	1
Bursten and Rupture	3	Gravel, Strangury, and		Scald-head	1
Cancer	51	Stone	52	Scurvy	3
Canker	1	Grief	5	Small Pox	1210
Chicken Pox	1	Head-Ach	1	Sore Throat	19
Childbed	192	Headmouldshot, Hor-		Sores and Ulcers	13
Colick, Gripes, Twisting		thoehead, and Water		St. Anthony's Fire	4
of the Guts	18	in the Head	16	Stoppage in the Sto-	
Cold	8	Jaundice	51	mach	9
Consumption	4987	Imposihume	5	Surfeit	1
Convulsions	4981	Inflammation	264	Swelling	3
Cough, and Hooping-		Itch	1	Teeth	457
Cough	200	Leprosy	1	Thrush	40
Diabetes	0	Lethargy	1	Tympany	0
Dropfy	328	Livergrow	2	Vomiting and Loose-	
		Lunatick	34	ness	3
		Measles	793	Worms	13
CASUALTIES.					
Bit by a mad dog					0
Broken Limbs					0
Bruised					1
Burnt					9
Choaked					0
Drowned					112
Excessive Drinking					6
Executed					7
Found Dead					7
Frighted					0
Killed by Falls and se-					
veral other Accidents					58
Killed themselves					22
Murdered					5
Overlaid					0
Poisoned					1
Scalded					1
Shot					0
Smothered					0
Starved					3
Suffocated					4
Total					237

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE.

07. 3. Venice Preserved—Catherine and Petruchio
5. Tancred and Sigismunda—The Critic.
7. Clandestine Marriage—Arthur and Emeline.
10. The Foundling—The Padlock.
12. Isabella—Bon Ton.
14. The School for Scandal—The Virgin Unmasked.
16. The Gamester—Who's the Dupe?
17. The Heiress—The Romp.
19. Percy—The Gentle Shepherd.
21. Twelfth Night—The Romp.
23. Grecian Daughter—High Life Below Stairs.
24. The Winter's Tale—Richard Cœur de Lion.
25. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—Ditto.
26. The Wonder—Ditto.
27. The Chances—Ditto.
28. Rule a Wife and have a Wife—Ditto.
30. The Miser—Ditto.
31. A Trip to Scarborough—Ditto.

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Nov. 13. Venice Preserved—Bon Ton.

14. The Confederacy—Richard Cœur de Lion.
15. Every Man in his Humour—Ditto.
16. Clandestine Marriage—Ditto.
18. The Fair Penitent—Too Civil by Half
20. School for Scandal—Richard Cœur de Lion.
21. Heiress—Ditto.
22. Cleone—Gentle Shepherd.
23. Twelfth Night—The Romp.
24. Cleone—High Life Below Stairs.
25. A School for Grey Beards—The Englishman in Paris.
27. —Ditto—Richard Cœur de Lion.
28. A Trip to Scarborough—Ditto.
29. The Country Girl—The Lyar.
30. The Heiress—Richard Cœur de Lion.

Dec. 1. The Strangers at Home—The Virgin Unmasked.

2. Macbeth—Gentle Shepherd.
4. The Wonder—Richard Cœur de Lion.
5. The Tempest—Catherine and Petruchio.
6. The Distressed Mother—The Waterman.

7- A

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

7. A School for Grey Beards—High Life Below Stairs.
 8. ———Ditto——The Lyar.
 9. Venice Preserved—Bob Ton.
 11. Love for Love—Richard Cœur de Lyon.
 12. A School for Grey Beards—Ditto.
 13. Isabella—The Humourist; or Who's Who?
 14. A School for Grey Beards—Richard Cœur de Lion.
 15. The Gamester—The Virgin Unmasked
 16. A School for Grey Beards—The Romp.
 18. Love for Love—Richard Cœur de Lyon.
 19. Douglas—The Critick.
 20. The Country Girl—Richard Cœur de Ly.
 21. Love for Love—The Jubilee.
 22. A School for Grey Beards—The Jubilee.
 23. The Heiress—Ditto.
 26. George Barnwell—Harlequin's Invasion.
 27. The Tempest—Ditto.
 28. Beggars Opera—Ditto.
 29. The Country Girl—Richard Cœur de Ly.
 30. Every Man in his Humour—Harlequins Invasion.
- COVENT-GARDEN.
- Oct. 2. Orphan—The Romp.
 4. The Foundling—The Padlock.
 6. Jane Shore—The Country Wife
 11. The Foundling—The Padlock.
 12. Merchant of Venice—Love-a-la-Mode.
 16. Richard Cœur de Lion—The Romp.
 18. Ditto—The Country Wife
 19. Ditto—Three Weeks after Marriage.
 20. Ditto—The Virgin Unmasked.
 23. Romeo and Juliet—Richard Cœur de Lion.
 25. Provoked Wife—Ditto
 26. Werter—Ditto
 27. The Duenna—Omai.
 28. Provoked Wife—Richard Cœur de Lion.
 30. The Mourning Bride—Ditto
 31. The Foundling—The Poor Soldier
 - Nov. 13. All in the Wrong—Cheats of Scapin
 14. Love in a Village—Barataria
 15. Love for Love—Rosina
 16. All in the Wrong—Cheats of Scapin
 17. Love in a Village—Country Wife.
 18. He Wou'd be a Soldier—Richard Cœur de Lion
 20. Ditto—Ditto.
 21. Ditto—The Poor Soldier.
 22. The First Part of King Henry IV.—Poor Vulcan.
 23. He Wou'd be a Soldier—Tom Thumb
 24. The Castle of Andalusia—Barnaby Rattle.
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 - Dec. 1. Fontainebleau—The Cheats of Scapin.
 2. He Wou'd be a Soldier—Omai
 4. Mahomet—Ditto
 5. He Wou'd be a Soldier—Midas
 6. Love in a Village—The Girl in Stile.
 7. He Wou'd be a Soldier—Ditto.
 8. The Duenna—The Cheats of Scapin.
 9. He Wou'd be a Soldier—Love in a Camp.
 11. Romeo and Juliet—Barataria
 12. He Wou'd be a Soldier—Hob in the Well.
 13. Know your own Mind—Ditto.
 14. He Wou'd be a Soldier—Ditto
 15. The Man of the World—Rosina.
 16. Love in a Village—The Cheats of Scapin.
 18. Fontainebleau—Hob in the Well.
 19. The Merchant of Venice—Love-a-la-Mode.
 20. Eloisa—Hob in the Well.
 21. Ditto—The Anatomist; or the Sham Doctor.
 22. Ditto—Poor Vulcan.
 23. The Beggar's Opera—The Anatomist.
 26. Jane Shore—Enchanted Castle
 27. The Grecian Daughter—Dittos.
 28. Love for Love—Ditto
 29. Fair Penitent—Ditto.
 30. The Wonder—Ditto

To the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine
Rara Avis——A Trueism!

LEAVE, if you please, Sir,—I'll disclose
The real sense of friends and foes.—

One evening, as I musing sat,
On sometimes this, and sometimes that,
Is there, methought, such a Companion,
Search Europe through, that will please any
one!

Please any one!—sooner than find
One that will suit with every mind
In Europe, Asia, Afric——hold!——
O what a fool!—need I be told
A truth, which no one can help seeing,
A truth, which all the world agree in!

This truth, that SYLVAN URBAN stands,
In Britain, in all foreign lands,
In highest fame?—and this the boast,
That the most learn'd approve him most!
Who stands alone, both sure and wary,
PRODESSE NOS ET DELECTARE?
No truth so clear—none so confess,
Sign'd, seal'd, by all—*probatum est*.—
SYLV. URBAN, then, is a Companion,
The ablest, best, and will—please any
one.—

Here, my good Sir, a friend presents
To You and SYLV. due compliments,
Success attend your joint endeavour
To-day, to-morrow, and for ever!

For the List of PLATES in this VOLUME, see the End of the
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